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THE
HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY
OF
THE COUNTY OF CLARE, Co.
IRE.
FROM THE

EARLIEST TIMES TO THE BEGINNING OF THE 18TH CENTURY,

WITH MAP AND ILLUSTRATIONS,

BY

JAMES FROST, M.R.I.A.

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ANCIENT THOMOND.

G A L W A Y

A T L A N T I C

O C E A N

BALLYVAUGHAN

B U R R E N
• LISDOONVARNA

KILFENORA

C O R C O M R O E
• ENNISTYMON

• LINCINCH
• MILTOWN
• MALLBAY
U I F E A R M A I C
C O R O F I N

U I C A I S I N

I B R I C K A N
U I C O R M A I C
E N N I S

T R A D R A I G H E
U I C E A R R A I G H E

E A S T

C O ' R C A B A S K I N

W E S T
C O R C A B A S K I N
• KILKEE

KILRUSH

R I V E R
L I M E R I C K

City of Limerick

SCALE.

U I D O N G H A I L E

U I R O N G H A I L E

C L E A N N
U I T O R D H E A L S I U G H
O M R A

U I F L O I ' N

U I A I N M I R E

T I P P E R A R Y

L O U G H D E R G
U I C E N C H A I L E

T U A T H E C H T G E

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HISTORY OF COUNTY CLARE.

PART I.—TOPOGRAPHY OF THOMOND.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DIVISION.

FOR many ages before the territory of Thomond was formed into a county by the English, it was divided into distinct districts by the native inhabitants. These divisions were conterminous with the possessions of the several families, and they appear to have been most accurately defined, and for the most part to have remained unchanged for several hundred years before the division into baronies made in the time of Elizabeth. When at the Synod of Rathbreasail, it was resolved to partition Ireland into dioceses and parishes, the bishops and clergy adhered, as much as possible to the boundaries as already existing between the territories of the various septs.¹ Although in ancient times much larger, in the sixteenth century Thomond was only co-extensive with the present county of Clare, except that it had, in addition, the parishes of Iniscaltra and Clonrush, now joined to the county of Galway, and the parish of Castleconnell, now forming part of the county of Limerick. In an account of the sub-divisions of the county of Clare written about the year 1580 and preserved in the MS.

¹ A.D. 1120 Boundaries of the diocese of Limerick situate in the county of Thomond : from Cuinic to Clonsilla (Glannagross) in Sliabhoighigh-

an-righ and Dubh Abhain (the Blackwater).—KEATING. *History of Ireland*, page 101. Dublin, 1723.

library of Trinity College, the following passage occurs :—
“The county of Clare containeth the whole of Thomond, being in length from Loophead to Killaloe forty-five miles, and in breadth from Limerick to Ballyline twenty-five miles, which of ancient time was divided into nine Triochaceds or Hundreds, and is now appointed to be contained in eight baronies to be named as followeth, etc.” During the reign of Elizabeth it formed part of the province of Connaught, but it was again, at the request of the Earl of Thomond, added to Munster in the reign of James the First. We propose in the first part of this work to give the topography of Thomond according to the sub-divisions made by the ancient inhabitants, taking it alphabetically according to the names of the districts, and parish by parish. In our description it will be seen that Burren and Corcomroe were inhabited by a distinct tribe, consisting of the families of O’Loghlen and O’Connor, called the Rudrician, while the rest of the county was the inheritance of those numerous families deriving their descent from Cormac Cas, and thence called Dalcais or the brood of Cas. Long before the settlement of these tribes in Thomond, however, other races existed, but the history of these is involved in so much obscurity that we must content ourselves with simply referring to them in the general account of the county.

Our description is mainly derived from the information collected by O’Donovan and O’Curry while they were employed under Petrie to visit every part of Ireland with a view to a topographical and historical account of each of the counties, which was to form an accompaniment of the Ordnance maps. In pursuance of their instructions to that effect, these distinguished Irish scholars visited Clare, and as they found it to contain remains of antiquity and objects of historical interest in greater number than any other of the counties they had visited, they devoted to their task more time and attention than was usual in other cases. Beside these considerations, they were influenced by others

in making their inquiries into the historical and antiquarian memorials of Clare as complete as possible. One of them was a native of the county, and both had taken wives from amongst its daughters. In the autumn and winter of 1839 they pursued their investigations into the history of each of the parishes, visiting the several localities amid storms and rain, and subject to discomforts as to locomotion and lodgings, often amusingly described in their letters to Sir Thomas Larcom, the director of the Ordnance Survey. From these letters, as before stated, the description of the county is given in this work. The originals are preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. Mr. O'Donovan, in the course of his study of the historical records relating to the affairs of ancient Thomond, was able to compile a map of the territorial divisions of the county of Clare as they existed in the year 1300. In the present work will be found that map, on a reduced scale, and with some slight modifications as to boundaries which escaped the attention of O'Donovan. As it was originally designed, the Ordnance Survey was to include a complete history of every part of Ireland; but after the publication of the portion relating to the city of Londonderry, the project was abandoned, as involving too great an expenditure of public money. Such unwise parsimony as this has probably deprived us of a more complete history and description than exists of any other country in Europe. Fortunately, however, the materials exist, and it is earnestly to be hoped that some future prime minister will have the good taste and love of historic truth to procure their publication at the expense of the nation. At no time in the history of Ireland were there ever men so thoroughly acquainted with its local features as Petrie, O'Donovan, and O'Curry, and to no part of the country did they devote more attention than to Clare. In addition to the information given in their letters the author of this work has supplied other particulars derived from printed works and from personal inquiries.

It must be understood that while each sub-district into which Thomond was divided was owned by its separate clan, and presided over by its particular chieftain, they had a lord paramount in Brian Boroimhe and his successors, kings of Thomond, who were also the heads of the family of O'Brien. By the constitutions which governed the Irish people, these kings were entitled to various privileges; among others, to a fixed rent arising from the different sub-denominations into which the cantreds were divided. A curious list of rents, payable to O'Brien out of certain parts of Thomond has come down to us, and is as follows: The original, in Irish, will be found amongst the ancient Irish deeds published by Hardiman in the 15th volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. Although it bears no date, it may, with some certainty, be assigned to the middle of the 14th century.

"O'Brien's Rental."

"This is the amount of the rent of O'Brien from Kilrush to Clondagad (exclusive of Lisconnellan, out of which he has two bushels of wheat yearly), viz.: $3\frac{1}{2}$ marks, and 40 marks over and above his footmen and sportsmen. These are the lands out of which said rent arises, viz.: 1 oz. of gold in Tullyderry; 1 oz. gold in Carrowmore; 1 oz. of gold in Kilrush; 1 mark in Ballyerra; 20 shillings in Kilkevin; 2 ounces and 3 marks in Killofin; one oz. of gold in Ballykett; 2 marks in Moyadda; Kilcarroll; Burrane; Moylougha; Crossmore (a Cillpíne); 20 shillings in Tullycreen; 20 shillings in Derrycrossane; an ounce of gold in Binvoran; an oz. of gold in Lack West; 20 shillings in Drumdigus; an oz. of gold in Cloonarass; an oz. of gold in Ballygeery; 20 shillings in the two Ballyannas; an oz. of gold in Methany (Meitanaig); an oz. of gold in Clonkianly; an oz. of gold in Erribul; an oz. of gold in the Effernan; 20 shillings in the two Shanakeas; an oz. of gold in Caheracon; 20 shillings in

Coolmeen; 20 shillings in Cloonulla; an oz. of tribute and an oz. of gold in Craghera and in Cloonsnaghta; tenpence tribute and an oz. of gold in Cloonkett; tenpence tribute and an oz. of gold in Bolóoghra; tenpence tribute and an oz. of gold in Cloonboirne; an oz. of gold in Glenconaun; tenpence tribute and twenty shillings in Ballyvohane of the clan Kennedy; 20 shillings rent and an oz. of tribute in Ballyvohane from the descendants of Teige MacMahon; an oz. of gold in Cappanavarnoge; one shilling and nine oz. in the one-fifth of Inishmacowney; one shilling and nine oz. in Leckannashinnagh; eighteen pence tribute in Lisconnellan; two shillings tribute in Ballynagard (now Paradise); two shillings in Crovraghan; Ballylean; 20 shillings in Inishmore; a mark in Roscliff and Ballinacally; 20 shillings in Liskelly O'Keilly; 20 shillings in Liskelly O'Nuins Liskologe;¹ three oz. in Crappoge;² 18 oz. in Inishtire; and an oz. of gold in Lack mac Brien Gankach.³

"This is the amount of the rental of O'Brien from the lands lying westward of Traig-na-Croise, in West Corcaskin, viz.—nine marks of rent, and 20 shillings tribute over and above his footmen and sportsmen, *i.e.*, two marks in the two Moveens; a mark in Faelan; a mark in Carrowbane; a mark in Trusklieve; a mark in Bellia and in Garraunatooha; eight pence and an oz. of gold in Clogh-aunsavaun; eight pence and an oz. of gold in Oughterdard; twenty shillings in Fodry. These are the tributary lands of O'Brien in that country: six pence on Kilbaha; 4 groats on Kilcloher; one mark and one oz. on Rahona; 20 shillings on Rinemacaderig Kilcredane; 2 oz. on the Killybegs; 4 groats on Rehy west; 14 pence on the two Treans and the Cally;⁴ 2 marks on Moyarta; ten pence on Doonaha; 14 pence on Rehy east; 14 pence on the Cross; 6 pence and 3 oz. on Caheraghacullen; one shilling on Clooncarran; one shilling on Kilfearagh; 14 pence on Ballyonan; 14 pence

¹ Liskologe, now Fortfergus.

² Crappoge, now Knappoge.

³ Now Lack.

⁴ Now Caoilte.

on Kilkee (Cillcúis); 2 shillings on Lisluinaghan and Lisdeen; a groat on Kilkurn; an oz. on Aillinclogher; six pence on Roinmicnisc; and one shilling on Lisheencrony.

"This is the amount of the rent of O'Brien out of Corcomroe, over and above the gallowglasses, royalties, and sportsmen, viz.:—twenty-six marks and eleven pence, and that sum is exclusive of the rent of Tuaith Glæ (Tuaith Glæ).¹ The land out of which said rent arises are Inchovea, Bally Mac Donaldbane, Carrowgar, Ballyrohan, Ballykinvarga, Ballyshanny, Bloady, Ballygoonaun, Craevdergan, Carrowduff, Caheraderry, Rannagh, Ballyfaudeen, Clooney, Ballyvorda, Shedan, Carrowgar, Longfort, Glenmacconnor-nacally, Cullinagh, Derrymore, Moananagh, Teerlahcen; Cahersherkin, Ballyculleeny, so that there were forty-three quarters, seven of which were subject to a mark each."

"This is the amount of the rent of O'Brien in Tuaith Glæ, over and above the gallowglasses, royalties, and sportsmen, viz.:—ten pence and 5 oz. and 12 marks; and the immunities of the Clancy family² are charged on same. The lands subject to that rent are Ballynahown, Carrowncleary, Creggycurridan, Carrowgar, Glasha, Ballycullaun, Doonmacelim, Ballyvoe, Ballynalacken. The immunities of the race of Clancy, with $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark of the rent of O'Brien, are in Creggycurridan, so that there are five pence and five oz. on each of these 14 quarters.

"This is the amount of O'Brien's lordship under the stewardship of Maccon Cairgi,³ arising from the moiety of Burren, over and above bees and swine,⁴ viz.:—23 $\frac{1}{2}$ marks, (and there are ten marks immunities included in them), fifty-one half marks belonging to the wife of O'Loghlin, and twenty in Finnaveara. The number of

¹ Tuaith Glæ was conterminous with the present parish of Killilagh.

² The Clancys were hereditary brehons of Thomond, and as such their lands were exempt from all tribute. They resided at Knockin and at Cahermaclancy in this district.

³ Cairgi.—A family now called Carrigg.

⁴ According to the *Book of Rights*, Dublin, 1847, the contribution of Burren to Brian Boróimhe's tribute was enormous. It consisted mainly of oxen and swine.

beeves and swine under the stewardship of the said stewards is six beeves and six swine, and gallowglasses, royalties, and privileges are not reckoned. These are the ploughlands subject to these dues, viz. :—Bally-g-martin, Cahermaan, Ballyganner, Caherpolla, *i.e.*, Lisinorahaun, Lisheeneagh, Rannagh, Cappagh, Knockan, Urling, Shessia O'Donnell, Creevagh, the ploughland of Brian's mother, Sheshymore, Fanygalvan, Cahirmackirrilla, Tulglaishe, Meggagh, Eantybeg, Ballyustad."

"The amount of the lordship of O'Brien under the stewardship of the family of Camluas¹ from the other moiety of Burren. The number of beeves and swine under the management of these is six beeves and 20 shillings of swine-money, over and above gallowglasses, royalties, or privileges of O'Brien. These are the lands subject to said charges, viz. : Ballymahony, Ballymurphy, Caltraghs, Glenslaid, Ballytoole, Formoyle, Caher, Lismahlia, Murroogh, Fanad-fodhman, Derreens, Lisflattery, Ballymaelcher, Lisgoogan, Ballymultan, Ballycahill, Dangan, Knockanteemoragh, Kilbreac, Lisnalougherny, Rooda, Corranroo, Ballygastell, Feenagh, Dangan, Ballyvaughan.

"These are the proportions of the Camluas family in their claims of stewardship over the lands, viz. :—the townlands of Ballyconry, Lisbercan, Caherlappan, and Cahermackerrilla."

The foregoing rent roll refers to a part of Thomond only, but it is highly probable that O'Brien, in his character of king, had similar claims on the several other districts which constituted the kingdom of North Munster.

We now proceed to a description of the several divisions of the county, taking them alphabetically.

¹ This family cannot be identified.

CHAPTER II.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THOMOND—*continued.*

UI AINMIRE.

AS far as can be conjectured from the imperfect notices of it remaining in the Annals, this district included the modern parishes of Killfintinan, and parts of Killeely, St. Munchin's, and St. Patrick's. So little information relating to its boundaries has come down to our time that it is not possible to fix upon the line which divided it from Ui Cearnaig and Ui Floinn. From the fact that the boundaries of the dioceses of Ireland were generally made to coincide with those of the tribe districts of the country, it may be inferred that Ainmire was conterminous with that part of the diocese of Limerick which is situate in the county of Clare. Equal uncertainty exists as to the tribes by whom it was occupied previous to the year 1318. When the MacNamaras took possession of it, it contained the great wood of Cratloe ; we are told that in the ninth century the men of Ulster having invaded Thomond, took away from Cratloe a sufficient quantity of oak to roof the palace of the kings of the north, at Aileach, near Derry. In revenge for this offence and for the burning of Kincora also, Murtoigh O'Brien, monarch of Ireland in the year 1101, marched northwards to Donegal and demolished Aileach, ordering his men to bring a stone of the building in every sack which had been emptied of provisions on the march. With these stones he built a parapet on top of his palace situated on the site of the present cathedral of St. Mary at Limerick, the materials of which were afterwards incorporated into that edifice.¹ It was in the district of

¹ O'Curry's *Lectures on MS. Materials of Irish History*, p. 401. Dublin, 1861 ; and *Annals of Four Masters*, II. 969. Dublin, 1856.

Ainmire that the mountain called, from the following incident, Sliabh-Oighidh-an-Righ was situate. In the year 378, say the Four Masters and Dr. Keating in his History of Ireland, Crimhthann, son of Fidhach, after he had been thirteen years ruling as king over Ireland, died by poison, administered to him by his sister Mung Fionn at Sliabh-Oighidh-an-righ (that is the Mountain of the death of the King), on the north side of Limerick. The place is so called at this day, and is situated in the townland of Ballycannan North, in the parish of St. Munchin.

Amongst the ancient Irish Deeds published by Hardiman in the fifteenth volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy are the following, which have reference to lands in this territory :

“Deed of Agreement and Award.”

“This is the covenant of MacNamara, son of Donald, *i.e.*, Donogh MacNamara and Donald oge O’Kearney with each other concerning the quartermeer of Gurtinaithcailey (Gurteín at Cailleó),¹ viz., Donald oge to give him this consideration for it, with its woods, underwoods, and barren tracts, viz., eleven marks which were due unto Dominick White² upon it, and which Donald oge should pay to said Dominick for said Donogh, on account of said quarter. Further demands of said Donald oge upon said MacNamara, son of Donald, are for many securities entered into for him, and many debts paid, and many loans given to and for his use. The said Donald oge and Donogh agree to abide by the award of Maurice O’Maoelconary and Teige MacPhilip Fionn (the fair), and Donald Dearn (the red), and Richard O’Kearney between them. The award made is as follows: Donogh MacNamara to receive fifteen marks, for which he was to give the said quartermeer

¹ Situate in the present townland of Brickhill, parish of Killtintinan.

² Supposed to be the same who was Mayor of Limerick in 1540.

of Gurtinaith-cailey as security. More of said Donogh's debts due to Donald oge are three marks given to him upon the security of Sheaneen (little John), son of Mahone MacNamara, which said Donogh was to leave him as a charge on the said quartermeer. The amount of these debts is twenty-nine marks, either in cows or in money, according to its value, when said land should be redeemed, which redemption shall not take place for eight years from the present Michaelmas; and it is to be redeemed on Michaelmas day, and if not on that day, then not to be redeemed for three years afterwards from that Michaelmas. The witnesses present to this covenant are Maurice O'Mulconary, Teige MacPhilip, Richard O'Kearney, Donald Dearn, the two priests, Hugh O'Dallan and Mahone, son of William; Ferdorogh O'Mulquin, Conor O'Conery, Teige Oge, Teige O'Sheil, and the two sons of Mahone MacNamara. It is not to be in said Donald oge's power to dispossess him of any part of said land except for his own brothers; and if he does, he is to obtain as good in Cratloe (Cheatlaë), and is not to have power of dispossessing him without giving him an equivalent for his lease and place within the townland. The securities for the performance of this contract are God in the first place, Seangan MacCuillain in the presence of O'Brien; and Maurice O'Mulconary, with the learned of Thomond, and the Bailiff of the Mayor of the city of Limerick, and Donald O'Brien."

"Mortgage of Land."

"This is the covenant of Donald oge O'Kearney and Donogh MacNamara respecting the half quartermeer of Killfintinan (Cill Fín-tínán),¹ viz., the said Donald to give eight marks unto said Donogh in consideration of or for that half quartermeer; and same is not to be redeemed for three years from the present Michaelmas,

¹ Now the townlands of Ballybrohane and Gallowshill, in parish of Killfintinan.

and if not redeemed on that day same cannot be redeemed for three years afterwards. The witnesses to this covenant are Maurice O'Maelconary, the two sons of Mahone (MacNamara), Fardoragh O'Maoelchaine, Teige MacPhilip, Morrogh O'Brien, and Donald O'Brien, and they are the sureties and guarantees for the performance of said covenant between them."¹

From a perusal of these deeds two or three things can be deduced: first, the conciseness and accuracy with which the terms of the agreement are set forth; next, that the value of money was measured by the value of cattle; and lastly, the knowledge of writing possessed by the people, for all the parties concerned signed their names in Irish letters in the original documents.

KILFINTINAN PARISH.

No saint named Fintinan can be found in the Irish Martyrologies, and yet there was a church dedicated to him, the ruins of which stand in the townland of Ballybrohan, in this parish. It is now almost entirely demolished, and in consequence no inference as to its age can be drawn from its architecture. Another church, called Cruachán, stood in the parish, sufficiently large to accommodate a numerous congregation. Its ruins, in a tolerable state of preservation, with an extensive graveyard surrounding it, are found in the townland of Brickhill.² Another burial-place but without any remains of a church, called Cill-an-bothair, exists in Ballyliddane. Near the church of Cruachán is a cromleach in an almost perfect state of preservation, and at the distance of two hundred yards in the same townland stood another, which is now utterly demolished. In close proximity to these is a hill called the Leacht, having on its

¹ These are the parties to the previous deed, and the lands referred to are in the same neighbourhood.

² On a small flag stone in this burial ground is the following in-

scription:—"Hic situs est Reddan, magnus virtute Joannes, Orent Christiani, nam tumulatus in est. Ano D. 1705. D. R. erex"

summit vestiges of the grave of some Irish chieftain of the times of paganism. His name is not remembered in connection with his place of sepulture. In this parish stand the remains of the castle of Ballintlea, which is omitted from the list made in 1580; if it existed at that date, it doubtless belonged to one of the MacNamaras.

KILLEELY PARISH—(PART OF).

It is impossible with perfect certainty to discover in the Irish Martyrologies who was the patron saint of this parish. The virgin saint Faoile, of Atheliath Meadraidhe, in the county of Galway, is probably the one. In that part of it which is included in the Liberties of the city of Limerick there is a graveyard locally called Killeely churchyard, but without any vestige whatever of the church, if such ever existed.¹ That portion of the parish which is situate in the county of Clare is the only part with which we are concerned in this work. In that there are found the graveyard of Moneen-na-gliggin (the little bog of the skulls), very much used as a burial-place, and the ruined church of Cratloe Moyle, which seems never to have been employed as a place of sepulture, but to have served as an oratory to the adjoining castle. Of castles there are three in the parish of Killeely, namely, that of Cratloe Moyle, at present in a good state of preservation, the property in 1580, of Shane MacNamara; that of Cratloe Keel, which belonged at the same period to Donald MacNamara, and which continues to be inhabited up to the present time; and the castle at Cratloe-more, wholly demolished some years ago to supply building materials. The last-named was in 1580 in the possession of Donald MacTiege MacNamara. At a little distance from the castle of Cratloe Moyle is a holy well, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. On the day of his anniversary crowds of people assemble to make what is called the

¹ In the parish of Kilmurry, near Tobar Faoile. No "rounds" are ever made there.

rounds of the well. Many persons have found the water efficacious for the cure of sore eyes and other ailments. In the lawn of Cratloe house there stood, about thirty years ago, a ruin called the Friary, but to what order of monks it belonged is unknown. It was removed by the late Augustus Stafford O'Brien, M.P., because it interfered with the view from his windows.

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH—(PART OF).

As it so happens that the section of the parish of St. Munchin,¹ which is situate in the county of Clare, possesses within its limits no object of antiquarian interest, we shall pass to the description of those in the neighbouring parish of St. Patrick. By the inhabitants it is always designated the parish of Kilquain (Cill Cuain), and its patron saint is one of the many holy men of that name mentioned in the Martyrologies. The church of Kilquain, in a ruined state with a much used graveyard adjoining, stands in the townland of the same name, near the Shannon. Three castles belonged to this parish—King John's Castle, built by the English monarch of that name at Parteen, just on the brink of the Shannon; Castlebank, now utterly ruined, which is not mentioned in the list of 1580, owing to the fact, as is probable, that it was not then built; and Dromin Castle, the name of which is also omitted from the list in question. It is well known that of Castlebank was one of the many strongholds of the Earls of Thomond, which were held for these powerful lords by constables of their nomination.

On the bridge of Parteen, in this parish, is the following inscription:—"Hunc pontem et viam stratam fieri fecit Petrus Creagh, filius Andreæ, major civitatis Limericensis sumptibus ejusdem civitatis, A.D. 1635." The "via strata" is now called the Long Pavement.

¹ St. Munchin's name in Irish is Maínechin. In the Martyrology of Donegal, his anniversary day is given as the 29th of December. He is

there described as the son of Sedna, son of Cas; that is, he belonged to the same family as the O'Briens and other Thomond tribes.

CHAPTER III.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THOMOND—*continued.*

BURREN (OR CORCOMROE EAST).

THE name and the area of this territory are preserved in the modern barony. Its name in Irish is Boireann, which signifies the rocky district, being compounded of *Borr*, great, and *onn*, a stone or rock. Its chief inhabitants were called after the introduction of the use of surnames O'Loghlen, from Lochluinn, the chief of the territory A.D. 950 in the reign of Callaghan Cashel. The name Lochluinn does not appear in Irish history till the ninth century, and there is every reason to believe that the Irish borrowed it as well as Manus, Randal, Amlaff, and many other names from the Danes, who had formed intermarriages with many of the native families. Previously to the tenth century Burren had the name of Corcomroe Ninnis, from the tribe who inhabited it, called Modruadh Ninnis. This people split into two families, and divided their lands into two nearly equal parts, which they styled East and West Corcomroe, the former being ruled by O'Loghlen, and the latter by his rival and kinsman O'Connor. There are, however, instances of O'Connor having become chief of both the divisions long after the formation of them and after the establishment of surnames, and *vice versa* of O'Loghlin having extended his sway over O'Connor and West Corcomroe. In the fourteenth century, however, they became two chiefs wholly separated and independent of each other.¹ Their relationship is set forth in the Genealogical Table, which is given at the end of this chapter. It

¹ See *Cathreim Toirdhealbhaigh* at the year 1311, in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, where the Castle of Crioithmhail, now Crugh-

will, is placed in the territory of Corcomroe East. The Monastery of Corcomroe is situate in Burren. See also *Annals of Innisfallen*, Anno 1311.

may be remarked that for several centuries the three islands of Arran belonged to Corcomroe.¹

The following historical notices of this people and territory occur in the *Annals of the Four Masters* :—

“A.M. 4404. Fiacha Folgrach, Sovereign of Ireland, was slain by Olioll, son of Art, in Boirinn.

A.D. 239. The seven battles of Eilbhe (Mount Elva), by Cormac, son of Art, son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland.

A.D. 703. The battle of Corca-mo-druadh was fought this year, in which Ceilichair, the son of Coman, was killed.

A.D. 737. Flann Fearna, Lord of Corca-mo-Dhruadh died.

A.D. 871. Flaithbheartach, the son of Dubhraig, Lord of Corca-mo-ruadh Ninais, died.

A.D. 899. Bruaitheadh, the son of Flaithbheartach, Lord of Corca-mo-ruadh, died.

A.D. 902. Flann, the son of Flaithbheartach, Lord of Corca-mo-ruadh, died.

A.D. 916. Ceat, son of Flaithbheartach, Lord of Corca-mo-ruadh, died.

A.D. 925. Anruathan, son of Maelgorm, assumed the Lordship of Corca-mo-ruadh.

A.D. 934. Anruathan, son of Maelgorm, Lord of Corcomroe, died.

A.D. 983. Lochlaind, Lord of Corcomroe, and Maoilseachlainn, the son of Cosrach, died.²

A.D. 987. Congal, son of Anrudhan, Lord of Corcomroe, died.

A.D. 1045. Conghalach O'Loghlen, Lord of Corcomroe, died.

A.D. 1055. The Dal Cais, conducted by Murrogh O'Brien, plundered Corcomroe; but they were pursued, deprived of their booty, and many of them killed.

¹ *Leabhar-na-hUidhri* fol. 24, b.

² From this Lochlaind the family of O'Loghlen derive their surname.

A.D. 1060. Ondadh O'Loughlen, Lord of Corcomroe, died

A.D. 1088. Corcomroe was thrice plundered this year by Roderic O'Conor. He left scarcely any cattle or people that he did not kill or carry off.

A.D. 1149. Turlogh O'Brien marched with his forces to the neighbourhood of Galway; they plundered the country and demolished the walls of the *Dun* of Galway. On this occasion Maoileachlainn O'Loughlen, Lord of Corcomroe, was drowned in the river of Galway.

A.D. 1360. Gilla-na-naomh O'Convaigh (Conway), chief professor of music, died.

A.D. 1361. Donogh O'Loughlen, Lord of Corcomroe, died.

A.D. 1364. Gilla-na-naomh O'Davoren, chief brehon of Corcomroe, died.

A.D. 1389. Melaghlen cam O'Loughlen, Lord of Corcomroe, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

A.D. 1396. Irial O'Loughlen, Lord of Corcomroe, was killed by Mac Girr-an-Adhastair (now Nestor), one of his own tribe.

A.D. 1404. Carroll O'Daly, Olav of Corcomroe, died.¹

A.D. 1415. Lord Furnival came to Ireland as Lord Justice. He plundered the property of Farrell, the son of Teige, son of Aengus Roe O'Daly, of Burren.

A.D. 1425. MacGowan of the Stories (na sceal) that is, Thomas, son of Gilla-na-neav MacGowan, Olav to O'Loughlen of Corcomroe, died.

A.D. 1448. O'Loughlen, Lord of Burren, died.

A.D. 1514. Teige, son of Donogh, son of Teige, son of Carroll O'Daly, of Corcomroe, a professor of poetry, who kept a house of general hospitality, died at Finagh Bheara, and was buried in the Abbey of Corcomroe.

A.D. 1562. The son of O'Loughlen, namely, Melaghlin, son of Owney, son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana, son of Donogh-an-chuil, son of Ana Bacagh O'Loughlen, was killed in an expedition of the Earl of Thomond against Glin Castle, county of Limerick.

¹ Several of Carroll O'Daly's poems have come down to us.

A.D. 1569. The Lord Justice this year went to Limerick, and thence to Thomond. He took the castles of Cluain-Dubhain (Cloondooan, parish of Kilkeedy) and Baile-in-Bheachain (Ballyvaughan), and he afterwards proceeded to Galway.

A.D. 1584. Turlogh, the son of Owney, son of Melaghlin O'Loghlen of Burren, was, in the beginning of the month of March in this year, taken prisoner on Muic-Inish (near Ballyvaughan) by Turlogh, the son of Donald O'Brien, and put to death at Ennis by Captain Brabazon at the ensuing summer sessions.

A.D. 1590. Owney O'Loghlen, the son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana, died, and his son Rossa, and his grandson Owney, were contending with each other for his place."

For successive generations the O'Davorens kept a great school at Cahermacnaghten in Burren. The Caher is still in a good state of preservation, and for several acres around the remains of the huts occupied by the scholars are scattered about. Among those who were disciples of the O'Davoren of that period was Duald MacFirbis, who afterwards became the greatest Irish scholar of his time. He appears to have been intended from his youth for the hereditary profession of an antiquarian, historian, or jurisconsult of the Fenechas or ancient native laws of his country, now improperly called the Brehon laws. To qualify himself for both of these professions, he took up his residence at an early age in the school of law and history then kept by the MacEgans in Ormond. After this time he studied in Burren at the not less distinguished literary and legal school of the O'Davorens, where we find him, with many other young Irish students, about the year 1595, under the tuition of Donald O'Davoren,¹ an accomplished scholar and gentleman, the compiler of a Brehon Law Glossary.² A

¹ *Lectures on Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History*, by O'Curry, p. 121.

² O'Curry's *Lectures on the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*; iii. p. 322. Dublin, 1873.

curious document, written in the Irish language, was found by Dr. John O'Donovan in 1839 in the hands of Mr. Michael Reilly, of Ennistymon; it relates to a division made between the sons of O'Davoren of their father's lands. We subjoin O'Donovan's translation of it:—

“Be it known to every one who shall read this writing that the sons of Gilla-na-naev oge O'Davoren, of Cahermacnaghten, in the parish of Rathbourney, viz., Hugh and Cosny, partitioned as follows:—They made a perpetual division of the two ploughlands of the land of their father and grandfather, viz., the half ploughland of Cahermacnaghten, the half ploughland of Lismacteige, the half ploughland of Lisduane and of Lisnaloughran, in the aforesaid parish, and the half ploughland of (Kil) Colman Baire, in the parish of Kilcorney. This is the partition, viz.: Hugh is to have for his share the most western quarter of Cahermacnaghten as bounded by the stream of Sruhaunduff flowing from the mountain and by the western ditch of Buaille Liagánach, from that down as far as Urlingmore, by the ditch of Urlingmore, thence round on the west side down to the side of the Caher; as also the half ploughland of Lismacteige and a quarter of the half ploughland of Kilcolman Baire. And Cosny is to have for his share the most eastern quarter of Cahermacnaghten as defined by the aforesaid boundary, the half ploughland of Lisduane, of Lisnaloughran, and the other quarter of the half ploughland of Kilcolman Baire. The following is the partition of the village of Cahermacnaghten, viz.: The site of the big house of Caher *within*, and the site of the kitchen-house which belonged to that house within the Caher, and the site of the house of the churchyard on the west side of the Caher, and all the gardens extending westwards from the road of the garden of Teige Roe, the son of Giolla Feichin, not including Teige Roe's garden. And the house situate between the front of the big house and the *door* of the Caher, and the site of another house *within* the Caher

at the north-west side, and the large house which is *outside* the door of the Caher, and all extending from Bearnan Fanain-an-Tayaill, which is at the east, westwards to the aforesaid road of Teige Roe's garden, and that the garden itself is to be included in Cosny's share of the village. Moreover, the fahy (green) of the Booley, and the road from that green westwards to Moher Turtánagh, and the water of the village, and of Shruhanduff, and of the well of the village, are common and free to all.¹ This settlement is to exist between the brothers and between their heirs for ever after them. Should any dispute or law happen about these lands, the brothers are bound to observe strict justice with regard to each other. Should one of them sell or mortgage to the other, that other person is not at liberty to part with what he has so acquired, but to give it back to the original owner upon receiving back his money. Should one of them die without a legitimate heir of his body, the other and his heirs shall be his heirs in these lands. Moreover, whatever part of said Hugh's share he will not occupy himself, if Cosny be able to occupy it, Hugh shall not hinder him, so as that Cosny takes upon himself a part of the burden of Slany O'Grady's 'freedom,' that is, grass for a cow or a mare for every quarter of land that shall be occupied. As evidence that everything above written is for ever settled between ourselves and our heirs, I, the said Hugh, am putting my hand and seal to the copy of this writing, which belongs to Cosny by my own free will and assent; and I, Cosny, by my own will and consent, am putting my hand and seal to the copy of it belonging to Hugh.

"The 3rd day of April, 1675.

"GILLA-NA-NAEV OGE O'DAVOREN.

"Witnesses,

"JAMES FITZGERALD.

"FRANCIS SARSFIELD.

¹ Although the description given here appears puzzling, yet to one making an inspection of the place it is quite intelligible.

"The will of Gilla-na-naev Oge O'Davoren in the year 1675, the 4th day of the month of April."¹

A.D. 1580.—About this time great alarm was created in the minds of the native population of Thomond by the success of the measures taken by the English invaders to bring them under subjection. Finding that the authority vested in the Earl of Thomond was likely to prove supreme, the O'Loghlens in 1591 entered into a new treaty with him, by which they renewed their declarations of fealty, in accordance with the terms of a previous compact made with his great grandfather. It is preserved amongst the MSS. of MacCurtin in the Royal Irish Academy, and runs thus:—

"Be it known to all who read this writing that we, Irial, the son of Rossa, and Donogh, the son Bryan, and Lysagh, the son of Mahone of Ballyauliff, the survivors of the posterity of Mealaghlin O'Loghlen of Ballyvaughan, named in the treaty executed between Conor, the great grandfather of this Earl, and our ancestors, have agreed as follows, viz. :—

"To be of ourselves bound to you, O ! Donogh O'Brien, according to which we have set our hands to this deed in presence of the witnesses hereto. And this is the agreement, namely, that we ourselves, the posterity of Malachy of Ballyvaughan and of Benroe, and their people and country, are and shall be bound, and our heirs after us, to Conor O'Brien, and his heirs after him. And that it shall not be in the power of any of us or of our descendants, to cause a sod of the country or any of the castles to be mortgaged or sold, except with the consent of the said Conor, or his heirs after him. And that Conor or his heirs after him shall be heirs to the Sliocht Mealachlin.² And that it shall be obligatory on the Sliocht Maoelaghlen

¹ *Letters of John O'Donovan relating to Clare* — Ordnance Survey Papers, Royal Irish Academy.

² It was the custom amongst the Irish that the Lord Paramount should,

on failure of issue to carry on the succession in any of the subordinate tribes, become heir and possess himself of all rights appertaining to the deceased chieftain.—See *Brehon Laws*.

and on their followers, to yield obedience to and submit to the will of Conor O'Brien and his heirs after him.¹

"Furthermore, I, the Earl of Thomond, (Donogh, 4th Earl), acknowledge upon my honour that I promised that whatever portion of the lands, or whatever castles belonging to the parties hereto, may have been occupied or plundered, should be submitted to the arbitration of Boetius MacClancy, John, son of Tornea O'Maelconary, and Owen O'Daly, such arbitration to be binding on me, the Earl, as to the restitution they are to receive.

"The lands in the possession of Boetius MacClancy are not to be included in this deed.

"In the year of our Lord 1591, the 9th of June, at Knockfin, we gave our consent and put our hands to this writing, which is in imitation of the old treaty by which the heirs of the parties hereto are bound to each other forever.

"I, Gella-na-naev oge O'Davoren, wrote this copy.

"Signed (in English), DONOGH THOMOND.

"Signed (in Irish), DONOGH O'LOGHLEN.

"Signed (in Irish), IRÍAL O'LOGHLEN.

'Copia vera; ex orig.; per

"BOT CLANCY.

"JOHN MAC TORNEA.

"OWEN O'DALY. *Testes.*"

The original document, of which the above is a copy, is stated (A.D. 1604), to have remained with Boetius oge Clancy at Knockfin.

In no part of Ireland is to be seen so great a number of ancient stone forts as in Burren. These buildings and similar ones made for defence, are found in most other parts of the country to be formed of earth, but in Burren, owing to the scarcity of earth, they are always

¹ It must be understood that this is a word for word recital of the agreement previously made between Mea-

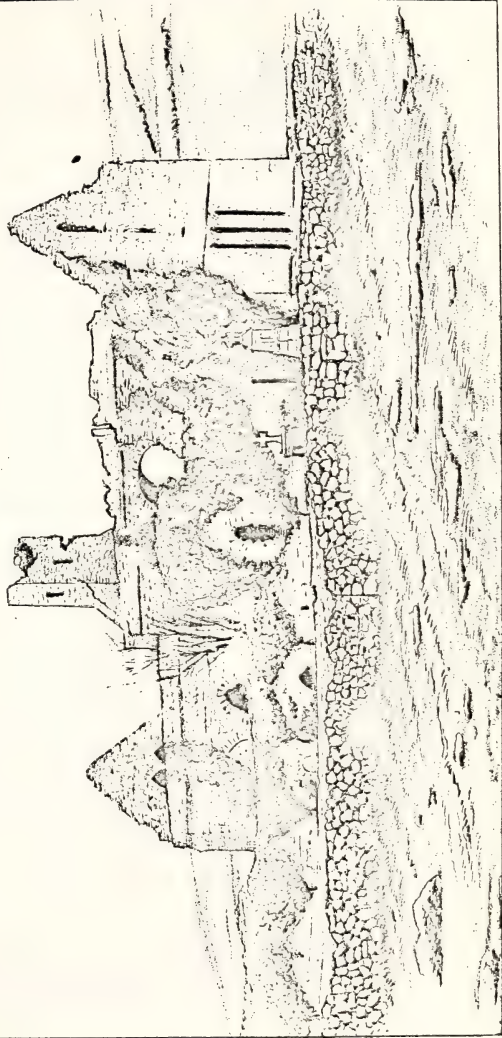
laghlin O'Loughlen and Conor O'Brien, first Earl of Thomond.

constructed of stone. To say that they were erected by the Danes is simply absurd, seeing that in no record or chronicle is there any mention made of the Scandinavians in connexion with Burren. No local tradition nor name of place there refers in any way to them. It is equally incorrect to ascribe the construction of lisses, raths, or cahers to the Firbolgs, who were a mere handful of people, inhabiting circumscribed areas of the country. Neither is it in accordance with history to say that they were raised at any particular period in the annals of the country, because everything we know of the subject goes to prove that they were built from time to time, as occasion required, to serve as places of residence for the better classes of the inhabitants. What now remains of them are merely the outworks put up for defence, the inner buildings, in which the people lived, being made of wood and wicker work, have long since fallen into decay. All this is clearly proved by Professor O'Curry in his *Lectures on the Manners and Customs of the Irish People*. The history of Thomond itself affords a proof of the fact, because we read that about the year 1200 O'Brien built a circular earthen fort at Clonroad.

ABBAY PARISH.

This parish derives its name from the Abbey of Corcomroe, sometimes also called the Abbey of Burren,¹ founded for Cistercian monks in 1194 by Donald O'Brien, King of Thomond, or, as others say, by Donogh Cairbreac, his son, in 1200. It was called "the abbey of the fruitful rock," and was a daughter of that of Suir. Later it was made subject to the Abbey of Furness, in Lancashire, and it had a cell at Kilshanny near Ennistymon, to which it sent monks as occasion demanded. It was dedicated to the

¹ *Cathreim Toirdhealbhaigh*, A.D. 1267.



CORCOMROE ABBEY

Blessed Virgin Mary.¹ In a battle fought in 1267 between Conor O'Brien and Conor Carrach O'Loughlen, at a place called Suidaine, O'Brien was slain and his body was laid in Corcomroe Abbey under a beautifully sculptured monument surmounted by his effigy, still in good preservation. A short time since, in making some repairs, an effigy of a mitred abbot was discovered. The abbey itself is well preserved.² It contains likewise a monument to the memory of Peter O'Loughlen, of Newtown, called "the last Prince of Burren." Little is known of its history. One of its abbots named John was made Bishop of Kilmacduagh in 1418. After the dissolution of the monasteries, Corcomroe, and its eleven quarters of land, situate in the valley in which it stands, were granted to Richard Harding, of whom nothing further is known. By an Inquisition of the year 1582, it was found that Donogh MacMurrough O'Brien of Dromoland died seized of this abbey, together with all its possessions annual value besides reprises, 40s. Irish money.³

In the townland of Ballyhehan, situate in this parish, stands a castle belonging formerly to one of the O'Loughlens. Corra-an-Rubha (Curranrue) also belongs to this parish, and in it a castle existed which was the residence of O'Heyne, chief of Ui Fiachrach Aidhne. That castle fell in the year 1755, at the very moment when the earthquake at Lisbon happened. The present representative of the branch of the O'Heynes, who lived in this castle and also in the castle of Ballybranaghan, at Kinvarra, is a descendant of John Hynes, son of James, son of John, who lived at Poulaniscé, son of Brian, son of Peter, the last who is said to have lived at Curranroe Castle. The senior branch of this once powerful family was represented in 1839 by Mr. Hynes, of Ardahan, well known in the country as

¹ Archdall, *Monasticon Hibernicum*, Vol. i., p. 73.

² In the *Dublin Penny Journal*, 1834, p. 339. will be found a sketch of the abbey and tomb of Conor O'Brien.

³ Inquisition in collections relating to Clare in Ordnance Survey Papers, Royal Irish Academy. See also Archdall.

Heynes the process server. He was the senior lineal descendant of Guaire Aidhne, king of Connaught, so celebrated by the Irish bards for his hospitality.¹ The family of O'Heyne possessed the territory which now comprises the diocese of Kilmacduagh, and numerous references are made to them in the annals of the country. Their votive church is conspicuous among the group of ecclesiastical buildings at Kilmacduagh. On the verge of the parish of Abbey is the pass anciently known by the name of Corcair-na-cleirach (the cleric's pass), now called Corcairhill. It was on the well-known road leading from Clare into Galway, which is still in use between the Castle of Leamanegh and Kinvarra by Castletown, Corcomroe Abbey (and Curranrue.)

DRUMCREEHY PARISH.

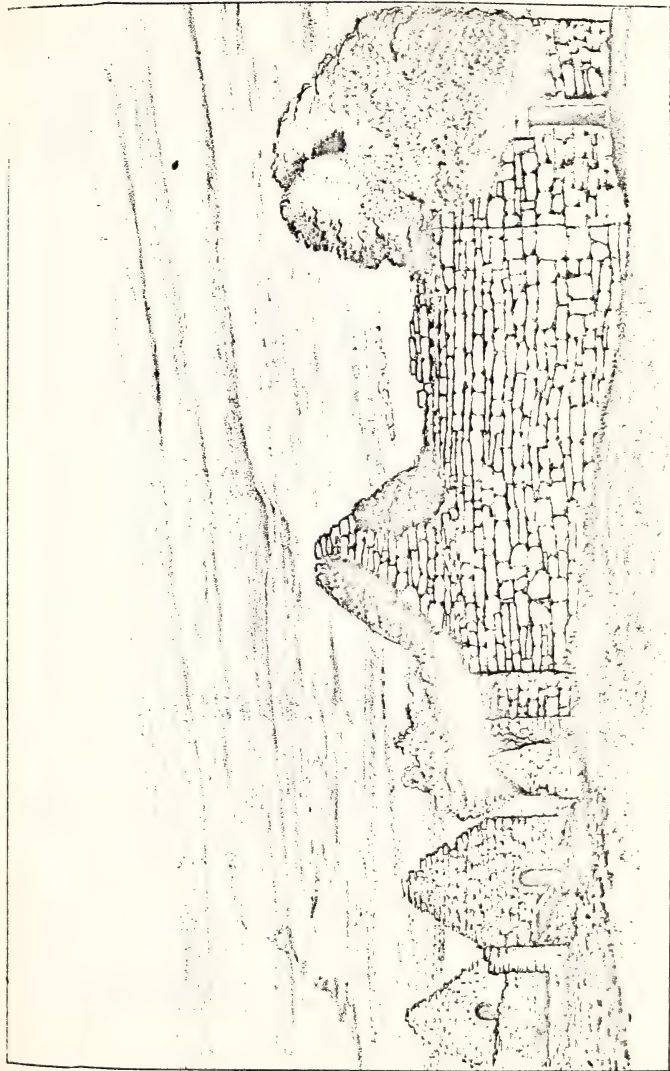
In the Irish language the name of this parish is Druim-criche, so called from the situation of the original parish church on a hill side in the territory of Crioich Maille. It is now partially ruined, and is surrounded by a large graveyard. The parish contains the remains of four castles, namely—Ballyvaghane, Shan Muckinish, Muckinish Noe, and Newtown.² That of Ballyvaghane (anciently called Baile-Ui-Beachain) stood on the very verge of the little harbour near the village, but is now almost wholly gone. Shan Muckinish was repaired about the year 1836, and is quite habitable,³ while Muckinish Noe, which stands on the bay of Pouldoody, so celebrated for its oysters, is very much injured by time and by the hands of man. Newtown Castle is in very good preservation.⁴ In 1580 each of these castles

¹ Letter of John O'Donovan in Ordnance Survey Papers relating to Clare—Royal Irish Academy.

² MS. Trin. Coll. Library, Dublin. E. 2, 14.

³ The last O'Loughlen who lived in Shan Muckinish, according to tradition, was Uaithne More O'Loughlen, who resided there about the year 1700.

⁴ The senior branch of the O'Loughlens lived in Newtown in our time, and was represented by Peter O'Loughlen, locally called the Prince of Burren. He was the son of Malachy O'Loughlen, who lived at Newtown when John O'Donovan visited it in 1839. See Ordnance Survey Letters relating to Clare, R.I. Academy.



CHURCHES AT OUGHTMAMA

was owned by an O'Loughlen. At a little distance from Ballyvaghan is Lough Rask, near which a battle was fought in 1317, described in another part of this work. A large number of stone cahers and caves in various stages of dilapidation exists in this parish.

OUGHTMAMA PARISH.

In this parish is situated the townland of the same name. The three churches which stand upon it take their name from the district "Ucht mama" or "the breast of the high pass," and the name conveys a true idea of their situation, for they lie at a considerable height, in the very bosom of one of the hills forming the amphitheatre which encloses the valley of Corcomroe. They consist of three buildings, two of which, lying together in a straight line, are in an almost perfect state of preservation, while the third, about three hundred yards off, is a mere ruin. In the splendid work of the late Earl of Dunraven, photographs and a description are given of them.¹ Little is known of this place, but it may be safely inferred that the churches now standing at Oughtmama are the original buildings and that they were constructed to commemorate three saints, all of whom were named Colman. In the *Sanctilogium Genealogicum* preserved in the Leabhar Breac, we read (p. 21, col. 2, 3), "Three saints in the one townland; i.e., in Uchtmama. Colman was the name of each saint, and Lugaid was the father of each Colman: viz., Colman, son of Lugaid, son of Loegaire, son of Nial of the Nine Hostages; Colman, son of Lugaid, son of Ængus, son of Naitfraich, son of Corc, son of Lugaid; Colman, son of Lugaid, son of Conall, son of Brian, son of Eochaid Muidmedon." In the Litany of Ængus, the seven holy bishops of Uchtmama in Corcomroe, are invoked.² Whether

¹ *Notes on Irish Architecture*, vol i., p. 102. Dublin, 1875.

² The old churches of Oughtmama

have been recently repaired by the Board of Works. In clearing away the soil which had accumulated in the

St. Colman MacDuach was one of these bishops we do not know ; but a holy well dedicated to a St. Colman lies a little to the north-east of the churches. It is related that St. Colman MacDuach lived just before the year 620, as a hermit in a wild rocky valley surrounded by woods, in the parish of Carron, about three miles to the south of Oughtmama, where the remains of his little oratory, the cave in which he slept, and two altars may yet be seen. The place is still visited by pilgrims on the Saint's day, February 3rd. He resided there with one companion for seven years. On a certain Easter Sunday, while the saint and the disciple were about to sit down to a very frugal dinner, the latter remarked that such fare was very different from that which probably at that very moment smoked on the board of Guaire, king of South Connaught, at his palace of Dúrlus, a few miles off. Some signs of discontent appeared to have manifested themselves on the face of St. MacDuach's companion, for the holy man remarked that he would soon provide a better dinner. Thereupon, he prayed to heaven that his cousin's meal should be transported to the hermitage. Suddenly Guaire and his friends saw the dishes containing their food rise up into the sky and fly away. They instantly mounted their horses and pursued the victuals. Gradually the dishes were seen to come to the ground. When the king and his companions arrived at the spot, they found the disciple of St. Colman busily engaged in the duty of appeasing the pangs of hunger.¹ At this day the road by which Guaire pursued his viands is called Bothar na mias (the road of the dishes). In the parish of Oughtmama there are only two castles, namely Turlough and Finvarra, now almost level with the ground ; these also belonged in 1580 to members of the

interior, several slabs have been found with crosses carved upon them, but without any inscriptions.

¹ Vita Sti Colmani, *Acta SS.*, p. 245 ; Keating, *History of Ireland*, p.

21 ; O'Hanlon's *Lives of the Irish Saints* at Feb. 3rd, contains an interesting sketch of the life of St. Colman Mac Duach.

family of O'Loghlen. Various cairns, cahers, and caves exist in this parish, mostly in a state of ruin. On the top of the hill of Knockycallanan is a remarkable cairn, for which O'Donovan could find no name. The valley district comprised in this parish and in that of the adjoining parish of Abbey, is the Duv Gleann referred to in the *Wars of Thomond*. Archdall in his work on the *Abbeys of Ireland*¹ refers to an abbey called Beagh, situate in the barony of Burren, and belonging to the third order of Franciscan Friars. The townland of Beagh in this parish must be the place where this abbey stood, but no trace of its site or tradition of its existence remains in the neighbourhood. Finnavarra, in this parish, was long the residence of the family of O'Daly, who were hereditary poets of the O'Loghens. In the latter part of the fifteenth century they migrated to Galway in company with Ranailt O'Brien, wife of Teige O'Kelly, of Callon. There they became the ancestors of the O'Dalys of that county, one of whom is Lord Dunsandle.²

CARRAN PARISH.

The old parish church of Carran is in a good state of preservation, but it presents no features of interest requiring description. Its date is of the fifteenth century. It is otherwise, however, with the very ancient church which stands on the lands of Termon, in this parish, and which is dedicated to St. Cronan (probably St. Cronan of Roscrea and Tomgraney³). This interesting structure, notwithstanding that it is almost coeval with christianity in Ireland, is still in nearly perfect preservation. It is photographed in the great work of Lord Dunraven,⁴ under its

¹ *Monasticon Hibernicum*, vol. i., p. 72. man's *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii., p. 375.

³ *Martyrology of Donegal*, Oct. 19.

² See *Tribes and Customs of the Hy Many*, p. 125. See also Hardi-

⁴ *Notes on Irish Architecture*, vol. i., p. 105.

Irish name of Teampul Chronain. It is a small oratory, measuring in length inside 21 feet and in breadth 12 feet 9 inches. The masonry is cyclopean and not built in courses, thus indicating its very great antiquity. The doorway, as in all the very early Christian buildings in Ireland, is in the west wall, and inclines inwards towards the top. On the east gable is a very remarkable window, a drawing of which is given in Petrie's work on the Irish Round Towers.¹ It is quadrangular on the inside, and round on top outside. About one hundred yards distant from this church is a holy well dedicated to St. Cronan, and at an equal distance in another direction stand a pedestal and a shaft of a cross of considerable height, which, with others no longer existing, are supposed to mark the Termon of St. Cronan. In this parish is situated the beautiful valley of Glencolumbkille, in which there is a church dedicated to St. Columbkille, five centuries old, and in all likelihood, occupying the site of one of still higher antiquity. Near at hand was the residence of Murtagh, son of Mr. Turlogh O'Brien; supposed by O'Donovan, when he visited the place in 1839 to be the next heir to the Marquisate of Thomond. A tomb of his family stands in the church, with the following inscription:—"Here lieth the body of Captain Cornelius O'Brien, who departed this life A.D. 1753, who was grandson of General Murtagh O'Brien, that was brother to Murrough, first Earl of Inchiquin. This monument was erected by Murtagh O'Brien, in memory of his wife Bridget O'Brien, *alias* MacNamara, who died July 24th, 1800, aged 66 years." The remains of four castles exist in this parish, namely, Castletown, Cappagh, Crughwill, and Glencolumbkille, all belonging in 1580 to members of the family of O'Loughlen. The name of only one of them is given, that of Ross O'Loughlen, proprietor of the castle of Glencolumbkille.²

¹ *Round Towers*, p. 184.

² MS. Trin. Coll., Dublin. E. 2, 14.

NOUGHAVAL PARISH.

Noughaval signifies the "new acquisition," and is a name not unfrequently met with in other parts of Ireland.¹ Its old church, consisting of a nave and choir, is in a good state of preservation. In the burial ground attached stand the remains of the tomb of the family of O'Davoren, now very much injured by time, and with this inscription:—"This chapel was built by James Davoren, of Lisdoonvarna, who died the 31st of July, 1725, aged 59 years." In the interior near the broken stone altar of the sacred building the last resting place of the families of Comyn and Moran is found, as indicated by the epitaphs over their graves. At a little distance from the church stands a stone pillar, without any inscription, but which is said to be a market cross, with certain lines drawn upon it to serve as measures of length for the people. Near at hand also is a well dedicated to St. Colman MacDuach. In the parish of Noughaval are to be found several subterranean caves built of large limestone flags; these would appear to have been places of refuge or else repositories for property. This parish contains the remains of the following castles which in 1580 were the property of members of the family of O'Loghlen, viz.: Binroe, Ballyganner, and Ballymurphy, all three now utterly ruined. Many ruined cahers or stone forts are found in Noughaval. Cromleachs also are not unfrequent in the parish.

GLENINAGH PARISH.

Gleninagh (the valley of ivy) has the remains of an ancient church in good preservation, with a well at a little distance, dedicated to the Holy Cross. Still further off is another well called Tobar Cornain. Only one castle, still in an excellent state of preservation, exists in the parish.

¹ See Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*, vol. i., page 25. Dublin, 1871.

It belonged in 1580 to an O'Loghlen. A large heap of stones called Dough Branneen (the heap of little Bran) stands in the townland of Aughaglinny, and in the neighbouring townland of Murroogh exist the remains of a remarkable caher called Caher doon Fergus, with caves beneath, believed by the peasantry to be haunted by the spirits of Fergus mac Roigh and of many of his descendants, the O'Loghlena of Burren and O'Connors of Corcomroe.

KILLONAGHAN PARISH.

St. Onchu (in the genitive Onchon), the son of Blathmac, who was venerated at Rathblacmac, in Inchiquin, was the patron of this parish.¹ His festival was celebrated here on the 9th and 14th of July, according to the authorities cited by Colgan. His church is in good preservation; the door is on the north side. In the townland of Crumlin in this parish stand the remains of a church of greater antiquity, said to have been built by St. Columbkille after he had departed from St. Endeus at Arran. The style of the mason-work marks it as one of the early christian churches. In the townland of Faunarooska, in this parish, the remains of a round castle are found. It is not mentioned in the list of the castles of Clare made about the year 1580. Many cahers exist in the parish.

KILMOON PARISH.

Of St. Muadanus, the patron of this parish, very little is known. His name is not found in the *Acta Sanctorum* of Colgan nor in the *Martyrology of Donegal*; but Father O'Hanlon in his great work, *The Lives of the Irish Saints*, has collected under the date of the 6th of March all that can be discovered of the acts of the various saints of that name. His old church is nearly level with the ground, the north

¹ Aengus, Marian O'Gorman, *Martyrology of Tamlacht*, apud *Acta SS.*, p. 277, 8th Feb. *Martyrology of Donegal*, 9th July.

wall only remaining. A short distance at the west is a holy well dedicated to him, and in the townland of Lisdoonvarna another holy well, named after St. Brendan, the great navigator, while in the townland of Derrynavaghagh is a third, dedicated to Bishop Flannan. In the townland of Lisdoonvarna existed a castle now utterly ruined, which, according to an inscription on a stone built into the corner of a farmhouse in the vicinity was built by Denis Cloghessy in 1619 for Finin FitzPatrick. In the *Book of Distributions and Forfeitures* this Fineen or Florence FitzPatrick is set down as the owner of Lisdoonvarna and Ballyteige in 1641.¹ The townland of Lisdoonvarna also contains the ruins of an extensive building called the house of O'Davoren, in which the last of the family died about the year 1750. His estates passed to his daughter, and through her to her descendants, Mr. William Stacpoole, late M.P. of Ballyallia, and Mr. Richard Stacpoole, late of Edenvale. In the townland of Cahercloggaun stood the castle of the same name, belonging in 1580 to one of the O'Loghlena, but no vestige of it now exists, although there are considerable remains of the more ancient fort or caher. The parish of Kilmoon contains no less than eight cahers, viz., the one just mentioned, Caher Bullog, Knockaskeheen, Caher Barnagh, Derrynavaghagh, Cahermeal, Lismoraghaun, and Lisdoonvarna. The original name of this last was Dun-a-bhearna, the fort at the gap. Lisdoonvarna contains a remarkable round hill called Liss-a-tee-aun, that is, the fort of the Sheeaun or fairy hill.

KILLEANEY PARISH.

St. Eaney or Endeus, the patron of this parish, flourished immediately after the time of St. Patrick and died about

¹ Donald More, sixth King of Upper Ossory, who built Jerpoint Abbey, d. 1185. Conor, King of U. O. à quo Gilla duv Mac GillaPatrick, a quo Dermot, a quo Fineen, of Drumsalagh, county Clare, a quo

Fineen, a quo Dermott of Lisdoonvarna, died s. p. at Limerick, Sept. 1, 1637; and Fineen 1637, a quo Dermot 1678.—*Funeral Entry, Dublin Castle.*

the year 540. He was the founder of several churches in the great island of Arran, as described in his life by Colgan.¹ The existing church here is not the original one, being only of the date of the year 1300 or thereabouts. It is in excellent preservation, with a nave and choir, separated by a fine arch. There is no ruin of a castle in this parish, nor are there any other remains of antiquity except three cahers, all of which are in a state of great dilapidation. They are the following:—Cahermakerrilla (son of Irial), Cahermaan, and Caher-na-teinné (the fort of the fire), situate in the townland of Lislarheenbeg. In the townland of Cahermakerrilla is a holy well, dedicated to St. Colman MacDuach, and in Cooleamore stand the remains of a cromleach. On a stone inserted in the wall of the now roofless Catholic chapel of Toomaghera is an inscription in the following words:—"I.H.S. Pray for me Mortaugh Flanagan, priest of this parish, who built this altar in the year 1700." Another stone is built into the wall on which is delineated a crucifixion in a very good style of carving.

RATHBORNEY PARISH.

The name of the church in this place is derived from its position, being built within the circle of an ancient earthen fort called the Rath of Burrin. It is comparatively modern, and is in excellent preservation. It is connected with the name of no Irish saint, but at a distance of a mile, at the north west, in the townland of Poulacapple, is a holy well, dedicated to St. John. In this parish stand the ruins of the following castles:—Gragan, the former residence of the chief of the O'Loghlena, and from whose stronghold the territory of Burren is named in the description of the county of Clare in 1580 as the barony of Gragans; Lissylishcen (Lios na gLisín), *i.e.*, the fort of O'Glisheen, and of Cahermacnaghten, both described as belonging to other

¹ *Acta SS.*, p. 705, March 21st.

members of the family of O'Loghlen. Another castle, not referred to in that document, stands in a ruined condition in the townland of Faunrooska. Its erection dates, probably, from a period subsequent to the compilation of the list. The following cahers and lisses are found in Rathbornev parish :—Cahermore and Doon, Ballyallaban, Cahermacnaghten, inhabited in 1675,¹ Feenagh, Berneen, Garacloon, Gleninsheen, Lismacteige, Cloonmartin, Doon Torpy in Croagh North, a doon in Doonyvardan, Lismacsheedy, and Lislarheen.

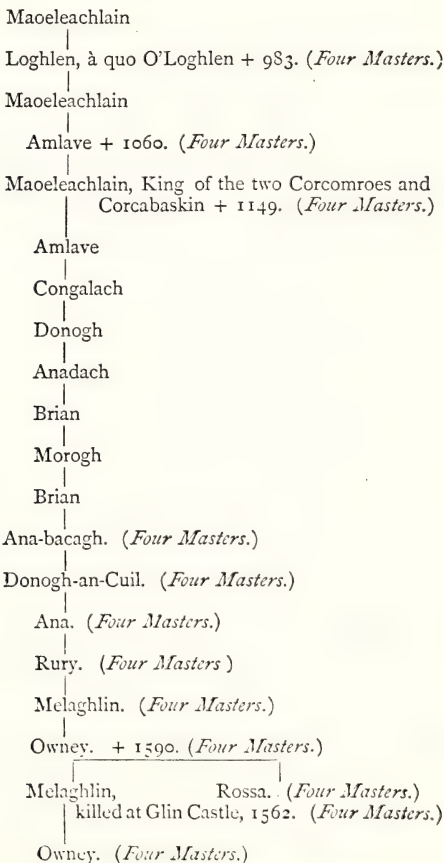
KILCORNEY PARISH.

No record of St. Coirné, the patron of this parish, can be found. His church is in a state of great dilapidation. The site of an older church dedicated to him is pointed out at a short distance from the present ruin. A little way off, to the west, stands the ruin of an ancient ecclesiastical building dedicated to St. Colman Bairé, supposed to be the same as St. Colman Mac Duach. Several holy wells are found in this parish, namely, Tobar-na-naingeal near the church; Tobar Colman Bairé, in Glensleade; Tobar Ingean Baoth. Only one castle existed in Kilcorney, viz., that of Glensleade, now levelled to the ground, and belonging in 1580 to a member of the family of O'Loghlen. The other remains of antiquity are the following ruins of earthen and stone forts : Carher-na-mweela, in the townland of Poulgorm; Caher-an-ard-dorais, Glensleade, Lisnarrum, Liscolmanbara, Lissaniska in Eanty beg south; and Lissananima in Eanty beg north. In the townland of Kilcorney is found a cave to which several legends belong, the most popular of which states that an enchanted horse issued therefrom, and propagated its breed throughout the country.

¹ See the reference to the *door* of this caher, in the will of Gillananeve Oge O'Davoren, page 18, *ante*.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF O'LOGHLEN.

For the pedigree of MAOELEACHLAIN, the common ancestor of the O'CONNORS of Corcomroe and of the O'LOGHLENS of Burrin, see *infra* page 92.



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CHAPTER IV.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THOMOND—*continued.*

UI CAISIN.

CAS, the king of North Munster shortly before the time of St. Patrick, gave name to this district. It had previously borne the name of Magh Adhair, signifying the plain of Adhar, an appellation which it received from Adhar the Firbolg, who possessed it in the first century of the Christian era. He was the son of Umor, the brother of Aengus, who built the cyclopean fort of Dun Aengus in the great Island of Arran. Afterwards Magh Adhar became the patrimony of the O'Hehirs, but they in turn were driven westwards to the present barony of Islands by the MacNamaras. Magh Adhar proper, now called Moyry Park, is situate in the townland of Toonagh, parish of Clooney. The tree stood there beneath which the O'Briens were inaugurated as kings of Thomond. The descendants of Cas comprised the O'Briens, MacNamaras, O'Deas, and various other families whose possessions constituted what are now designated the baronies of Upper and Lower Bunratty, Upper and Lower Tulla, and Inchiquin. To the MacNamaras the section of Thomond called Ui Caisin belonged, and their ownership extended from the beginning of the fifth to the beginning of the fourteenth century. About the year 1318, after the destruction of De Clare and the Ui Bloids his partizans, who sought to establish the English power in Thomond, the victorious MacNamaras drove out of the county all that remained of them, and took possession of their lands. Their own territory of Ui Caisin originally consisted of the following parishes:—Inchicronan, Kilraghtis, Templemaley, Doora,

Clooney, Quin, Tulla, and Kilmurry-na-gaul; but after 1318 it included besides these the following parishes: Killaloe, Aglish, Killuran, Kilnoe, Killokenedy, Tulla, Moynoe, Kilseely, Feakle, Kilfinaghty, Iniscaltragh, Tomgraney, in short the whole of Upper and Lower Tulla.¹ To defend themselves against any attempts to recover their possessions by the former owners, the MacNamaras proceeded to build castles for protection, and in 1580 no less than forty-two of these belonged to members of the family. As soon as they had acquired almost the entire eastern division of the county of Clare, as here described, they changed the names of the districts and called their territory east and west Clanculein, the first named being assigned to a chief called MacNamara Fionn, and the other to a kindred chief designated as MacNamara Reagh. The two districts here named absorbed the following denominations which had existed under their various tribe names from remote times till 1318: Tuaith Eachtao, Ui Dongailé, Ui Congailé, Ui Rongailé, Ui Bloid, Ui Floinn, Ui Cearnaigh,² Tradraighe, Gleann Omra, Ui Toirdhealbhaigh, and Ui Ainmire. Of each of these a more particular account will be found in this work. Shortly after the acquisition of the new territory, the chief of the MacNamaras proceeded to place a rent or tribute upon the several townlands of which it was composed, and the document in which he describes the tax has come down to us. Although it bears no date, yet it may be safely referred to the beginning of the fourteenth century. It is as follows, as translated from the Irish original by Mr. Hardiman the historian of Galway.³

“This is the aggregate of the lordship of MacNamara, that is of Maccon the son of Cumedha, the grandson of Con, the son of Loghlen, the son of Cumedha More,

¹ See *Description of Clare* in Library of Trinity College, Dublin. According to this the O'Gradys of Tomgraney, Scariff, and Moynoe, were tributary to the MacNamaras.

² In 1564 it is stated that the river Owenogarney is situate in the territory of Clan Cuilean.

³ *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, Vol. xv., no. 15.

according to the testimony of the stewards of the Rodan family, and of the Marshal of the country, and to the will of their father and grandfather out of Tuathmore; and the said stewards are Philip O'Rodan and Conor O'Rodan, descendants of the red stewards :¹

"This is the first part of the same, viz.: fourteen ounces to MacConmara and his servants in the Rath (?) exclusive of royalties. The lady (that is MacNamara's consort) has an ounce of gold out of Cloonmony (in the parish of Inchicronan), exclusive of the lord's rights; three ounces of ladies' rent yearly in the quarter of Ballynakill (?), and Ballyokeileghter (?) ; thirteen ounces in the quarter of Drumdyelan (?) ; fourteen ounces in the quarter of Dura ; fourteen ounces in the east half townland of Toonagh ; exclusive of the lord's rights ; half a mark in Ballyvroghaun ; fourteen ounces of the lord's rent in Ballymacloon, exclusive as above ; fourteen ounces yearly in the half townland of Ballyslattery (Newgrove) ; fourteen ounces in the half townland of Ballymoylin (Milltown) ; fourteen ounces yearly of lord's debts in the half townland of Rosscarthy (Rosslara) ; fourteen ounces in the quarter of Glandree ; fourteen ounces of lord's rent in Fourtanebeg ; fourteen ounces in Lismehan (Maryfort), Garruragh, and Ballyubrane, exclusive as above ; fourteen ounces in Ballykelly ; fourteen ounces in Ballyoughtra ; fourteen ounces in Liscullaun ; fourteen ounces in the five half quarters of O'Bloid (Ballyblood) ; and fourteen ounces in Ballyrossroe (Rosroe). He has moreover, food in the free lands of that territory, and MacConmara has fourteen ounces in the quarter of Tannaghbeg.

"This is the rental of MacNamara in Tuath-na-havon (Tuath-na-hamán), (the river district, that is the country adjoining the O'Garney river) viz. : fourteen ounces in Cap-

¹ The O'Reddans were hereditary stewards of the eastern parts of Thomond. Their patrimony was situate

in the parishes of Kilmurphy and Kilmaghty.

pagh ; fourteen ounces in Ballyfarrell (Mount Ievers, Ievers-town) ; fourteen ounces in Ballynevin ; fourteen ounces in Ballyiosine (Ballysheen) ; and food once a year in the free lands of that district. These are the stewards, who have been accustomed to receive said rents, namely the posterity of Mahone Fionn O'Rodain.

" This is the yearly rent of MacNamara in the territory of the O'Flinn (Ṭṁaṛt O'b'ṫloinn) viz : fourteen ounces in the three half quarters of the Clan Cusack, *i.e.*, the Coolagh, and Ballinacliaeh (Hurdlestown), and Drumsillagh ; fourteen ounces in the three Snatys ; fourteen ounces in Enagh-morogh-brick (Enagh) ; fourteen ounces in the Cloonshidas (?) ; fourteen ounces in the half townland of the posterity of Donogh MacCusack ; fourteen ounces in Mount Tallon (Ṣaṁṁa Ṭaṫṁum anglicé Landslip) ; fourteen ounces in the country of O'Hea (Ṭṫṫ O'n'ḂoṫḂa) Teeronea, exclusive of the royalties of the lord out of them all ; an ounce of gold of lady's rent on Gorteongalagh (?), and food once a year in the free lands of said territory ; and a groat and seven ounces unto MacCommara in Ballymurrigan (Ballyrorgal) (Ṣṫṫṫṫṫ ḂaḂṫṫ Ṣaṫṫṫ na Ṭṫaṫṫa ṫoṫṫ). The family of Lavelle were the stewards of that territory.

" The rental of MacNamara in the territory of Glen (Glanomera), viz : fourteen ounces in the townland of the red earl (?) ; fourteen ounces in Ballyquin ; fourteen ounces in Ballymuldowny ; (Ballymoloney, ḂaḂṫṫ ṫṫ Ṣaṫṫṫṫṫṫṫṫṫ¹) and the share of the two-third from said places is charged upon the quarter of Drynaghbeg (Aharinaghbeg) ; fourteen ounces in Crean ; fourteen ounces in Cloonyconry ; fourteen ounces in Formoyle ; fourteen ounces in Cloontragh ; fourteen ounces in Ardskeagh ; fourteen ounces in Cloongaheen ; and food once a year in the free lands of that place.

" The rental of MacNamara in the territory of Ui Congalaigh (the present parish of O'Gonnelloe), viz : fourteen ounces in Bealkelly (Ḃa Ṣṫṫṫ Coille, the entrance of

¹ Maol Domnaigh signifies servant of the church.

the wood) ; fourteen ounces in Ballybrogheran ; fourteen ounces in Ballyloghnan ; fourteen ounces in the quarter of Ballyoheefa (Bally-heefy) ; fourteen ounces in Ballybran ; fourteen ounces in Carrowcore (the odd quarter) ; and Carrowgar (the short quarter) ; fourteen ounces in Ballynaglearagh ; fourteen ounces in Carrowena (Eivone, ivy) ; food between Christmas and Shrovetide in the the two Rahenas, in Island Cosgary, Ballyhurly, and Aughinish ; and food once a year in the free quarters of that territory. The Rodanes were the stewards of that country.

“The rental of MacNamara in the territory of O’Ron-gailé, viz., fourteen ounces in Upper Clogher ; and fourteen in Lower or Small Clogher in Clooncool ; fourteen ounces in Clonmoher ; fourteen in Coolriedy ; fourteen in Dromart (Drummod) ; fourteen ounces in Drumsgamur ; and fourteen ounces in Caherhurly, of the Clan Hasneisis (Clóine Hais-neir). MacNamara has food between Christmas and Shrovetide in the three Coolreavaghs (Coolreagh) ; fourteen ounces in Upper Ross (Rosneillan ?) ; food in Ballymacdonnell, and in Killuvran (Killuran), between Christmas and Shrovetide, and also in Ballymacon-finn (?) ; and food once a year in the free lands of said territory.

“The rental of MacNamara in the country of the Eaotaoi (Υνατ Εαέταο) viz: fourteen ounces in Annagh ; fourteen ounces in Bawn-a-cullane ; fourteen ounces in Rathneeane (?) ; an ounce of gold of Lady’s rent (Cior Baintiarman) in Fiacal (Feakle) ; fourteen ounces in the three quarters Coologory ; fourteen ounces in Cooracloon ; fourteen ounces in Leaghort ; fourteen ounces in Gurtadon (?) ; fourteen ounces in Enagh (?) fourteen ounces in Knockbehy ; fourteen ounces in the green of O’Halloran Δ b’pατα vi Δλλmπαín) ; and the O’Rodan family are the stewards therein, and food between Shrovetide and Easter.”

Next to the O’Briens the MacNamaras became the most powerful family in Thomond. At the time it was made into a county by the English in the reign of Elizabeth,

almost all that part which lies at the east of the Fergus, and of a line continued from Ennis to Ballyline, belonged to them. When an account was taken of all the ancient owners of the lands of the county in 1640, it was found that no less than two hundred members of the clan Mac Namara were owners in fee simple. Of these only six obtained a grant of part of their possessions, under the Cromwellian settlement, so complete was the ruin brought upon a race who for a space of thirteen hundred years were the powerful and prosperous owners of the land of their inheritance.¹ Even at this day, though fallen to the rank of the peasantry, an air of gentility and breeding is observable in many members of this ancient family.

The following notices of the territories of Ui Caisin and Clan Culein occur in the *Annals of the Four Masters* and in the *Annals of Innisfallen*. We also copy all the references made in these Annals to the inhabitants of the district.

A.D. 1014. Meanma, the son of the Lord of Ui Caisin, died. (He was the son of Aodh, and grandfather of Cumara, from whom the family name of Mac Con Mara or MacNamara is derived.)

A.D. 1018. MacCatharnaigh, son of Aodh, one of the Ui Caisin, made an attack on Donogh, the son of Brian Boromhe, and gave him a blow of a sword on the head, and cut off his right hand.

A.D. 1099. The son of Cumara, who was the son of Donald, lord of Ui Caisin, died.

A.D. 1135. Cumara, son of Cumara, son of Donald, lord of Ui Caisin, fell in a battle with the men of Thomond.

A.D. 1142. Donogh O'Connor, lord of Ciaraigh Luachra, was killed by Cumara beg, lord of Ui Caisin.

A.D. 1170. Lorcan O'Ahern was killed by the sons of MacNamara and the Ui Caisin.

¹ See Index to Sir William Petty's map of the county of Clare, which index is designated the *Book of Distribu-*

tions and Forfeitures, and is preserved in the Record Office, Dublin.

A.D. 1300. The O'Gradys, assisted by the O'Deas, give their support to Donald, son of MacCon, in his endeavour to get a part of Ui Caisin from his relative, Donogh, son of Cuvea. They plundered the country and defeated him in a bloody battle, in which most of his followers were slain, including Hugh, son of Cuvea; Conor and Mahone, sons of Maloney; Maoelsaghlen, son of Sheeda; O'Halloran, and Conor, son of Conduv O'Healy.¹

A.D. 1309. Donogh, son of Cuvea More MacNamara, ruler of Ui Caisin, was treacherously killed by his own people, and by Donald O'Grady, chief of Cinel Dongaile. His brother, Loghlen Laidir, was elected chief in his stead.

A.D. 1311. Sheeda MacNamara died.

A.D. 1312. A few of the tribe of O'Coiléan going to prey upon Ui Floinn, one of them was killed.

A.D. 1328. In a contest against Brien Bane O'Brien, the son of Cumana MacNamara, was slain.

A.D. 1334. A great army both of English and Irish was led by the Connaughtmen into Munster against the Mac Namaras. They burned a church in which were one hundred and eighty persons and two priests, none of whom escaped.

A.D. 1357. Donogh MacNamara, the best son of a chieftain in Leth Mogha, in his time was slain by the O'Briens.

A.D. 1369. The MacNamaras, under the command of Brien Catha an Eanaigh O'Brien, obtained a signal victory over the English and captured Limerick. Sheeda Cam MacNamara, son of Loghlen Laidir, and of the daughter of O'Dwyer was placed as warden of the town. The English rose upon him and treacherously slew him.

A.D. 1370. Joanna Cam (the crooked), daughter of Mac Carthy and wife of MacNamara, of Quin, died.²

A.D. 1377. The Burkes of Galway invaded Clan Culcin. The MacNamaras, under the leadership of Hugh (son of the daughter of O'Daly of Corcomroe), opposed and routed

¹ *Ann. Innsf.* ² *Cill. Caimnigh* in the original text of the *Four Masters*.

them. Theobald, son of Ulick, head of the kernes, the three sons of O'Heyne, and many others of the Clan Ricard were slain.¹

A.D. 1378. Teige, the son of Loghlen MacNamara, was slain by Hugh, son of the daughter of O'Daly.

A.D. 1378. Mahone, the son of John MacNamara, died.

A.D. 1380. Cumara Gearr (the short), *i.e.*, the Mac Namara, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

A.D. 1381. Philip O'Kennedy, lord of Ormond, and his wife, Ainé, the daughter of MacNamara, died.

A.D. 1407. MacNamara, chief of Clan Culein, died.

A.D. 1428. MacNamara, chief of Clan Culein, a charitable and truly hospitable man, who had repressed robbery and established peace in his territory, died.

A.D. 1432. Melaghin Maineach MacNamara, chief of Clan Culein, died.

A.D. 1433. Maccon Ceanmore (of the big head) Mac Namara, chief of Clan Culein, died.

A.D. 1486. Cumara MacNamara was exultingly (*go haith-easach*), slain by the sons of Donogh MacNamara.

A.D. 1486. Raghnaill, daughter of John MacNamara and wife of Turlogh O'Brien, lord of Ormond, died.

A.D. 1487. Hugh, the son of Philip Roe MacNamara, a brave and warlike man, died.

A.D. 1490. Finola, the daughter of Rory MacNamara, and wife of Turlogh, the son of Murrogh O'Brien, died.

A.D. 1492. Cuvea, the son of John MacNamara, died.

A.D. 1498. Slainé, the daughter of Sheeda Cam Mac Namara, and wife of MacWilliam, *i.e.*, Ulick of Clanricard, died.

A.D. 1542. Maccon, son of Cuvea, son of Donogh, son of Rory, son of Maccon Ceanmore, was unbecomingly slain by

¹ This Hugh was the son of Loghlen Laidir (the strong), by his second marriage with the daughter of O'Daly, of Corcomroe. His first

wife was the daughter of O'Dwyer, of Kilnemanagh, co. Tipperary, and by her he had two sons.

his kinsman, Maccon, son of Rory, son of Maccon, son of Rory, son of Maccon Ceanmore.

A.D. 1570. John MacNamara, son of Sheeda, son of Maccon, son of Sheeda, son of Teige, son of Loughlen, lord of East Clan Culein, died. He was a noble and majestic man, and the favourite of women and damsels by reason of his gaiety and pleasantry. Donald Reigh, the son of Cuvea, son of Donogh, succeeded.

A.D. 1571. MacNamara, *i.e.*, Teige, son of Cuvea, son of Cumara, son of John, died, and his son John took his place.

A.D. 1578. Sheeda, son of Maccon, son of Sheeda, son of Maccon, Tanist of East Clan Culein, was slain on Slieve-Eachtao, while in pursuit of a party of the kernes of Clanrickard who were carrying off plunder.

A.D. 1584. Donogh, the son of MacNamara, of West Clan Culein, died. He was the son of Teige, son of Cuvea, son of Cumara, son of John. Of all the Clan Culein he was the most redoubtable to his enemies on the field of battle. He was succeeded by his brother John.

A.D. 1585. An ordinance was enacted at a session held at the monastery of Ennis, by which it was ordained that the chief of every sept should be stript of his titles and tributes except John MacNamara, lord of West Clan Culein, who refused to subscribe his signature to these regulations.

A.D. 1587. Cuvea, son of the above-named John, died.

A.D. 1588. Teige, son of Donald Reigh, son of Cuvea, son of Dongoh, son of Rory, lord of West Clan Culein, was hanged at Galway.

A.D. 1592. Donald Reigh, son of Cuvea, son of Donogh, son of Rory, son of Maccon Ceanmore, called the Mac Namar Reigh, lord of West Clan Culein, died on the 23rd of February of this year. He was a sumptuous, festive, bounteous and humane man.

It is not easy to determine the reasons which actuated MacNamara to enter into the obligations set forth in the subjoined covenant with the Earl of Thomond. Its date

being unknown, we are left to conjecture that the object of the deed was to place MacNamara and his sept in a formal manner under the protection of the O'Briens. The deed is found in the Irish language in the fifteenth volume of the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, and the translation is from the pen of Mr. Hardiman.

"These are the conditions and covenants entered into by Conor O'Brien Earl of Thomond, and MacNamara, to wit, Teige son of Cuvea, son of Cumara, who is the Mac Namara.¹ That he and his heirs for ever shall conduct themselves faithfully and without malice towards the Earl and his heirs for ever, not only himself and his heirs, but that no one on their part shall act contrary to these conditions; and particularly that he or his descendants shall never wage war against the Earl or his heirs for ever. Moreover, MacNamara and his heirs shall be loyal and faithful to the country of Clan Culein, and not encroach upon them beyond the bounds of justice for ever. His father and grandfather to give as guarantees the four principal persons as well as the chief steward and marshal of MacNamara. The sureties for the performance of said covenant are: God and his angels, and MacNamara to swear by every oath the most sacred before the Chief Justice of Ireland, in the presence of the English and Irish of Ireland. Furthermore, MacNamara and his heirs shall be bound in a certain sum to be specified for the performance of those obligations. These are the conditions and penalty upon which the Earl of Thomond liberated MacNamara, together with the guarantees and other hostages required viz.: O'Shaughnessy, under the penalty of twenty marks; the son of O'Brien, forty marks, William O'Mulryan and his son forty marks; and Donogh, son of Mahone O'Brien twenty marks, that neither MacNamara or his posterity shall be guilty of defection from the Earl

¹ This must be Conor, the third MacNamara (Finn), whose death occurred, who died in 1580, and Teige occurred in 1571.

or his descendants for ever. These are the Earl's witnesses to said penalty: Daniel, son of Murrough MacSweeney; Thomas MacCubag, Rory O'Fahy, and Gilla Breeda MacBrody.

"These are the conditions upon which the son of O'Brien became surety for MacNamara: That if he should be liberated within a fortnight from this time he would become bail for him, and be subject to the penalty, and these are the witnesses thereto, viz.: Teige More son of Carroll O'Mulgeehy, and Eugene O'Kennedy. And if he shall not be set at liberty within the said period, that the son of O'Brien shall not be subject to the penalty namely, forty marks.

"These are the conditions upon which William O'Mulryan became surety for MacNamara: That if he should be set at liberty within a fortnight, the said William in conjunction with the Earl, should punish MacNamara unless he be found to perform his engagements to the Earl. These are the witnesses present at the agreement viz.: the two sons of Daniel O'Kennedy, *i.e.* Philip and Hugh; and the priest, son of Rory, son of Donogh; and Eugene (O'Kennedy), and Justin O'Davoren.

"Donogh, son of Mahone O'Brien, binds himself under the penalty of twenty marks for MacNamara, in presence of the son of Flinn M'Grath, and of the son of John O'Mulconry. Conor, son of Rory MacNamara binds himself in ten marks; the three sons of Loghlen, son of Donogh, bind themselves in fifteen marks; the four sons of Sheeda, son of John namely, Donogh, Cuvea, Cumara, and Sheeda Oge in fifteen marks more; Fineen (son of Loghlen), and his son, in fifteen marks; Turlogh, son of Donald Roe, in five marks; the son of Teige, son of Mahone, that is to say, the priest; the two sons of Loghlen, son of Mahone; and the son of Moloney in twenty marks. In case any dispute should arise among the parties, it is to be settled by the son of O'Loghlen [by . . .] by McGrath, by MacGorman, and by MacGilla Riaba."

KILRAGHTIS PARISH.

Very few words are required to describe the antiquities of this parish. Its old church is in a state of considerable dilapidation. Who was its patron cannot be discovered. The name itself is ambiguous, for it may either signify a man or an attribute. In either case nothing intelligible can be discovered in connection with it. No holy well or castle is seen in the parish, and the raths or forts found there are unworthy of description. In a curious work, designated *Propugnaculum Catholicæ Veritatis*, by Father Anthony MacBrody, a copy of which is in the library of the Franciscan Friars at Dublin, an account is given of one of the priests of this parish in these words:—"Donogh Neylan was parish priest of Kilraghtis for many years. He afterwards became a Franciscan, and was sent to France. Returning to Ireland in 1642, he resided at the monastery of Ennis. Cromwell's forces captured him in 1651 in the house of his relative Laurence MacInerney. Having bound him on the back of a horse, they carried him to their stronghold at Inchicronan, and there hanged him." In the same year, and presumably at the same place, was hanged Teige Carrigge, another friar of the Ennis convent. MacBrody further says that at the time of writing his book, in 1668, his father, Macilín MacBrody, lived at Ballyogan, near Kilvoydane; that his age was 81; that his mother, Margaret Moloney sister of the Catholic Bishop of Killaloe had died in the year 1658. He also mentions that the following persons perished at the hands of the Cromwellians although they had safe conducts viz.: Donogh O'Brien, of Newtown, who was burned to death in his old age; James O'Brien, nephew of this Donogh, who was hanged at Nenagh; Daniel Clancy, of Glenvane, was likewise put to death; as also Father Owen O'Cahane, a friar of the Ennis convent, who had a school at Quin to which no less

than eight hundred scholars had flocked in 1644, among whom was Brody himself together with eighteen other youths of the same name. In 1651 the school was broken up and O'Cahane hanged. A man called "Rogerius Ormillius" who had been thirty years parish priest of Brentire was hung in October, 1652. About the same time were also hanged Hugh Carrige a parish priest, Roger M'Namara, Daniel Clancy, and Jeremiah M'Inerney, friars of Quin convent who were born in Tradaree. Dermot Brody of Moynoe, with six other Catholics, were burned in a house at Scariff, and at other places were murdered Teige O'Connell an Augustinian monk, and John O'Cullín, a Dominican, born near Ballynahinch.¹

TEMPLEMALEY PARISH.

There is every reason to believe that the patron of Templemaley is the saint after whom the parish of Kilmaley is called, but who this holy man was, or what his history, no means now exist of ascertaining. His church is intolerable preservation, is of very plain architecture, and offers no feature of interest as regards its structure or surroundings. No other ancient ecclesiastical building is found in Templemaley parish, but in the townland of Cill-Fiodhâin is an old baptismal font, said to have belonged to a church now no longer existing on the spot. Just near the lunatic asylum is a holy well—the only one in the parish—dedicated to Ingean Baoth, the patroness of Killanaboy parish. Three old castles stood in Templemaley, one at Ballyallia now wholly demolished, another at Drumeen, and a third at Ballycarroll. In 1580 Ballyallia belonged to Dr. James Neylan, Ballycarroll to Conor M'Clancy, but no account remains of the owner of Drummeen in that year, assuming that it had

¹ Brody cites as authorities for these allegations the statements of Peter Conroy in the work designated

Threnodiae. His own very curious work was printed at Prague in 1669.

then been erected. The *Annals of the Four Masters* contain a reference to this James Neylan in these words: "A.D. 1599. Professor O'Niallian viz. James, the son of Donald, who was the son of Auliffe, son of Donogh O'Niallain, who had kept a house of open hospitality, died in the month of October at Baille-ui-Aillé, in the barony of Quincé, in the county of Clare." In Sir John Perrott's composition deed of 17th August 1585, he is mentioned as a man of constant good intentions towards the English, and on that account is to have the castle of Ballyallia and two quarters of land free as well from Crown rent, as from the Earl of Thomond's rent.

INCHICRONAN PARISH.

Until some further information relating to the lives of the various saints of the name of Cronán shall be obtained it is impossible to say which of them is the patron of this parish. A probable conjecture is that he is the same person venerated at Roscrea and Tomgraney.¹ His church was situate on a neck of land between two arms of the lake of Inchicronin, but it was removed in the end of the twelfth century to give place to a monastery of Regular Canons, built by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick. The latter is now very much injured by time, but the site was chosen with an eye to the picturesque, and the view of the ruined building from the opposite side of the lake is full of beauty.² Another church and burial-ground exists in the parish called Kilvoydane, the church being dedicated to the same saint as that near Corofin. Nothing has come down to us touching the history of this holy man. His church is situate at the extreme end of the parish near Spancil Hill. Kiltolagh church and graveyard stands in the townland of Carrowmore. St.

¹ See at Tomgraney, in this work.

² After the suppression of the abbey it was given, together with the tithes of the parish, to Donogh

Earl of Thomond, Jan. 19th, 1620, and again granted in fee to Henry Earl of Thomond, Sept. 1st, 1661.—*Archdall Mon. Hib.* p. 27.

Tolagh was also the patron of the parish of Dysert, and in the part of this work describing the place all that is known of him will be found. Two other ruined churches exist in the parish, namely, Kilvakee and Kilvilly; of the patrons of these nothing can be ascertained. At Doonmulvihill also there is a graveyard but no remains of an edifice. Of holy wells no less than five are seen in the parish of Inchicronan. These are Tobarmacduach, Toberineenboy, Tober-nanceve, Toberbreeda, and Kilvoydan. Near the lake stand the remains of the castle of Inchicronan, not included in the list of those made about the year 1580, while at Doonmulvihill is one belonging in that year to Owen MacSweeney. Some other objects of antiquity not requiring particular attention are found in Inhicronan. The chief among these are Knocknacullia fort, and a structure called the Giant's Grave, both situate in the angle of the parish which reaches to Spancil-hill.

DOORA PARISH.

In O'Reilly's *Dictionary* the word *Doora* signifies water. The genitive is *Doora*, and this parish is always so called in Irish, meaning the parish of the water or bog.¹

In the history of St. Breccan of Arran it is stated that he founded a church in Dalcais called after his name.² In Doora parish there is a townland called Kilbreckan, and in that townland stands a ruined church named Carrantemple. Now, the old edifice in question must be the church founded by St. Breccan. Its characteristics are those of a building of very great antiquity. The patron saint of Doora must have been one whose history is partially forgotten, but the claim of St. Breccan is proved by the fact that two holy wells are found in this parish dedicated to him. His church

¹ Joyce : *Irish Names of Places*, ii., 380.

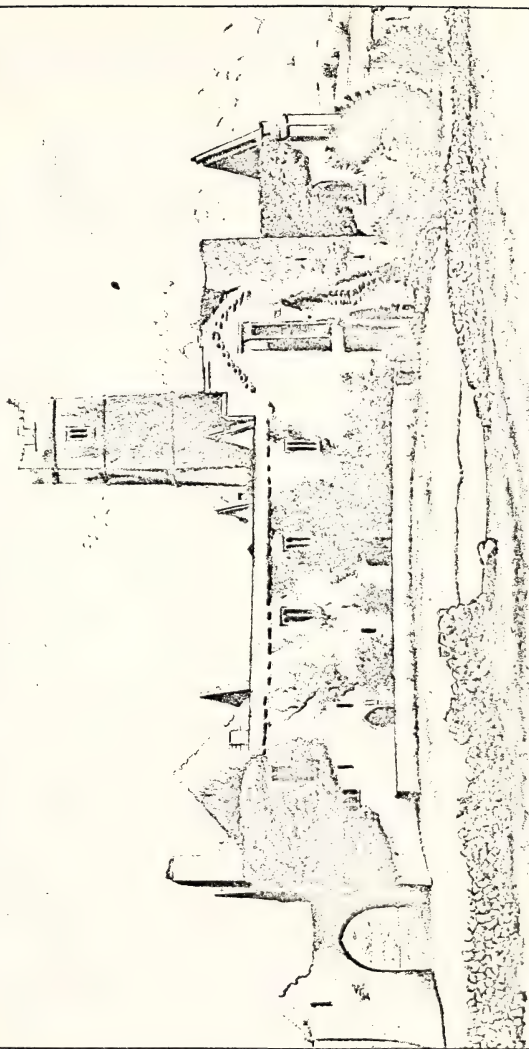
² "May 1st. Breccan, bishop. Some think that this was Breccan of Arran,

and of Kilbreccan in Thomond, and who was of the race of Cormac Cas, son of Oilill Olum."—*Martyrology of Donegal*.

is in good preservation, and is seen from the railway station at Ennis. In one of its walls is a window believed by O'Donovan to be of a very remote period, and some parts of the walls he also thought were coeval with this window. Another ruined church called Kellavella exists in this parish. Besides the two wells above mentioned, another holy well named in honour of St. Michael is found there. Doorra contains the remains of two castles, Ballyhannan now called Castlefergus, in good preservation, and that of Clonmore utterly ruined. In 1580 Ballyhannan belonged to William Neylan, while the castle of Clonmore is not mentioned in the list so often referred to.

CLOONEY PARISH.

St. Rícin, according to tradition, is the patron of this parish. The word Clooney is not a word of ecclesiastical origin. It simply signifies a plain or meadow, and the church is called in Irish the church of the meadow. The building is in good preservation and presents no characteristic requiring description here. Two other burial grounds are found in the parish, the one named Killoghan, concerning the patron of which no information has come down to us ; the second has no name, and is used as a place of sepulture. Besides these, there is a graveyard in which unbaptised children only are interred. Three holy wells are in the parish, viz. : Tober-cill near Killoghan church, Tober-buran, and St. Patrick's well. The wholly ruined castle of Toonagh is situate in Clooney. It belonged in 1580 to a MacNamara. Castletown castle is also in the parish. In the same year it was the property of Bryan O'Brien, while the castle of Corbally belonged to Shane son of Mahone MacNamara, and that of Clooney to Donogh O'Grady. In this parish is the townland of Ballyhickey, so called from the O'Hickeys, hereditary physicians of the O'Briens. The name in Irish is O'h Icidhe, which



QUIN ABBEY.

signifies the Descendant of the Healer from the root *ic* to heal,¹

QUIN PARISH.

In O'Donovan's edition of the *Annals of the Four Masters* he states in a note² that St. Finghin was the patron of this parish. In the same work³ we read that in 1005 died St. Finghin, Abbot of Roscrea. In O'Hanlon's *Lives of the Irish Saints*, at the fifth of February, the life of St. Finghin, Bishop of Metz, is given, and Father O'Hanlon hazards a conjecture that the Abbot of Roscrea and the Bishop of Metz are one and the same person. Only one saint named Finghin is mentioned in the Irish calendars.⁴ St. Finghin's original church at Quin, it need scarcely be said was several centuries older than the great Franciscan Monastery of the same place. It is situated on the other side of the little river Rine, and its remains are in a tolerable state of presevation. From its size, it is evident that it was the church of a large and very thickly populated parish in former days. The derivation of the word Quin, pronounced in Irish Cuinché, is from the arbutus—which in Irish is Cumée—and it signifies arbutus producing land.⁵ In Quin parish there is another church and graveyard, called Shankill, situated near Dangan. The parish abounds in holy wells, no less than six being within its ambit. Their names are as follows:—Tubber-na-neeve, Toberbrassil, Toberagee, Toberfineen, Toberandillane, and Toberceeghan. It likewise includes in its limits the remains of seven castles, two of them namely, Creganeowen and Knoppogue being in perfect repair and inhabited, but the others either wholly ruined or in various stages of decay. I subjoin a list of them, with the names of their owners in 1580.

¹ Joyce : *Irish Names of Places*, ii.,
76.

² *Four Masters*, A.D. 1278.

³ *Idem*, A.D. 1005.

⁴ *Martyrology of Donegal*, 5th February.

⁵ Joyce : *Irish Names of Places*, ii.,
339.

Dangan and Danganbrack, owned by John MacNamara, chief of West Clanculein and head of the Fionn branch of his family; Knoppogue, by Turlogh O'Brien; Quin, by Cumeadha MacNamara; Creganeowen, by Cumeadha, son of John MacNamara; Cullane, by the same owner; and Ballymarkahan, by John MacNamara.

It is much to be regretted that the materials for the history of the ancient Franciscan Abbey at Quin are so scanty. It stands just by the little stream, and is in such excellent preservation that it requires only a roof and other renovations to make the structure fit for the reception of the Friars once more. When it existed in a complete state, it must have been a very fine building. Its beautiful tower, cloisters, and great east and south windows, show that it was constructed in accordance with the best principles of Irish church architecture. It was founded in 1402 by Sheda Cam MacNamara, lord of Clanculein.¹ In 1433, Pope Eugenius IV. granted to Mahone Dall MacNamara, the then chief of the family, a licence to place friars of the Strict Observance in the monastery. Quin was thus the first convent in Ireland in which that reformation of the Franciscan Order was admitted.² MacNamara, in the course of the same year added to the building, and in succeeding generations votive altars were built by other members of the same ancient family.³ In truth the whole edifice forms a monument of the munificence and piety of that once powerful race. Previously to the foundation of the Abbey of Quin, their place of sepulture was at Ennis. Their bounty was not confined to the mere building, because they endowed the friars with lands, fisheries, and other kinds of property.⁴ When the monasteries of Clare were suppressed

¹ *Monasticon Hibernicum*, Vol. i., p. 90.

Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1402.

² Luke Wadding, apud Allemand.

³ Archdall's *Monast. Hib.*: *ibid.*

⁴ By an Inquisition taken on the

24th of April, 4th of King James I., (A.D. 1607) it was found that the lands of Keeva belonged to the abbey, as also the mill in the town of Quin.—*Inquisitions, Clare*; Record Office, Dublin.

in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth the brethren were expelled, and Quin Abbey was converted into a barrack by the English garrison. The building was soon burned over their heads by Donogh O'Brien.¹ By the munificence of the MacNamaras and of the other families of the district, it was soon roofed over again, the walls, by their firmness, having remained uninjured.² In 1626 it was again occupied, under the authority of Father Francis Matthew the then Provincial of the Franciscan Order in Ireland, and Father Teige (called Bonaventure) MacGorman, a preacher of the Order, was placed over it as superior. In the previous years the friars had often visited the place, and accorded their ministrations to the people of the surrounding country.³ One of them was Rory MacNamara son of Donald and Mary MacMahon. He was taken and shot by Cromwell's followers near Clare Castle in 1651. Daniel Clancy of a respectable family of Tradraigh was a lay-brother. He shared the same fate in that year. Jeremiah M'Inerney the son of wealthy parents was also a lay-brother. He entered the Order in 1640 while Father Teige MacGorman was still guardian, and suffered death at the hands of the English in 1651.³ Bishop Pocock thus describes it as it stood in his time (1740): "Quin is one of the finest and most entire monasteries in Ireland. It has an ascent of several steps to the church. At the entrance one is surprised with the view of the high altar. On each side of the arch of the chancel is a chapel, that at the south containing three or four altars and a Gothic figure of some saint in relief. The other on the north contains a monument of the family of MacNamara of Ranna. On a stone by the high altar appears the name of Kennedy in large letters." At the

¹ *Annales Minorum*, by Father Onseca, Rome, 1733. Vol. 8, p. 46. Vol. 10, p. 218.

² *Idem*.

³ See the compilation made by Father Francis Ward for the use of Luke

Wadding in the library of the Franciscan Order, Dublin, and translated by Most Rev. Dr. Mullock, Bishop of Newfoundland, in Duffy's *Iberian Magazine*, Vol. i, p. 190. See also *MacBroudin*, lib. iv. cap. 15.

north side of the high altar is a handsome tomb, with an inscription round the edge in these words: "Hic jacent Oidh filius Laurentii filii Mathei MacConimara, et Constina ni MacNamara, uxor ejus, qui me fieri fecerunt." Above this inscription on the same tomb is a coat of arms, a lion rampant, crest a hand with a javelin, the motto "Firmitas in Cœlo," and this inscription: "This monument was erected by Mahon Dall MacNamara, and repaired by Captain Teige MacNamara, of Ranna, A.D. 1714."¹ In the south chapel of the abbey is a tomb with the following epitaph: "I.H.S. This tomb was erected by Mathew Macnamara of Moohane, in ye year 1500, and repaired by his great grandson, Mathew Macnamara, of Summerhill, in the year 1768, in memory of his father Teige, and his brother James Rowe M'Namara. R.I.P." Another tomb in the same chapel has this inscription: "Here lies the body of Edmond Macnamara grandson to Hugh Macnamara, of Corbally, deceased this life May the 17th, 1761, aged 21 years." Under the tower in a recess, is found a broken flag stone part of which is wanting and upon which can be traced the following words: "Hic jacet Johannes Capi[ta]nus MacNemara [Ju]nii 1601. More ni M[ac-n]amara me fieri fe[c]it." On a tomb partly buried in the wall of the sacristy are these words, the rest being covered by the mason work: "Here lies the I McNamara, of Dyed the 18th of Cap. Teige Mc Ranna, aged 82 ye 27 July, 1741 McNamara of Ba who died in ye his age ye 10th"

In another part of the abbey is found a tomb thus inscribed: "Here lyeth the body of Mary Creagh, otherwise MacNamara, wife of Andrew Creagh of the city of Lime-rick merchant and eldest daughter of Daniel MacNamara of Ardcluny in the county of Clare, Esq. and Mary Mac

¹ This is the man for whom the *Wars of Turlogh* were transcribed by

Andrew MacCurtin. The MS. is now in the Library of Trinity College.

Namara, otherwise O'Callaghan his wife, daughter and heiress of Thady O'Callaghan of Mountallon in said county, deceased, who died the 23rd of June, 1756."

In the course of the excavations made by the Irish Board of Works in 1882, it was found that the abbey had been built on the site of a Norman castle. The castle had round towers at the four angles forming a square, with curtain walls of the thickness of ten feet connecting them. In the construction of the church the builders utilized two of these curtain walls, forming of them the south and east walls of the chancel.

We give here translations of some Irish Deeds relating to lands situate in Quin. "Partition of Land, 1543: The effect of this writing is as follows: A partition is made by Donogh O'Brien, and by Conor son of Donogh MacGluin, between Mahone son of Morogh MacGluin and his brother Donogh to wit, to Donogh the quartermeer of the half quarter nearest to the fort of the half quarter of Cullenagh in Ballymacloon, and the half quartermeer of Derrcen in Carrowgar, the half quartermeer of Lisduff in Creevagh, and the half quartermeer Clonmore in Creevagh, comprising five half quartermeers. All the lands possessed by the said MacGluins over and above those heretofore mentioned are to be divided share and share alike between them. Written at Cuncé (Quin), the 11th of July, 1542. The witnesses present are God in the first place, Donogh O'Brien, Teige MacConmeadh MacNamara, Donogh son of John (M'Namara), of Kilkishen; Teige Ultagh, of Ballymacashel; Conor MacGluin, Richard Roe MacMaoilin, Conor Balv (the stammerer), O'Rodan the steward of O'Brien. I. Mahone MacGluin.¹

Purchase of Land, A.D. 1545.

"This is the amount of the mortgage which Murrogh, son of Donogh M'Gluin, paid for the half quarter of the Liss of

¹ The name of Clune is still well known in this district.

Carmallow for Donogh, the son of Conor O'Brien,¹ and also for Murrogh himself, viz. twenty milch cows with their calves, twenty in-calf cows, a dozen of heifers, and two strippers. This mortgage was given to John son of Loughlen MacNamara of Ballymarkahan, for the half quarter of Lisheennabunnia, and for the half quartermeer of Ballyanerball. It is by the consent of Teige son of Loughlen his brother, that Mahone mortgaged the half quarter of the Liss and Knock in the first-mentioned lands. All other lands which the aforesaid race of MacGluin should acquire to be enjoyed, share and share alike, between themselves and their foster brother said Donogh O'Brien and their heirs. At the expiration of five years afterwards Murrogh MacGluin gave sixty marks to said Mahone and Teige son of Loughlen, for the fee-simple of that land for ever, according to the form and covenant before mentioned. Anno Domini, 1545. In witness whereof we, Mahone, son of Loughlen of Ballymarkahan, and Teige son of Loughlen of the same place, do set our hands to this deed in presence of witnesses here present.—Mahone MacLoughlan, Teige MacLoughlen. Murrogh O'Brien is the O'Brien at this time.² (*Murchad O'Brian, na O'Brian an tan so*). These are the witnesses present, viz., Teige MacNamara and John MacNamara of Danganbrack; Donald M'Rory of Caherscooby; Flaherty O'Liddy of Shandangan; Teige O'Brien of Quin; Thomas Duff, son of Miler of Kilnahow; Teige, son of Donogh, son of John, of Cloonlissan; and many others not mentioned here."

TULLA PARISH.

In Irish, the name of this parish is Tulach na napstoil, that is the Hill of the Apostles. Although in comparatively modern times the church of Tulla was thus designated,

¹ This Donogh son of Conor was Donogh the Fat, second Earl of Thomond.

² This Murrogh O'Brien was Murrogh the Tanist, created first Earl of Thomond in 1543.

there is good reason to believe that the parish was originally dedicated to St. Mochuille in honour of whom several holy wells in the parish are called after his name. The ruined church on the top of the hill is of comparatively recent date, and it offers no subject for description here. An extensive graveyard surrounds it.¹ In the townland of Ballyblood in Tulla parish, is a small burial-ground for children called Liskenny ; in Craig is another, the name of which is Cill-Chuille ; a third in Lahardan, called Tober Mochuille, from the adjacent holy well ; and a fourth in Formoyle. The holy wells of the parish are these : *Tobar mic Scain*, that is the well of the son of John, in Uggoon ; three wells dedicated to St. Mochuille, situate respectively in Lahardaun, Knockdromleague, and Fortanebeg ; and St. Bridget's well in Kiltanon. Tulla abounds in castles, a list of which with their owners in 1580 we subjoin : Tulla, Donald Reagh MacNamara ; Fortane and Garruragh, Donagh and Rory MacNamara ; Lisofin and Lismeighan (now Maryfort), Rory MacNamara ; Fomorla and Tiredagh Turlogh O'Brien ; Milltown, Cuvea son of Mahone MacNamara.

The following Irish Deeds, translated from the original, deal with lands in this parish : " This is an agreement of the sept of MacShane (MacNamara) with the family of Slattery, viz. Teige Oge, son of Teige, son of Curvea ; Teige, son of Loghlen, son of John ; Sabia, daughter of Teige, son of Donogh ; and Dermot, son of Loghlen ; namely, that the Slatterys are to obtain from the sept of MacShane an assignment in writing of the lands of Ballyslattery to those members of the family of Slattery now in being, viz. Donald son of Donogh, son of Donald, son of Dermot O'Slattery ; and Loghlen Roe, son of Donald, son of Donald, son of Loghlen O'Slattery. The sept of MacShane are bound to give their written guarantee

¹ Oct. 27th, 2nd of King James I. *Inquisition* of this date states that McNamara, of Dangan, had granted the quarter of land called Cahercut-



teen to the church of Tulla for masses, and that said grant was revoked as contrary to the statute of Mortmain.

to the Slatterys that they (the MacShanes) should go into court and council to make good their title to Ballyslattery. The Slatterys are to pay to the MacShanes at present twenty shillings, and two ounces yearly for two years from this date, and are bound to honour the sept of MacShane with suitable food and raiment according to their ability; and the sept of MacShane are bound to protect that family. And if it should happen that both parties should preserve the land from those dealing unjustly towards them, then after the expiration of two or three years from this time, the treatment of the MacShanes by the Slatterys shall be regulated thenceforth according to the judgment of Teige MacClancy; of Mahone, son of John, son of Donogh, and of Rory O'Hickey. A.D. 1493. *Ἡμεῖς . . . Ἡμεῖς Διαφμαῖο MacLuchlain; Ἡμεῖς Ταῶς MacLuchlain; Ἡμεῖς Σαῶβ Ἰνῆιν Ταῶς MacDonchao.*

The witnesses are Teige M'Clancy, Rory O'Hickey, Mahone, son of John, son of Donogh; and the parties themselves, viz. the sept of MacShane, and the Slattery family, viz. Donald, Loghlen, and Teige."

Deed of Agreement, A.D. 1502.—"This is the agreement made between Donald son of John, son of Conor (Mac Namara), and Donald son of Loghlen O'Slattery, and Donald O'Slattery, upon giving a mortgage to Donald, son of John (MacNamara) and his brothers, for their portion of Ballyslattery, being three parts of the half quarter of Riaskamore, between the two parts of the half quarter of Knock The amount of the mortgage given by O'Slattery to MacNamara is seven and a-half marks,¹ fifteen in-calf cows, and a bay horse. It shall not be in the power of anyone to redeem said land from O'Slattery, except MacNamara or his son or grandson. The green of Killeen is the place charged with this mortgage, as is attested by Sheeda and his children, by Fincen, by the son of Conor, and by Mora, the daughter of Brian, in

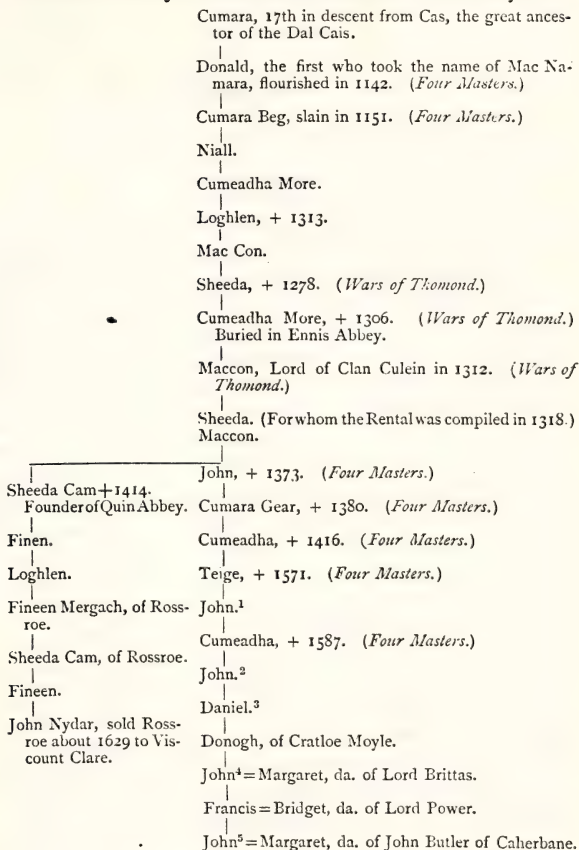
¹ The value of a mark was thirteen shillings and fourpence.

like manner; and by the children of Cuvea, son of Loughlen; and by many others of their race who have given their consent at both sides. A.D. 1502. Witnesses Teige, Flathry, and Dermot M'Clancy; Domnall Mac Seain ; Donchad MacSeain ; Cumeada MacSeain."

KILMURRY PARISH.

Although this parish is so called after the Blessed Virgin Mary, there is reason to suppose that it was originally dedicated to some Irish saint. A holy well a little way from the site of the church is called Tobar Faoile, after the virgin saint of that name who had a religious establishment at Athcliath Meadhraidhe in the county of Galway, and another near Limerick from which the parish of Killeely is designated. Of the church itself not a trace remains, but the graveyard surrounding it is greatly used by the people of the neighbouring country as a place of burial. In Kilmurry parish are found the castle of Rossroe, in good preservation belonging in 1580 to Fineen, son of Loughlen MacNamara; and the castle of Drumullan, the property at that time of Covea son of Mahone Mac Namara.

PEDIGREE of JOHN MAC NAMARA of Cratloe Moyle.



¹ This John signed the Co. Clare Composition in 1585.

² John of Dangan, called Fionn, died 1603. Inquisition.

³ Daniel of Dangan, Knopoge, and Cratloe Moyle.

⁴ John Mac Namara was Lieut.-Colonel of Clare's Dragoons, High

Sheriff of Clare, 1689, and Member for the County in James II. Parliament, 1689-90.

⁵ John Mac Namara died about the year 1780, leaving no issue. He was the last representative of the main stem of the Mac Namaras.

CHAPTER V.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THOMOND—*continued.*

UI CEARNAIGH.

THE proprietors of this territory, previously to the year 1318, were the O'Eichtigherns, now Anglicised Ahern. It appears from MacNamara's Rental that it comprised the parish of Kilfinaghta and part of the district lying between that parish and the city of Limerick. The name of Ui Cearnaigh is still locally preserved in that of the river Ogarney, which passes through Sixmilebridge, and falls into the Shannon near Bunratty. The Ogarney flows through the midst of the district, from the castle of Enaghoflinn to that of Rossmanagher. After that the river forms the boundary between Ui Ainmire and Tradraighe. It was an ancestor of O'Ahern, an ancient chief of this territory, who granted to St. Munchin the Island of Inis Sibtond, now the King's Island, near Limerick. It does not appear that all the country reaching from Limerick to Kilmurry-na-gaull was included in the lands of the Ui Cearnaigh, since we have the authority of O'Heerin for placing two other chieftains in this district namely, the Ui Ainmire and Ui Sedna. The probability is that the territory of Ui Cearnaigh extended from the mountain of Sliabh Oighidh-an-Righ or Glennagross mountain to the parish of Kilmurry, and that the country stretching thence to the Shannon was divided between the Ui Ainmire and the Ui Sedna.

KILFINAGHTA PARISH.

In the *Martyrology of Donegal*, at the 14th of November, the O'Clerys state that St. Finnachta was a king of

Ireland as well as a saint. "It was he that remitted the Boroimhe for St. Molong Luachra the holy bishop." Finnachta was of the race of Conall Creamthain, son of Niall.¹ His church, situate in the townland of Ballysheen, is very much injured by time, but certain parts of the walls, as well as several of the windows show that it is of a date almost coeval with the founding of Christianity in Ireland. The burial ground adjoining is much used as a place of sepulture. Two of the tombs are of some antiquity; we here give the inscriptions upon them, but without adhering to the spelling or contractions:

"Orate pro animabus Georgii Cruice generosi, Johanna Duffy uxoris ejus, et Jacobi filii et heredis eorum, qui me fieri fecerunt; quorum animarum propitiatur Deus: et obiit iste Jacobus tertia die Decembris, Anno Domini 1600, aetatis suae XII. Quisquis es qui transis, sta prope me diu. Sum quod eris, fueram quod es, pro me precor ora."²

The second flagstone has the following epitaph in raised letters similar to the other, and with a crucifixion besides in low relief:

"Conditur hoc tumulo, Thadeus, cognomine Rodan, Cor sibi, dum vixit, criminis insons erat: Anno milemo, sex cento, junge quibus octo (viii.), ter quinis Junio, pocula nigra bibit. Hanc fieri tumbam fecit post funera, conjux ejus, Anina, gente Machon, ano. di. 1619."³

¹ There is another Finnachta who is referred to in the *Chronicon Scotorum*, A.D. 848, in these words:—"Finnachta, son of Tomoltach, the saint of Luimneach (a place on the borders of Meath and Munster), latterly an anchorite, but previously King of Connaught, *quievit*."

² In the year 1584 the name of the sheriff of Clare was Cruice (*Four Masters*). John Reagh MacNamara, of Rossroe, who died in 1613, left a widow whose name was Margaret Cruces (*Clare Inquisition* 2nd October, 19th James I.) On the wall of

a house at Ennis Abbey appears—"This house was built in the year of our Lord God 1658, by John Cruice."

³ According to an Inquisition taken 2nd October, 19th year of James I., Thadeus, son of Mahone O'Ruddan, died on the 12th of May, 1618, seized of Clonmunnia and Ballysheen, and leaving a son, John, aged thirteen years, and a widow named More. In 1641, John Reddan, son of Thadeus, was owner of Ballysheenbeg (see *Book of Distributions and Forfeitures, infra*).

A monastery, or rather chapel, stood near Sixmile-bridge, but its site is no longer known. It was an offshoot from the church of the Dominicans at Limerick, and it existed till 1641.¹ In 1754 the place was visited by De Burgo, author of the *Hibernia Dominicana*, but he found no vestige of the old building remaining.²

Only one holy well is found in this parish, namely, Tober-neev-oge, at Castlecrine. Its castles on the other hand are numerous. At Mount Ievers, formerly called Ballyarrilla, stood a castle now wholly demolished, but which appears to have been inhabited in 1680.³ A hundred years previously it was the property of Bryan, son of Daniel Roe MacNamara. Cappagh castle was inhabited in 1580 by John MacNamara. After the MacNamaras were deprived of their patrimony the castle of Cappa became the inheritance of the Earl of Thomond. During the siege of Bunratty in 1646, it was garrisoned by Colonel MacAdam with a company of musketeers under Serjeant Morgan. These were captured by the Confederate Catholics on the 13th of May. The castle was afterwards converted into a windmill, at which the Earl's tenants were bound to get their corn ground. The structure has wholly disappeared, but some old mill-stones are yet to be seen near the place. Ballycullen castle belonged in 1580 to Shane, son of Daniel Roe MacNamara, while that at Ballymulcashel was the property of Teige Oultagh O'Brien.

Amongst the Irish Deeds published by Hardiman are the following relating to lands believed to be in this parish:⁴

"This writing declares that Donald, son of Donogh, son of Donald MacNamara of Ballycullen, and John O'Mulconry of Ardkyle, do covenant with one another

¹ Archdall, *Monast. Hib.* Vol. i., p. 93.

² *Hib. Dom.*, p. 213.

³ See *Dinwley's Tour*, *infra*.

⁴ *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, Vol. xv.

concerning the quartermeer of Magherainchloigin, the half quartermeer of Magherabeal nabha, viz., said Donald conveys said three half quartermeers to said John for twenty-seven in-calf cows; and it is agreed that if said lands be redeemed between May and the feast of St. John (24th of June), the consideration to be repaid shall be in barren cows; and if redeemed after St. John's day, it shall be in in-calf cows; and said John is to have the crop of said lands free for the year they shall be redeemed. The said Donald and his heirs are bound to keep the lands free from tribute (O'Brien's rent), and none shall have power to redeem them except the lawful heirs of the said Donald, and that with their own proper cattle. I. Murtagh, son of Conor Oge MacClancy, wrote this by the consent of both parties, at Rossmuinch (Rossmanagher), in the year of our Lord 1548. The witnesses are Donogh, son of John, son of Mahone (MacNamara), of Rossmuinch; Donald Roe, son of Conor Uaihe (Green); John, son of Donogh, son of Donald (MacNamara); Flattery (Fleathy), son of Donald MacClancy; Loghlen O'Carmody; Loghlen Reagh MacCusack (Mac Roes). Dated the 9th of June."

"Assignment of Mortgage of Land, A.D. 1548, upon the quartermeer of the field of the Marle pit (Puill-an-Mharla).

"The intent of this writing is that we, Loghlen son of John O'Carmody, and Daniel son of Loghlen, do transfer our right, possession, and security unto John O'Mulconry and his heirs, in consideration of ten cows and twenty shillings in money; and we do acknowledge to have received full payment and satisfaction from him for the same, and that we have no further claim upon him, and have given our own security and possession into his hands. Written at Rossmuinciar, in the year of our Lord 1548, on the 11th day of December. The witnesses present are, Donald, son of Donogh, son of Donald (MacNamara);

Donogh, son of John, son of Mahone, son of Con, son of Sheeda, son of Donald (MacNamara); Teige Ultagh O'Brien. I. Flattery MacClancy wrote this by the consent of both parties. (☞ The hand of Loghlen O'Carmody; Daniel MacLoghlen."

UI CONGHAILE—OGONELLOE PARISH.

This territory was co-extensive with the parish of Aglish Sinchill,¹ now called Ogonnelloe, from the tribe name of the O'Duracks, its ancient owners. Its old church is almost level with the earth, but an extensive burial ground surrounds it. On the south-east, a little way off, is a holy well called Tobar Sraithin. A burial place for children, called Cill-na-Bearnan, is found in the parish. Its castles are Caher, belonging in 1580 to the sons of Rory MacNamara; and the castle which stands on a small island part of the townland of Carrowena, and called Caislean Bán. In the College List this is supposed to be the one designated Castleloghe, belonging to the Baron of Inchiquin. It remained in excellent preservation till about the year 1820, when it became the haunt of illicit distillers, who defied the assaults of several soldiers, backed by two pieces of artillery. It remained thus a stronghold of those law breakers till 1827, in which year the Government had it blown up with gunpowder.

EAST CORCABASKIN.

About the year 1488, a division of Corcabaskin into two parts, East and West, appears to have been made between two branches of the family of MacMahon. Clonderalaw Castle was the principal residence of the chief of the Eastern portion of the territory, and the boundary of his country appears to have been conter-

¹ See *MacNamara's Rental*, *supra*.

minous with that which divides the barony of Clonderalaw from Moyarta at the present day. The following references are made in the *Annals of the Four Masters* to East Corcabaskin :—

A.D. 1483.—Mahone O'Griffy, bishop of Killaloe, died and was honourably interred in the Monastery of Canon Island in Corcabaskin.

A.D. 1568.—Brian Oge MacMahon, son of Brian, son of Turlogh, son of Teige, died ; and Teige, son of Murrogh, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlogh, son of Teige, assumed his place.

A.D. 1581.—David Purcell (of Ballycalhane, parish of Kildimo, Co. of Limerick), being in rebellion, set out one day from the borders of Kerry in the county of Limerick in a cot, with sixteen men, and came to Scatterry Island, where they stayed that night. As soon as Turlogh, son of Teige, son of Murrogh, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlogh viz., the son of MacMahon of East Corcabaskin, heard that David had passed by him, he launched a vessel upon the Shannon in the early part of the night and sailed with his followers in pursuit of the strangers. They took David prisoner on Scatterry Island, and brought him and his men to Baile mic Colmain (Colmanstown). On the following day David's men were hanged on the nearest trees, and he was sent to Limerick, where he was immediately executed.¹

A.D. 1589.—Teige-an-Duna, the son of Donogh, the son of Murtagh, the son of Donogh, the son of Murtagh, the son of Brian Ballach, ancestor of the family of Tuath-na-Fearna,² i.e., of East Corcabaskin and of Sleocht an Bhal-laigh, died.

A.D. 1594.—Teige, the son of Murrogh, the son of Teige Roe, the son of Turlogh, the son of Teige MacMahon, Lord of East Corcabaskin, died, and his son Turlogh Roe assumed his place.

¹ Colemanstown, a ruined castle on the brink of the Shannon, in the parish of Killofin.

² Tuath-na-Fearna was the ancient name of the parish of Killadysert.

A.D. 1599.—Murtagh Cam MacMahon, son of Conor, son of Mahone, son of Thomas, from Cnoc-an-locha, in the territory of East Corcabaskin, died in March of this year.

In MacBrody's *Propugnaculum Catholicæ Veritatis* it is stated that John, son of Conor MacMahon, of Knockalocha, by his wife Bridget Brody, daughter of "Darii" Mac Bruodin, of Mount Scot, was invited at the age of ten by his uncle Thomas MacMahon, who was living with the Earl of Arundel, to go over to England and live amongst the Earl's pages. He was thence sent to Rome to study, and was there admitted into the Society of Jesus. He returned to England afterwards, and was hanged, drawn, and quartered, in 1594.¹

KILLIMER PARISH.

In the Irish calendars under the date of the 13th August, a female saint named Iomhar is commemorated. Whether she is the patron of this parish cannot be said with any degree of certainty. The remains of her church are of great antiquity, going back to the ninth century. In the eastern gable was a window formed on the best models of the primitive style of Irish architecture, round headed inside and outside, and in almost perfect preservation. With very questionable taste, it was removed from its proper position in the end of the old church, and built into the tower of the modern Catholic church of Kilrush. About one hundred yards on the east side of the church is Leac Iomaighe (the flag of St. Emma), and a little way off is a holy well called Tobar Iomaighe, at which stations are still performed, but no particular day of the year is remembered as her festival. In the parish of Killimer is the castle of Doonnagurroge, which in 1580 belonged to Teige, son of Murtagh Cam MacMahon.

¹ Brody in mistake states that this M'Mahon was of Tuath-na-farna.

KILMURRY (MACMAHON) PARISH.

The ancient church of this parish was pulled down about ninety years ago to supply materials for the existing Protestant church which stands upon its site. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary as its name implies. In the townland of Kilmore was another church, but to whom dedicated cannot be ascertained. In this parish stood the castle of Clonderalaw, the principal residence of Mac Mahon, chief of East Corcabaskin. Only a few fragments of the building can now be seen. It belonged in 1580 to Teige MacMahon. The other antiquities of the parish are holy wells, little burial places, and earthen forts not of sufficient importance to call for detailed description.

KILMIHILL PARISH.

St. Michael the Archangel is the patron of this parish. The church is comparatively modern. About one hundred yards distant is a holy well dedicated to St. Michael, and in the townland of Kiltumper, another sacred to the king of the Sabbath, Ri-an-Domhnaigh. In the lake of Knockalough is the ruin of one of the castles of Turlogh Roe MacMahon, a chieftian well known by tradition as

Тоиреалбае жуао, ан роилл агуу ан еицз,
То марб а беан иу а леанб а-н'еин феост.¹

Knockalough castle is not included in the list of the Trinity College MS. Neither is the castle of Cahermurphy, the ancient family residence of the MacGormans, situated also in this parish. About one half mile from the church of Kilmihill, on a piece of land called Termonroe, are two standing stones called Liagáns. They are over seven feet high, and exhibit no markings whatever. From veneration of the spot, a small piece of land is left uncultivated

¹ "Turlogh Roe, the liar and deceiver, who by one stroke killed his wife and child."

around them. It is possible they were set up as marks to show the boundary of the church land. A curious account exists of the discovery of the holy well of St. Michael. It is to this effect : " About the year 1632 an honourable lady, Mariana MacGorman widow of Thomas MacGorman, of Tullycrine, then aged about 52 years, had long suffered extreme agony from gout and other complaints of a kindred character. She dreamt on three several occasions that St. Michael the Archangel appeared to her and directed her to go to his church at Kilmihill, and dig for his well at a little distance, where she should find some reeds growing. After hearing mass, she consulted the parish priest, whose name was the Rev. Dermot O'Quealy, and he, accompanied by herself and her son, young Thomas MacGorman, soon discovered the spring on the spot indicated. She drank the water, and was immediately cured of all her ailments. The report of the miraculous discovery of the well and of its healing effects spread abroad, and thousands of sick people had recourse to it as a remedy for their diseases. Among those who came was John Moloney, the Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, who suffered from some disorder, and instantly obtained relief." This information is given by Father Anthony MacBrody, born at Ballyogan, parish of Kilraghtis. MacBrody further states that he was nephew of Dr. Moloney, and a relative of Mrs. O'Gorman.¹

KILLOFIN PARISH.

In the locality this parish is known as the Rinn, because it forms a promontory into the Shannon. Its name is derived from a family called O'Finn, one of those of Thomond as given by MacFirbis in his genealogies. The ancient church is in good preservation, and adjoining it is a very extensive burial-ground. In the townland of Kilkerin

¹ *Propugnaculum Catholicæ Veritatis,*

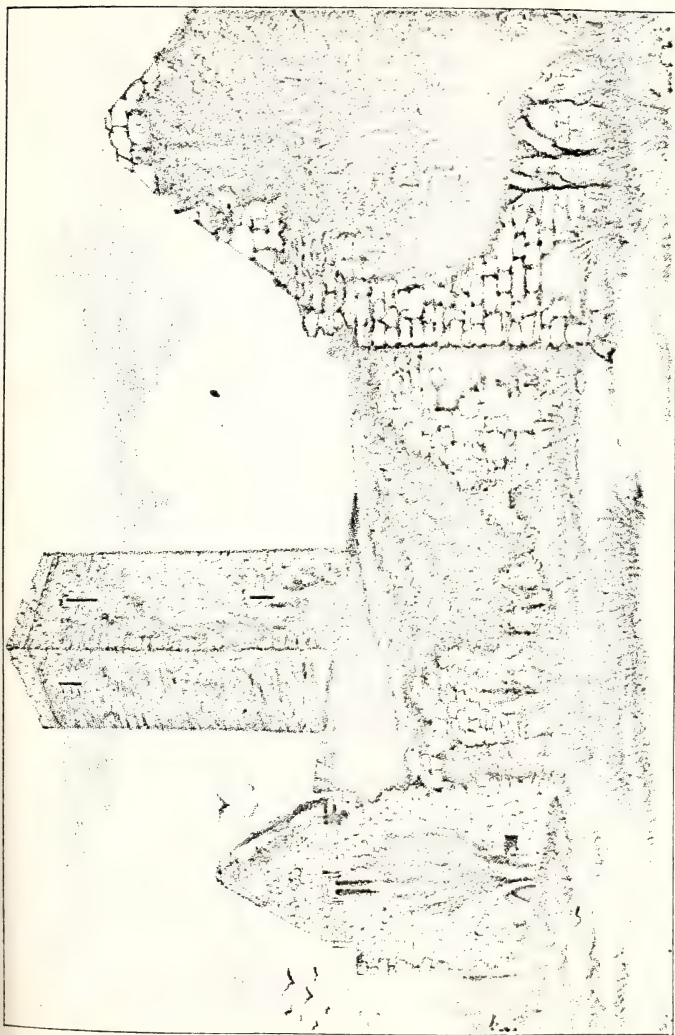
stands an old church of the same name, small in size and of great antiquity. It is dedicated to St. Kiaran, but it is difficult to decide which of the saints so named is its patron. A little way on the east side of this church is St. Kiaran's altar, with a cross sculptured on one of the stones. In the townland of Knocknacross, now modernized into Mountshannon West, is a holy well dedicated to the same St. Kiaran, but the festival day of the saint is not remembered. Ballymacolman, or Colmanstown, has the remains of an old castle, which belonged in 1580 to Teige MacMahon, of Clonderalaw.

KILFIDDANE PARISH.

There is no patron saint of this parish. The name is derived from the streamlet near which the old church stands, and which word in the Irish is Feadán. A quarter of a mile to the south of the church is a well dedicated to St. Senán. In the townland of Caher-da-con (Cahercon) stood a castle which in 1580 belonged to Teige MacMahon of Clonderalaw. Not a vestige of it now remains.

KILLADYSERT PARISH.

In the Irish language this parish was called Disertmurtuile, and sometimes Tuaith-na-fearna, from the alder trees which, it would appear, had in olden times grown plentifully there. The old church resembled a monastery rather than a parish church of the usual character. It is firmly built, large in size, and has a square tower at the west end. Three holy wells are found in the parish; one on Lackanashinnagh, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; a second at Crovraghan called Tobar Bechain; and a third at Cooga named Tobar Ruadhan. No festivals of those two saints are either celebrated or remembered in the parish. To the parish of Killadysert belongs the island of Inis-na-Canánach, or Canon Island, on which there is an abbey church of con-



CANNON ISLAND ABBEY.

siderable size and in good preservation, founded in the twelfth century by Donald O'Brien King of Limerick, for Canons Regular of the Rule of St. Augustine.¹ In a rental of the Crown Estate of 1577 the Queen was the owner of this abbey, of the island, of three other islands, viz. Inishoul, Inishcarker, and Inishtubrid; also of two-thirds of the tithe of Killadysert and of Kilchreest. In June, 1605, a grant was made to Donogh, Earl of Thomond, of these tithes, of the abbey lands, and a moiety of the abbey of Clare, and of the churches of Kilchreest, Kilmihill, Kilmacduane, together with other church lands and tithes in Clonderalaw and Islands. The grant was confirmed to him in 1609, and again in 1661. Nothing of antiquarian interest remains in the abbey of Canon Island, except an inscription which cannot be deciphered. A little to the east of Canon Island is Inisloe (Inishluaidhe), upon which St. Senán founded a church; no remains of it now exist, and nothing to indicate his presence there except a large tree said to have been blessed by him. Inistubrid, upon which also he raised a church, is without a trace of such a building. Inisdadroum (Coney Island), shows the remains of two churches; one of these was founded by St. Brendan of Ardfert, about A.D. 550.² The islands of Inishdadroum and Inishmacowney, in this parish, had each a castle, belonging in 1580 to Teige MacConor O'Brien, ancestor of the Ballycorick family of that name. Crovraghan also had a castle, now levelled to the ground, which was owned by him.

KILCHREEST PARISH.

Those parishes of Ireland which are not dedicated to saints of national origin are supposed to be of more modern institution than the others. Kilchreest means the church of Christ, and is consequently, according to that hypothesis, a later creation. Its walls are in very good preservation,

¹ Archdall, *Monas. Hib.*, vol. i. p. 79.

² Life of St. Brendan in O'Han-

lon's *Lives of the Irish Saints*. vol. v., page 442. Dublin. 1890.

but the building is perfectly plain, and merits no particular description. A little way from it stands the castle of Dangan-moy-builc,¹ the property in 1580 of Teige Mac Mahon, of Clonderalaw. The following Deed, translated from the Irish, refers to the lands of Knappoge situate in this parish²: "These are the debts due to Dermot Oge O'Hehir on the lands of Crappoge, viz. two marks by Murrough MacMahon; and it was on this condition that Dermot Oge advanced these two marks, viz. to have Crappoge free, free in every respect, except in giving their portion to Gallowglasses alone; the power of redemption of Crappoge to be enjoyed by Dermot, son of Conor, for redeeming it from Dermot Oge; or by Dermot Oge himself, if not redeemed by Dermot son of Conor; and Mahone MacGilla Riabadh (Gallery) did not allow that power more than one year until he took it to himself; and when Murrough MacMahon died, Dermot Oge came to Teige MacMahon, and informed him that the son of Richard MacGilla Riabadh did not keep that power for him, and Teige declared he would redeem the land from Dermot Oge for two marks, unless Dermot Oge would give five other marks for it, as he promised. And they covenanted with each other, and this is the covenant, viz. the said five marks to be given by Dermot Oge unto Teige for Crappoge, and if the land be not redeemed from Dermot Oge, everything that Dermot shall pay for the land to be as a pledge unto him for it, added to the said seven marks. Conor MacCunsidin wrote this by the consent of Dermot Oge, and of Dermot son of Conor, in presence of Teige MacMahon."

CLONDAGAD PARISH.

No means exist of learning the derivation of the name of this parish. Its old church is totally ruined, the present

¹ This place is mentioned by the *Four Masters*, A.D. 1575, under the name of Tuath-na-m-Builc, that is, the territory of the Ui Builc or O'Bolgs.

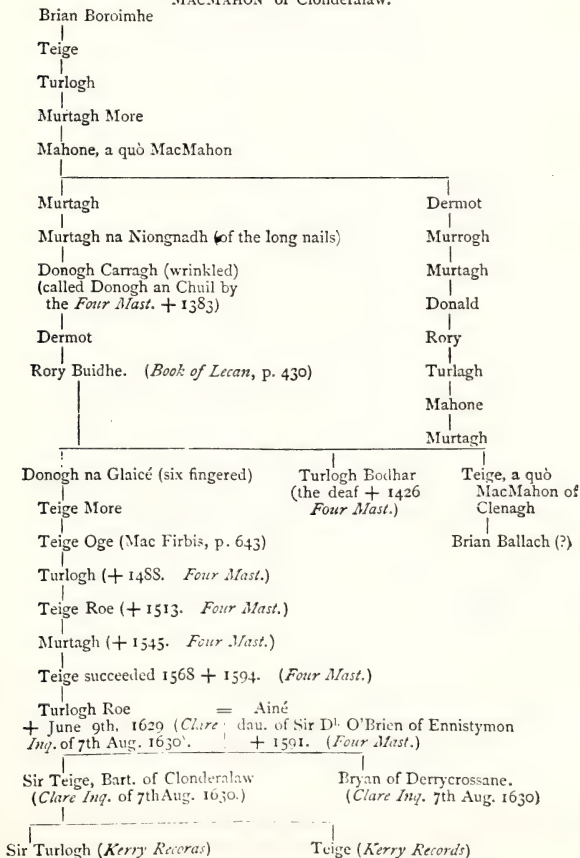
² See *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. xv, for the Irish original.

Protestant place of worship being built on its site. A large graveyard adjoins it. On a stone inserted into the wall is the following inscription: "Within this burial place lyes interred the body of George Ross, Esq., who was the founder thereof. He died the 19th of May 1700, in the 79th year of his age. This monument was erected the same year by his kinsman, Mr. Robert Harrison." There is reason to believe that this parish was dedicated to a saint named Sgrévaun, but no allusion is made to him in the *Irish Martyrologies*. A little way from the church is a recess in a cliff beside the stream; it is designated Sgrevaun's bed. On the opposite side are two wells, collectively called Tobar Sgrevain, at which patterns were held on the 10th of September. A small burial-ground for children exists at Gortyeheen, and another holy well and children's burial-ground at Toberaviddaun. At Lisheen also is a small cemetery for children called Cill Aodha. According to the ancient territorial distribution of Thomond, the parish of Clondagad was situate in the district of Corcabaskin East, but since the settlement made by the English it has formed part of the barony of Islands. In 1580 the castle of Cragbrien in this parish, belonged to Conor MacGillareagh, now anglicised Gallery,¹ and that of Ballycorick, Beal-athan-comruith (the month of the confluence of the waters) to Teige O'Brien, son of Conor, first Earl of Thomond, and ancestor of the O'Briens of Ballycorick.

¹ A.D. 1562. "MacGilla Riabhaigh died, namely, Rickard, the son of Donn, son of Conor, son of Thomas, son of Donald. It is said he was the best servant of trust that the Earl of

Thomond had had in his time." Conor, the son of Conor, son of Rickard, took his place.—*Annals of the Four Masters*. (This is the Conor above-named.)

MACMAHON of Clonderalaw.



MACMAHON of Killadysert.
 (From the *Four Masters*, A.D. 1589).
 Brian Ballach
 Murtagh
 Donogh
 Murtagh
 Donogh
 Teige an Duna (+ 1589. *Four Mast.*)
 |
 Turlagh

Mahone of Clenagh in 1641?
 (*Clare Inquisition* 31st May, 1627).

MACMAHON of Knockalocha.
 (From the *Four Mast.* and *Clare Inquisitions.*)
 Thomas
 |
 Mahone
 |
 Conor
 |
 Murtagh Cam (+ 1599. *Four Mast.*)
 (According to *Clare Inquisition* of
 3rd April, 1626, he died on the 10th
 of January, 1593, leaving a son and
 heir Thomas.)
 |
 Thomas
 |
 Thomas
 |
 Murtagh. (*Inquisition.*)

MACMAHON of Clenagh.
 Mahone of Clenagh in 1641. (*Book of Forfeitures and Distributions.*)

Teige of Clenagh in 1671 was decreed an Innocent Papist. (*Book of Forfeitures*, and *Deed of Mortgage* to Sam. Burton, 1671) Died in 1672.
 See *Petition* of Donagh of Clenagh, lodged in Court of Claims in 1700.

Donagh of Clenagh, married in June 1697, to the Hon. Bridget Barnwall;
 died in 1753. See *Petition* of this Donagh, lodged in Court of Claims
 in 1700.

Terence, died in his father's life
 time, leaving an only son.

Stanislaus + 1757.

Henry, died in 1747. He lived
 at Clenagh, and preserved
 the estate for his nephew
 Stanislaus.

Abbé Donogh died
 s.p. at Paris in
 1784. He sold
 Clenagh about
 that time.

Jane = Coppinger of Barry's Court.

Wm. Coppinger of
 Barry's Court +
 1863 s.p.

Elizabeth Coppinger = John O'Con-
 nell, of Grenagh, brother of the
 Liberator.

Morgan John O'Connell, M.P., = 1865 to Mary Anne, dau. of Charles Bianconi,
 D.L. of Longfield. Mr. O'Connell died in 1875, leaving John C. O'Connell,
 his only son, who now represents the MacMahons of Clenagh.

CHAPTER VI.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THOMOND—*continued*.

WEST CORCABASKIN.

ALL Irish genealogists and historians agree that the country of Corcabaskin derived its appellation from the descendants of Cairbre Baiscain, son of Conaire the Great, the 122nd Monarch of Ireland, and brother of Cairbre Riada. For Corc, when thus prefixed to the name or cognomen of an ancestor always signifies progeny, race, or offspring, and is nearly synonymous with clann, cinel, or sliocht. The race of Carbre Bascain inhabited the district, and were its chiefs till the twelfth century, when the offspring of Mahone O'Brien (hence called MacMahon), conquered them. West Corcabaskin was nearly identical, as to its boundaries, with the present barony of Moyarta, the difference being that the parish of Killard belonged to it in ancient times. The original chiefs of the district had the name of O'Donnell, but they, as here stated, sunk under the MacMahons, the descendants of Brian Boroimhe. They have however, retained some property in the district to this day and are far from being extinct. In the account of the county of Clare made out for Sir John Perrott, it is stated that Turlough M'Mahon was chief of the barony of Moyarta, and that he possessed four castles; while Sir Daniel O'Brien, of Dough, was owner of two, and the Cahanes¹ of two others in that district.

¹ The O'Keanes of Leatha, now Gurtacclare, in the parish of Oughtmama, barony of Burren, were descended from Philip, a son of Covey na Gall, of Oireacht Ui Cathain, in Ulster, who removed to Thomond in 1398, having obtained lands from the

Abbots of Corcomroe. See Shane O'Cahane's manuscript in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. In Perrott's account, compiled about 1580, Charles Keane, of Scatterry Island, is described as a "courba" (coerba, successor) of St. Senán.

The great Saint Senanus of Scattery Island was a native of this country, being descended from Bolc, the son of Dace who was baptized by St. Patrick, and the life of the saint throws much light on the original topography of Corcabaskin. It shows that the western point of the county of Clare, extending from Traigh-an-Iarla (recté Traigh an Earlamha) which is situate a short distance on the west of Kilrush, to Loophead, was originally called Iorras Iarthair that is, the Western Erris. This is the district now called the west *par excellence* by the people living along the banks at the Clare side of the Shannon. When St. Patrick was preaching to the Ui Figeinte, and baptizing them at Cnoc Phaudrig near Shanagolden, at the Limerick side of the Shannon, the Corcabascin, with their king Bolc MacDecé, came to him in a fleet from the north across the Luimneach¹ and entreated him to preach and to baptize them on that day. The Saint requested them to wait till the next day, pleading fatigue as his excuse. Being still pressed by them, he ascended his chariot so that all might see him and hear his voice, and he preached to the multitude and baptized them in a neighbouring river. They further begged that the holy man should cross over into the territory to bless and baptize their wives and children, but he declined alleging sufficient reasons for his refusal. He, however, blessed the country, and left to Corcabascin the "gift of fleets."²

The following extracts, relating to this district, taken from the *Annals of the Four Masters*, will show when the O'Donnells ceased to have sway in it, and when the MacMahons succeeded them :

A.M. 3790. The battle of Slieve Cailgé (now the high grounds of Moveen), against the Maratine in the country of the Corcabascin, gained by Aengus Olmuchaid, sovereign of Ireland.

¹ The ancient name of the tidal part of the Shannon was the Luimneach.

² *Irish Life of St. Senan*, written by

William O'Deoran, and translated by Colgan in *Acta Sanctorum Hibernie*. See also *Life of St. Senan* in that work.

A.D. 165. In this year was killed Conaire Mor, king of Ireland, from whose son Cairbre Baschain, the Baisnigh in Corcabaskin are descended and named.

A.D. 717. A battle was fought between the Connaught men and the Corcabaskins, in which MacTolamnaigh was slain.

A.D. 807. Aodh Roin, Lord of Corcabascín, died.

A.D. 862. Cermad son of Cathernac, chief of Corcabaskin, was killed by the Danes.

A.D. 913. Lena the son of Cathernac, Lord of Corcabascín, died.

A.D. 918. Murchad the son of Flann, Lord of Corcabaskin, died.

A.D. 992. Dunnadach, son of Diarmid, Lord of Corcabaskin, died.

A.D. 1013. Donnell, son of Diarmid, Lord of Corcabaskin, was slain in the battle of Clontarf.¹

A.D. 1049. Ainaeslis,² son of Donnell, Lord of Corcabaskin, was killed by Assidh son of Donnell, *i.e.*, by the son of his own brother.

A.D. 1054. A predatory excursion by Hugh O'Connor, king of Connaught, into Corcabaskin and Tradraighe, in which he took a great prey.

A.D. 1158. O'Donnell, Lord of Corcabaskin, was slain by O'Conor of Corcomroe.

A.D. 1359. Morogh Oge MacMahon, heir apparent to the lordship of Corcabaskin, was slain by the O'Briens.

A.D. 1383. Donogh-an-chuil (of the neck) MacMahon, Lord of Corcabaskin, died.

A.D. 1399. Conor MacCormaic, Bishop of Raphoe, one of the O'Donnells of Corcabaskin, died.

A.D. 1426. Turlogh MacMahon (Bodhar the deaf), Lord of Corcabaskin, was killed at an advanced age, in a nocturnal attack, and burned by his own kinsmen.

¹ This Donnell was the progenitor of the O'Donnells of West Corcabaskin.

² From Aodh, another brother of this Ainaeslis, are descended the family of the O'Donnells.

A.D. 1432. Teige MacMahon, heir apparent to the lordship of Corcabaskin, died.

A.D. 1460. Donnell the son of Dermot O'Mailly, William O'Mailly, and John O'Mailly went upon a naval expedition with the sons of O'Brien to Corcabaskin against MacMahon, but the O'Maillys were slain before they could reach their ships; Donald O'Brien was taken prisoner, and Mahone O'Brien drowned as they were on their way to their vessel.

A.D. 1488. Turlogh son of Teige MacMahon, a man full of grace and wisdom, died.

A.D. 1488. Donogh MacMahon, Lord of Corcabaskin died, and two MacMahons were established in his place, viz. Brian his own son, and Teige Roe the son of Turlogh MacMahon. (This appears to be the date of the division of Corcabaskin into two parts, viz. East and West.)

A.D. 1595. Turlogh son of Brian, son of Donogh, son of Donogh Baccach (the lame), Lord of West Corcabaskin, a man of great fame and character throughout Ireland, if we consider the smallness of his patrimony, for he had but one cantred (Triocho Céd) died, and his son Teige Caoch assumed his place.

A.D. 1598. Teige Caoch MacMahon took an English ship which had been going astray for some time. She put in at a harbour in Western Corcabaskin, near Carraig an Chobhlaigh (Carrigaholt).

A.D. 1600. O'Donnell of Ulster being on a plundering expedition in Thomond, encamped on the banks of the Fergus. Thence he expedites plundering parties who ravage the country extending from Craig-ui-Chiadh-hubhain (Craggykirrivan, near Clare Castle), in the lower part of the frontiers of the territory of the Islands to Cathair Murchadha (Cahermurphy) in West Corcabaskin.

A.D. 1602. Teige Caoch MacMahon was accidentally

slain by his own son at Beare.¹ This Teige had been Lord of West Corcabaskin, but was banished from his patrimony three years before by the Earl of Thomond.

KILRUSH PARISH.

In the *Irish Calendar of the Four Masters*² the name of this parish is written Cill Roip under the 28th of January, and the church is placed in the Termon of Iniscathy. The word "Ross" here means wood, without question. Nothing remarkable is found as having belonged to the old church of Kilrush. In the townland of Breaghva, in the parish, is a burial place called Kilkeevan, in which there anciently stood a little church dedicated to St. Caomhan of the great island of Arran, but no vestige of it now remains. A little way on the east side of Kilrush stood a church, shown on the Down survey and called Kilcarroll, with a holy well adjoining dedicated to Cearbhall. Who this saint was cannot be discovered, no such name appearing in the Irish Calendars. At Moylougha, about four miles from Kilrush, are two old churches dedicated to St. Senán, the one a small Damliag, and the other an oratory of remarkably small dimensions, called Seipeal-beg-Senain. Moylougha was the birthplace of that holy man. The extensive burial ground of Shankill, near Kilrush, contains the remains of a church.

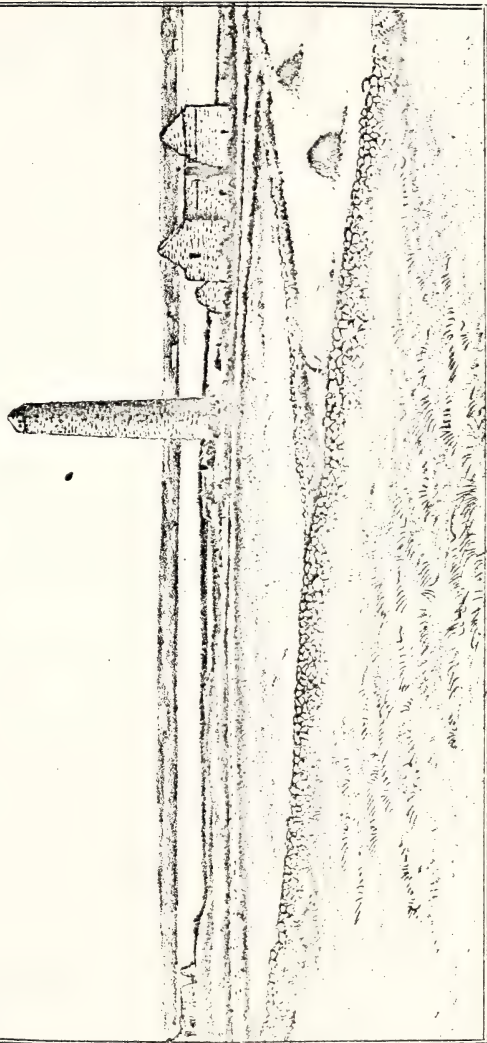
INISCATHY. (*Scattery Island*.)

In this parish is included the island of Iniscathy, celebrated for the number of its churches erected in honour of St. Senán and of other saints, as well as for its beautiful round

¹ By Inquisition taken on 22nd July, 1608, it was found that Teige Caoch, late of Carrigaholt, joined by his son Turlogh, rebelled against Queen Elizabeth in 1599; that they were outlawed; and that Teige was killed at Dunboy, near Berehaven, on the 15th June, 1602.

Clare Inquisitions, Irish Record Office, Dublin.

² Otherwise called *The Martyrology of Donegal*. "Jan. 28. Accobhran of Cill Ruis in the Termon of Iniscathaigh." "Under the same date in the same book is this entry, "Meallán of Cill Ruis."



SCATTERY ISLAND.

tower. It is situate in the Shannon, about two miles from the shore, near Kilrush. The island was selected by St. Senán for his principal place of residence, and for several centuries it continued to be a seat of religion. When Iniscathy was originally created a diocese it embraced in its episcopal jurisdiction the existing baronies of Moyarta and Clonderalaw in Thomond; the barony of Connello, in Limerick; and that part of Kerry bordering on the Shannon from the Feal to the Atlantic. In 1188, the diocese was divided between those of Limerick, Killaloe, and Ardfert, the island itself being united to the See of Killaloe.¹ St. Senán was born at Mollougha, near Kilrush, about the year 488. His family was noble, his father being Ercan, descended from Conaire I., monarch of Ireland. St. Patrick being at Cruach Phaudrig on the Limerick side of the Shannon in 488, is said to have foretold his birth and future greatness. After leaving St. Nal's monastery he is reported to have visited Tours, Rome, etc., and on his way home to have spent some time with St. David, bishop of Menevia, in Wales. The first religious establishment founded by him was at Iniscarra, five miles from the city of Cork. Leaving eight of his disciples at that place, he departed for Inisluinge, and there erected a church and gave the veil to some daughters of Brendan, ruler of Ui Figinte (Kenry barony). Then, setting out by water for Inismore (Deer Island), in the river Fergus, he was driven by adverse winds to an island called Inistuaiscert, now believed to be Low Island, in the same river. There he founded a church. Departing from that place he reached Inismore, and there established a monastery. Quitting that locality, he proceeded to Mutton Island (Iniscaorach), in the Atlantic, near Miltown Malbay, and upon it built an oratory, some remains of which still exist. Finally, about the year 540, he is found settled at Iniscathy and establishing

¹ See Rev. Silvester Malone's article in the *Kilkenny Archaeological Journal*, vol. iii., 4th series, page 106.

there a religious house, one of the rules of which was, that no woman should set foot upon the island. He died in 544, and was buried in his abbey church, where a fine monument was erected to his memory.¹ His festival is observed on the 1st and 8th of March.² His bell is described by St. Odran in his *Irish Life of St. Senán*.³ It properly belonged to the ancient church called Ceill Senain situate in the townland of Fuidismaigh, at the north-west of the town of Kilrush. It was anciently known as Clog-na-neal, because it was supposed to have descended from the clouds, but subsequently it was called Clog-an-oir, because of its resemblance to gold in its colour. For centuries it was preserved in the west of Clare, and it is now in the possession of Mr. Marcus Keane of Beechpark, near Ennis. The old life, written by St. Odran, refers to the round tower of Scattery Island in such terms as leaves no doubt of its origin and use. It is to be regretted that the passage did not meet the eye of Dr. Petrie, as it would tend to sustain his views as to the uses made of the Irish round towers. It is as follows, as translated by Professor O'Looney, in a note at foot of the article Iniscathy, in Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*:⁴ "St. Senán built seven churches or religious houses in Iniscathy. He had sixty friars in one church, and thirty priests together with seven bishops in another. He also erected a clogás (belfry) in Iniscathy, which was one hundred and fifteen feet high, and a bell being placed in it near the top, its sound was heard over all Corcabaskin, so that sacrifice could be made in every church of that territory at the very time when Senán and his disciples were engaged in offering it at Iniscathy." St. Odran was the immediate successor of St. Senán⁵ in the office of bishop.

¹ *Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ*, p. 540. &c. Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii., p. 2-7. O'Halloran, vol. ii., p. 44.

² *Martyrology of Donegal*, March 1st.

³ *Odran's Life*, cap. 5.

⁴ Professor O'Looney's note is distinguished for his usual erudition. All that is written above concerning St. Senán's bell is taken from it.

⁵ Archdall, vol. i., p. St.

Many references are made by the ancient Annalists to Iniscathy, which we here give as follows :

A.D. 538. St. Kieran, called the son of the carpenter, having left the islands of Arran, came hither, and was made providore for the strangers by St. Senán.¹

A.D. 580. St. Odran, bishop and immediate successor of St. Senan, flourished about this time.

A.D. 651. Aedhan, who was bishop of Iniscathy, died on the 31st of August of this year.²

A.D. 792. Olchabhar, son of Flann, Aircheanach of the Abbey of Iniscathy, died. His feast was celebrated on the 27th of October.³

A.D. 816. The Danes plundered the Island this year, put the monks to the sword, and defaced the monument of the saint.⁴

A.D. 835. Again they sailed up the Shannon this year, and destroyed the Monastery.⁵

A.D. 861. The abbot Aidan died.⁶

A.D. 908. Cormac MacCuillenain, Archbishop of Cashel and King of Munster, was slain in battle at Magh Ailbhe near Leighlin. Flaithbeartach MacIonmuinein, his relative, was then abbot of Iniscathy, and was the great fomenter of the war. He commanded personally in the battle. In his will Cormac bequeathed to this Abbey three ounces of gold, and to the Abbot his choicest sacred vestments. The Abbot, on account of his scandalous conduct, was closely imprisoned for two years, and then ordered to submit to a severe penance in his Monastery. Afterwards he so far recovered his influence that on the death of Lachtna, who had succeeded Cormac, he was elected to fill the throne of Munster, and continued to reign till his death in 944.⁷

¹ Usher.

² *Martyrology of Donegal*.

³ *A. t. S. S.*, p. 542.

⁴ O'Halloran, *History of Ireland*, vol. ii., p. 156.

⁵ *Ibid.* 159.

⁶ *Act. S. S.*, p. 542.—*Four Mast.*

⁷ Keating, *History*, Book II. p 69.
Ware, *Bishops*.

A.D. 950. About this time the Danes made the Island a stronghold.¹

A.D. 963. Gebhennach, son of Cathal, Abbot of Iniscathy, died.²

A.D. 974. Iniscathy was plundered by Maghnus, son of Aralt (Harold); and Imhar, Lord of the Danes of Limerick, was carried off from the island, and the honour due to St. Senán violated thereby.³

A.D. 977. Noemhán, of Iniscathy, died. In this year the island was visited by Brian Boroimhe. He seized every thing possessed by the Danes there, as well as in the other islands of the lower Shannon and Fergus. He slew eight hundred of the foreigners, and took prisoner their chief, Imhar, with his two sons, Amlaff and Duvchunn.⁴ Among the slain were Maghnus and his two sons.⁵

A.D. 994. Colla, Abbot and doctor of Iniscathy, died.

A.D. 1050. Uí Schula, Aircheanach of this Abbey, died.⁶

A.D. 1057. The Danes of Dublin plundered the Island, but they were defeated by Donogh, son of Brian Boroimhe.⁷

A.D. 1081. The Abbot O'Burgus died.⁸

A.D. 1119. Dermot O'Leanain, Coarb of St. Senán at Iniscathy, a penitential sage, died.⁹

A.D. 1176. The Abbey was again plundered by the Danes of Limerick.¹⁰

A.D. 1179. William Hoel, an English knight, wasted the Island, not even sparing the churches.¹¹

A.D. 1188. Aodh O'Beachain, Bishop of Iniscathy, died. Richard de Loudon was guardian of the abbey after this time;¹² and in 1290 and 1295 Thomas de Chapelin was guardian after Richard.

¹ *Ann. Inisfallen.*

² *Four Masters.*

³ *Ann. Four Masters.*

⁴ *Idem., and Ann. Inisfallen.*

⁵ *Act. S. S., p. 542.*

⁶ *Four Masters.*

⁷ *Idem. Ann. Munster.*

⁸ *Acta Sanctorum Hibernie, 542.*

He is called Ua Bruic by the *Four Masters.*

⁹ *Ann. Four Masters.*

¹⁰ *Ann. Inisfallen.*

¹¹ *Act. S. S., p. 542.*

¹² *Ibid. King, Churches of Ireland,* a MS. in the Library of the Royal Society, Dublin, p. 244.

A.D. 1445. Conor, the son of O'Connor Kerry, was slain by his kinsman Mahone O'Connor, as both were going, in a boat to the island of Iniscathy.¹

A.D. 1578. April 24, 20th of Queen Elizabeth. This abbey, with the church yard, 24 acres of land, a house, a castle built of stone, and three cottages on the island, and the several customs following :—from every boat of oysters coming to the city of Limerick once a year, 1,000 oysters ; and from every herring-boat 500 herrings once a year. Also 10 cottages, one church in ruins, 20 acres of wood and stony ground in the said island called Beachwood, with all the tithes, etc., were granted to the Mayor and citizens of Limerick and their successors for ever, in free soccage, not in capite, at the annual rent of £3 12s. 8d.²

A.D. 1581. The Coarb of St. Senán, *i.e.* Calvagh, the son of Siacus, son of Siacus MacCahane, died.

A.D. 1581. A barbarous and cruel act was committed by MacMahon of East Corcobaskin, on the island.³

A.D. 1583. The Lady Honora (O'Brien), wife of O'Connor Kerry, was buried on the island.⁴

A.D. 1591. The Lady Margaret, sister of Lady Honora, and wife of MacMahon, died at Kilmacduane, and was interred on the Island.⁵

A short way to the east side of the round tower stands the Damhliag or cathedral. Part of the building, as it existed about the time of the founder, remains. Its door on the west end and a small portion of the wall appear to be the only parts of it which shows signs of great antiquity. The door is an excellent specimen of the Cyclopean style of masonry, and tapers a little on the jambs, as is usual in early Christian architecture. For ten feet from the ground the western wall likewise appears to be part of the building as originally constructed, but thence upwards the work is

¹ *Four Masters.*

² *Inquisitions ; Clare ; Record Office, Dublin.*

³ *Ann. Four Masters.* Also see page 66 *ante* of this work.

⁴ *Four Masters.*

⁵ *Idem.*

of comparatively recent masonry. Several of the other churches on the island show that they were repaired by building upon the lower parts of the walls of the primitive erections. About three hundred yards to the south-west of the round tower is a hill called Ard-na-nangeal, that is the Hill of the Angels, upon which a ruined church stands, called after the name of the hill. A little farther still towards the south is Teampull-na-marbh, so designated because it is the only burial place on the island, but this could not have been the original name of the church. The remains of a castle, consisting of the vaults only, are seen on Scattery Island. In 1580 it was the property of Charles Cahane (Keane), Coarb of St. Senán. The date of its erection is ascertained from an Inquisition held in the 18th year of the reign of Elizabeth, which states that the Coarb "hath in his possession a new castle partly builded, a small stone house, and three cottages: annual value, 10s. 8d." A little on the west side of the southern point of the island called Rinn Eanaigh, is found a flag, said to be that on which St. Conaire sailed over from Kerry in her unsuccessful attempt to land upon Iniscathy. In the field at the west side of the Damliag is a flag with an ancient cross inscribed, and the following epitaph: "OR DO MOINACH—OR DO MOENACH—AITE MOGROIN." (Pray for Moinach: Pray for Moenach, tutor of Mogrón.)¹

An Inquisition taken on the 27th of October 1604, sets forth that Senán M'Girrigine, formerly bishop of Iniscathy, was seized in fee of sixteen quarters of land, three of these lying in Killtylline, in the barony of Clonderalaw; three in Beallantallinge, in the barony of Moyarta; four called Kilrush; one named Kilnagalleagh and Moyasta, in Kilfearagh parish; and another called Kilcredaun. These sixteen quarters were called Termon Senain, and were enjoyed by the successive bishops and canons of

¹ See *Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language*, by George Petrie and by Miss Stokes, vol. ii. p. 26.

Iniscathy while in the service of God and in the administration of holy things. The Inquisition goes on to say that Maurice, then bishop of Killaloe, with the assent of his dean and chapter, granted by deed to John O'Gegynn, of Beallatallinge, the said three quarters in Beallatallinge, for sixty years; that with the like assent, he granted by deed for one hundred years, to Teige MacGilsenán, the three quarters called Kiltelan, the said Teige being then Prior of Iniscathy. The Bishop further granted to Nicholas Cahane (Keane), the four quarters of Kilrush, the said Nicholas being called, as were his ancestors, Coarbs of Termon Senain, that is overseers and keepers of the four quarters of Kilrush. The said lands were forfeited to the king as having been granted in *mortmain* without licence.¹

The Castle of Ballyket, which in 1580 belonged to James Cahane (Keane), was situated in the parish of Kilrush.

The following mortgage of lands refers to a place in this parish:

"Mortgage of Land."

"AMEN.—This is the Mortgage due to Conor Oge O'Hurly upon Carrowncalla, viz. forty cows, that is to say, seven in calf cows, and every cow thereof valued at three shillings; and the rest of the cows barren. The said Conor came by the said land thus, viz. by rapine,² and Conor paid eighteen cows for said land, *i.e.* sixteen cows for Gallowglasses, and a noble³ for Brehon's judgment of the said rapine; and the said eighteen cows are without any use accruing thereout unto the said Conor upon the said land; and the witnesses present at the said bargain are Slany ny Bryen, Fynnole ny MacGorman, Conor O'Army, and Senaun O'Leadon. None shall have

¹ *Inquisitions.* Clare.

² That is an *Eric* by order of a Brehon.

³ A rose noble was half a mark, viz., six shillings and eightpence.

power to redeem the said land from Conor unless Murrough or his son redeem the same."

The following is an abstract of a translation by O'Donovan of an Ancient Irish Deed, now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, which relates to the lands of Mullougha in this parish. It is a grant of the western moiety of these lands by Turlogh, son of Teige MacMahon, *alias* Turlogh Roe, of Cluain-adir-da-lá (Clonderalaw), Gentleman, for a term of twenty-one years, to John Gilsinán (spelt Gilinain), son of Teige of Cilltilang, the term to commence from the first of November, 1611. After the twenty-one years Turlogh can get back the possession of the lands by paying to John the sum of Ten pounds of coined English money of "good metal and of pure silver." The lands are bounded on the west by Bailemic-Droighnein (Ballymacrinnan); on the east by the other moiety of Mollougha; on the north by Kilcarroll; and on the south by Doon-na-gcorróg: Turlogh names as his Bailiff to give John possession, Criomthan MacCurtin. He promises to protect John in his occupancy, and to make any further deed which might, in accordance with English law, be required for the secure enjoyment of the property demised. It is dated at Clonderalaw, the 19th of July, 1611.

JOHN GILINAIN (in English letters.)
Seal.

Witnessed by BRYNE MACMAHON.

CHRISTOP. CURTYN.

KILLARD PARISH.

Unless the entry in the *Martyrology of Donegal* at the 14th of March refers to the patron of this parish, we have no other means of knowing who he was. It is in these words—"Flannan of Cill-ard." The name of the church signifies the church on the hill, and a holy well adjoining has the name of Tobar-Cruithnoir-an-domhain, *i.e.*, the

well of the Creator of the world. No patron saint of the parish is remembered. The church is much injured by time; the graveyard annexed to it is used as a burial ground. Another greatly frequented graveyard in this parish is that of St. Senán, called Kilténain. A small place of sepulture, forming part of the townland of Cloonmore, is called Cill-na-clochán. A holy well dedicated to St. Brendan is seen in the townland of Cloonagarnaun. The castles of Doonmore and Doonbeg, standing within a mile of each other in this parish belonged in 1580 to Sir Daniel O'Brien, of Dough. In the ancient territorial divisions of Thomond the parish of Killard belonged to Corcobaskin West; under the English settlement, and ever since, it has formed part of the barony of Ibrickan.

The following ancient Deed relates to lands in this parish :

“Conveyance of Land.”

“Be it known to all who shall read and hear this writing, that I, Edmond Roe, son of Gilla Duv MacSweeney, of Kilkee, in the county of Clare gentleman, in consideration of a certain sum of money which I have received from my honorable lord the Earl of Thomond on the day of writing this deed, and for many other good and lawful causes, do give up my own right and title in the Rath, *i.e.* the half quarter of the townland of Doonbeg, which mears by the pool of Gaithboy on the south, and by lake Morgaige on the north, by the foot of Creeduff at the entrance of Island Mac Ulga on the east, and by Caman-na-feamny on the west, to said Earl. I, the said Edmond, do constitute Nicholas Cumin my attorney, to deliver possession of said land to the Earl.”

his

EDMOND X MACSWEENEY.

Being present,

mark

TEIGE MACBRODY.

Finir Patrick.

(Witness Patrick)

KILFEARAGH PARISH.

Of the various saints of the name of Fiachrach, or Fiachra, mentioned in the Irish calendars, it is impossible to name the particular one after whom this parish is designated. No holy well or patron day indicates the man; his church is level with the ground, but a large burying-ground identifies the place where it stood. Another graveyard now deserted, stands on the townland of Kil-dimo, dedicated to St. Dioma, but to which of the saints so called cannot be decided. A third burial place is found in the townland of Bawnmore namely, that called Cill-nam-ban-órtha that is, the church of the pious women, and in the immediate vicinity is a well of the same name. At Kilkee is the site of a little burying-ground, from which that town has its name, and about two miles away, on the verge of the cliff, opposite Bishops Island, is a holy well dedicated to St. Caoidhe. In the town itself is a fine spring, which supplies the inhabitants with water, and is dedicated to St. Senán. As regards the Bishop's Island above mentioned, no authentic history exists to throw light upon its name, but the purposes for which two little buildings now standing upon it were erected can be easily explained. They consist of an oratory and cell, both belonging to the very earliest ages of Christianity in Ireland. On the townland of Killnagalliagh in this parish, once stood a church called the Church of the Nuns, but no trace of it now remains. It was founded by St. Senán. Two burial-places for children are noticed in the parish, namely, Farrihy and Emlagh.

MOYARTA PARISH.

Magh Fearta, the Plain of the Graves, is the name of this parish as originally spelled. No ancient church existed in the crowded graveyard of Moyarta. In the townland of Kilcredaun are found the remains of two churches, the more northern being called Teampul Shearlais, from the circumstance that Charles MacDonnell of Kilkee was buried there. The other, named Teampul-an-aird, has no burial

ground attached. A holy well, called Tobar Cradaun is observed not far off, with its waters issuing from the face of the cliff. It is covered by the tide at high water. It cannot be satisfactorily ascertained who the saint was to whom it is dedicated, but in the *Life of Senan* reference is made to a St. Caritán. That certainly was the person, for in Killinny is a graveyard with the same name, and another in Kilcasheen. The townland of Lisheencrony contains the remains of the church of Kilcrony, with its graveyard and holy well. Among several virgin saints of the name of Croiné it is impossible to discover the particular one whom the church of this place commemorates. In the list of 1580 four castles are named for Moyarta parish, all of them belonging to Turlogh MacMahon. 1. Carrigaholt, the chief residence of the MacMahons Lords of West Corcabaskin, beautifully situated on the bay of that name. 2. Dunlicky. 3. Moyarta now utterly demolished. 4. Knocknagarhoon also level with the ground.

KILBALLYOWEN PARISH.

No patron saint of this parish is remembered. It takes its name from the site of the church standing in the townland of that name. The building is in good preservation. Another ruined church is in the parish, that of Ross, called the "Church of the Nine Saints." At a little distance is what is called by the people the grave of the nine saints. Two graveyards, not much used, exist in the parish, one at Kilbaha, and the other at Kilcloher. The well-known headland of Loop Head belongs to Kiballyowen. Its name is derived from a story of Cuchullaun, the chief of the Red Branch Knights of Ulster, who, at one time, had a mistress whom he wished to abandon. He fled from her in the night, and came all the way to this promontory. On looking round, he saw her coming towards him, and he jumped from the mainland to the little island adjoining, a distance of fifty-two feet. Thence the place was designated Leam Cuchullain, Leam Chonn, Leap Head,

and finally corrupted into Loop Head. Nearer by a mile than Loop Head are the remains of two ancient cahers called Cahercrochan and Cahersall built of stones, and a lios named Dun Daithlionn, of earth. Two holy wells exist in the parish, Tobar Cuain at Kiltrellig, and Tobar Senán at Kilcloher. The site of the ruined castle of Cloghaunsavaun, belonging in 1580 to Turlogh MacMahon of Carrigaholt, is situate in this parish.

KILMACDUANE PARISH.

No information exists as to the history of the patron of this parish. His name, Mac an Dubhain, the son of Duvan, is mentioned in an old *Life of St. Senan*, and it is likewise stated there that his church was subordinate to that of Inniscathy. It is much injured by time. At a little distance is a holy well named after Mac-an-Dubhain. At Ballynagun is another spring dedicated to St. Margaret, and at Kilmacduane is a third in honour of the Blessed Virgin. At all three of these, devotions are still performed. A fourth well is found at Carrow, called Tobar Senain, and a fifth at Drumellihy (Westby), the last-named of which is under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

WE HERE GIVE THE PEDIGREE OF MACMAHON OF WEST CORCABASKIN.

Donogh + 1488. (*Four Mast.*)

|
Brian

|
Murrough Caech

|
Donagh Baccagh

|
Brian = Slainé O'Brien, sister of Morrough the
Tanist + 1578. (*Four Mast.*)

|
Turlogh + 1595. (*Four Mast.*)

|
Teige Caech, accidentally killed by his son in
1601. (*Four Mast.*)

|
Turlogh, outlawed 1601.

CHAPTER VII.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THOMOND—*continued.*

CORCOMROE.

WHEN the district of Corcomroe had been divided into two parts between the rival chiefs, O'Connor and O'Loughlen, the Eastern division obtained the name of Burren, and O'Loughlen who, previously to the fourteenth century had been styled Chief of Corcomroe, was thenceforth called Lord of Burren. O'Connor, who seems to be the senior of all the sept called Modruadh, retained the original name of the tribe for his sub-division of the territory. The extent of West Corcomroe is preserved in the modern barony of Corcomroe, that of East Corcomroe being included in the present barony of Burren. O'Loughlen retained all his portion of Corcomroe, *i.e.*, Burren, till the time of Cromwell; but O'Connor's inheritance, owing to the internecine feuds of that family, and to their contests between brother and brother, and between nephew and uncle, to decide the supremacy, passed away to O'Brien as the lord paramount. During these struggles nearly every member of the family of O'Connor who could aspire to the chieftancy was cut off, and after the year 1564¹ the name ceases to be mentioned by the annalists of Ireland.

In the *Annals of the Four Masters* the following references are made to West Corcomroe :—

A.D. 1002. Conor, son of Maelseachlin, Lord of Corcomroe, was killed by the men of Umallia.²

¹ "A.D. 1564. Corcomroe, with its rents and customary services and acquisitions of land, with its church livings, were given to Donell O'Brien as a compensation for the Lordship of Thomond, and for his observance

of peace in the winter of this year."—*Annals of the Four Masters.*

² The family of O'Connor of Corcomroe derived their name from this progenitor.

A.D. 1027. Donogh, the son of Brian Boroimhe, marched with an army into Ossory, where his people were defeated, and Malseachlin, son of Conor, Lord of Corcomroe, was killed.

A.D. 1104. Conor, son of Malseachlin, Lord of Corcomroe, died.

A.D. 1113. Malseachlin O'Conor, Lord of Corcomroe, died.

A.D. 1128. Finguirt, Confessor (Anmchara), of Corcomroe, died.¹

A.D. 1135. Hugh O'Conor, Lord of Corcomroe, and Cumara MacNamara, son of Daniel, Lord of Ui Caisin were killed in the heat of battle by the men of Desmond.

A.D. 1168. Conor Lethderg, the son of Malseachlin O'Conor, Lord of Corcomroe, was killed by his brother's son.

A.D. 1171. The men of Iar Connaught and a party of Shioldmury set out on a predatory excursion, plundered West Corcomroe, and carried off a countless number of cattle.

A.D. 1175. The son of Conor Lethderg O'Conor Corcomroe was slain by Donald O'Brien.

A.D. 1300. Congalach O'Loughlen, Bishop of Corcomroe (Kilfenora), a man of erudition and hospitality, died.

A.D. 1365. Felim the Hospitable, son of Donald O'Conor, Lord of Corcomroe, illustrious for hospitality and military exercises, died.²

A.D. 1422. Rory, the son of Conor O'Conor, Lord of Corcomroe, was slain in his residence, at Dough Castle, by his own kinsmen, the sons of Felim O'Conor.

A.D. 1431. Murtagh O'Conor, of Corcomroe, was slain by the sons of his own brother.

A.D. 1471. Conor, son of Brian Oge O'Conor, of Cor-

¹ The two Corcomroes and the diocese of Kilfenora are contemporaneous, and this "anmchara" lived in the cathedral town of Kilfenora.

² It was by the hand of this Felim that the son of De Clare fell in 1318 at the battle of Dysert O'Dea.

comroe, was slain at Lahinch by the sons of Donogh O'Connor, his brother.

A.D. 1482. Donald, son of Rory O'Connor, Lord of Corcomroe, died, and his brother Dermot assumed his place.

A.D. 1482. Felim, son of Felim O'Connor, of Corcomroe, was treacherously slain by the sons of Conor O'Connor.

A.D. 1485. O'Connor of Corcomroe died.

A.D. 1490. Con, son of Donald O'Connor, of Corcomroe Ninais, was slain by Cathal, son of Conor O'Connor.

A.D. 1490. Joan, daughter of Murrogh, son of Tieve Glac, and wife of Donald MacGorman, died.¹

A.D. 1564. The territory of West Corcomroe was granted to Donald O'Brien.

A.D. 1585. The revenues and mansion of West Corcomroe were granted to Turlogh, son of Donald, the son of Conor O'Brien.

In the townland of Ballydeely, parish of Kilshanny, stands an enormous heap of stones called Carn Connachtach. Its proper name is Carn Mac Tail, because it was the burial place of MacTail, son of Broc, chief of Corcomroe, an ancestor of the O'Conors and O'Loughlens. It is of conical shape, measuring in perpendicular height twenty-five feet, and its diameter at the base is three hundred feet. There is some reason to believe that it was the place of inauguration of the chieftains of Corcomroe before that district was divided into two little territories.

One part of the barony of Corcomroe was called Tuath Glac, an area conterminous with the present parish of Killilagh. It was possessed for some time² by a distinct branch of the O'Briens, called Glac, after the name of their lands. It was also the home of a family distinguished in the annals of Ireland for their accomplishments as lawyers and teachers of law. I allude to the MacClancys, whose

¹ Teige Glac took his name from Tuath Glac.

² *Circiter* 1460—1500.

seat was at Cahir mac Clancy, and whose school was at Knockfinn, where the present Catholic church of Tuath Glac stands. The MacClancys were hereditary Brehons of Thomond. The instances are not few in which they took part in the public affairs of their country, as appears by the fact that various treaties between its chieftains and many agreements between private individuals, were drawn up and signed as witnesses by members of their family. It would seem that an almost essential thing required to constitute the validity of a legal instrument in Thomond was the signature of a MacClancy. A large part of the modern parish of Killilagh constituted their patrimony, and these lands, amongst the most fertile in Ireland, were held free from any rent or imposition by virtue of their office of chief judges. Such is the inference to be deduced from a perusal of the rental of O'Brien, where their demesne is exempted from all taxation. The number of scholars who frequented the great school of Knockfinn appears to have been very large, and its renown was general throughout Ireland. For centuries it held its ground as a place of learning, and its owners were honoured and prosperous. But a change came towards the end of the sixteenth century. Boetius Clancy, the then representative of the family, forsook his faith and gave his adherence to the English. He was rewarded by his new masters with the office of sheriff of the newly-constituted county of Clare. It is a tradition amongst the peasantry of the neighbourhood that one of the ships of the Spanish Armada was cast ashore near Ballaghaine, and wrecked.¹ Most of the crew were drowned, and the survivors were brought before the sheriff and ordered by him to be hanged. A few years afterwards, when peace was restored between England and Spain, a requisition was made to the

¹ On the 10th of September, 1588, the Vice-President of Munster received advice that two great ships were lost on the coast of Thomond,

out of which there were drowned 700 men, and about 170 taken prisoners. —*Harleian Miscellany*, vol. i., p. 133.

English Government for permission to exhume the body of the son of one of the first grandees of Spain who was on board the lost ship, and transport it for burial to his native country. The required consent was given, but when the Spaniards came to fetch away the remains of their countryman they could not be found, owing to the circumstance that all the bodies had been buried in one pit by order of MacClancy. He was severely brought to task for his presumption in arrogating to himself the power of life and death against enemies taken in war, and also for inhumanity in his subsequent treatment of them. At this day the place called Knockacrochaire, (the hangman's hill) is pointed out where the strangers are said to have been executed in sight of Knockfinn, the residence of the cruel MacClancy. Not far away is shown the pit into which, as people say, the bodies of the Spaniards were cast. In fifty years afterwards, by the Cromwellian settlement, the MacClancys were deprived of every acre they possessed, and their descendants have sunk into obscurity.¹ In a contemporary work styled *Descriptio Regni Hiberniæ, Sanctorum Insulæ, &c.*, Auctore Fr. Antonio MacBrody, printed at Prague, and now in the Franciscan library, Dublin, it is stated (page 101), that in the year 1651, Daniel MacClancy, a noble knight, and the Lord of Glenvane, opposed the Cromwellians, that he made conditions with them at last, and that they afterwards violated their agreement and put him to death. Reference is made to the family of MacClancy in various parts of the *Annals of the Four Masters*. These are given here :

A.D. 1483. Murtagh MacClancy, intended Ollav of Thomond, and Cosnamhach, son of Conor Oge MacClancy, died. The same Conor Oge, Ollav of Thomond, a man

¹ At Arran View House, in Corcomroe, the residence of Mr Robert Johnson, J.P., were to be seen some most interesting relics of the Spanish Armada, consisting of gold and silver

articles. Mrs. Johnson was descended on the female side from the O'Flahertys of the Isles of Arran, in whose family these objects of interest had been carefully preserved.

accomplished in literature and poetry, also died in this year, and Hugh MacClancy succeeded him.

A.D. 1492. Hugh MacClancy, chief Brehon and Professor of Law in Thomond, died.

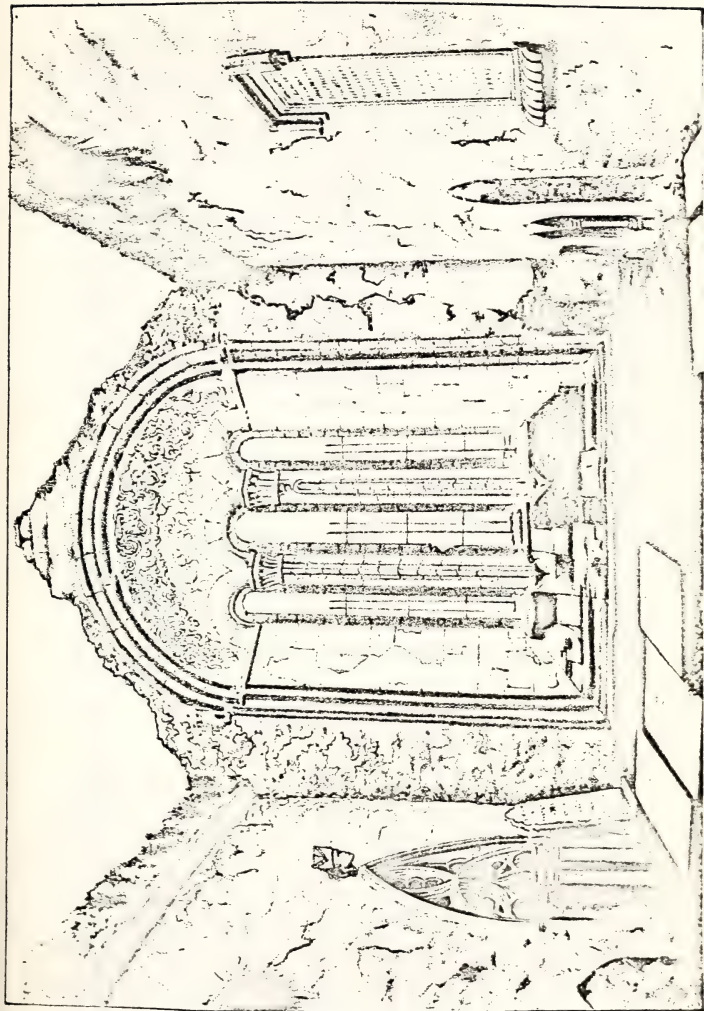
A.D. 1575. Hugh, the son of Boetius MacClancy, Professor of the Feineachus (the Brehon law), and of Poetry, and a purchaser of wine, by no means the least distinguished of the lay Brehons of Ireland, died.

A.D. 1576. Boetius Oge, the son of Boetius, son of Murtagh MacClancy, Ollav of Dal Cais in judicature, and a man who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

A.D. 1598. Boetius, the son of Hugh, son of Boetius, son of Murtagh MacClancy of Cnoc-Finn, died in the month of April. He was a man fluent in the Latin, Irish, and English languages. (This Boetius was the High Sheriff who murdered the Spaniards. In the Parliament convoked at Dublin in 1585 he was one of the representatives sent from the newly-formed county of Clare. He was brother-in-law of Conor O'Brien of Leamanagh, and to this gentleman he presented a curiously-carved oak table, taken from one of the ships of the Spanish Armada, and still preserved at Dromoland Castle.)

KILFENORA PARISH.

The name of this parish is supposed to be derived from the situation of the church, "the fertile hill side." Its first bishop was St. Fachtna, whose festival was formerly kept there on the 14th of August. As to the date of the existing church nothing is known; in the *Annals of Inisfallen*, under the date of 1055, it is stated that the abbey church of Kilfenora was burned by Murrogh O'Brien. "Part of it is used as a Protestant place of worship; the roof of the remainder has been allowed to fall in. Several interesting inscriptions are to be found on tombs in the church and its graveyard. On a flag is delineated, in basso-relievo, the



INTERIOR OF KILFENORA CATHEDRAL.

full figure of a bishop with a chalice in his hands, regarded by the inhabitants as a likeness of St. Fachtna. Upon the shaft of a cross forming the headstone of a grave, is the effigy of another bishop holding a crozier in his left hand. In the nave of the church, built into the wall, is the tomb of the family of MacDonogh, former owners of Ballykeal, Ballyshanny, and Ballybreen, with the following inscriptions :—"Donaldus MacDonagh, et uxor ejus Maria O'Connor, sibi et suis ambobus posteris hunc tumulum fieri fecere. An. Dni. 1685, Memento mori." "Here lie the remains of Dr. Patrick MacDonogh, son of the above Donaldus, and grandson to the Craven. He was a dignitary of the church of France and of the Romish of Ireland. He was intimately acquainted with men of the first rank. Died on the 25th of February, 1752." A tablet in the same wall has this inscription—*Neptunus qui fuit filius Revdi Neptuni Blood, Decani Fenoborensis, ejusque uxoris Isabellæ Blood alias Pullein¹ expiravit 1^o die Julii, 1683.* On a handsome panelled tomb, constructed of cut stone in the form of an altar, is the following inscription :—"William Macancarrigg, and his wife Elizabeth ni Dea made this Tomb Anno Domini 1650."² On a flat tombstone in the graveyard is the following singular inscription :—

"Non quemquam defraudavi : me saepe fefelli :
Et Marti et Baccho saepe tributa dedi,
Patritius Lysaght³ obiit Anno Dmni 1741 ætate sua 85."

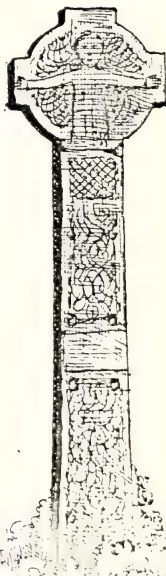
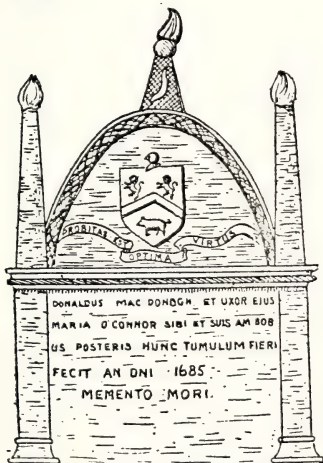
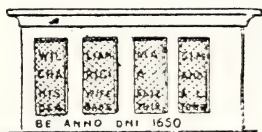
¹ She was daughter of Samuel Pullen, Archbishop of Tuam (1661). He was a native of Yorkshire, and educated at Cambridge. In 1634 he came over to Ireland, and was a prebendary of Ossory. In 1636 he was appointed Chancellor of Cashel, and in 1638 Dean of Clonsfert. In the rebellion of 1641 he was plundered of his property, but by the influence of Father James Saul, a Jesuit of Cashel, the lives of himself and his family were spared. He fled to England, but having again come back,

he was, by the influence of the Duke of Ormond, advanced to the See of Tuam in 1661. *Cotton's Fasti*, Article Diocese of Kilfenora, vol. i.

² The MacIncarriggs, now Carrigg, were proprietors in 1641 of Lisbulligeen, in the parish of Kilfenora.—See *Book of Distributions and Forfeitures*.

³ This Patrick Lysaght fought in King James' army, and was brother of William, Lieutenant in O'Brien's regiment of infantry.—See *Dalton's King James' Army List*, vol. i., p. 378.

Around the border of another tombstone the following is inscribed in raised letters:—"Here lyeth the body of Hygarth Lone, who lived 21 years Dean of this church, and died in September, 1638." Another tombstone has the subjoined epitaph:—"Hic reconditum in spem resurrectionis ad vitam, quod mortale fuit Illmi ac Revdmi D.D. Laur. Arthur Nihelle Primi Unitarum Ecclesiarum Fenb^s Duac^s renunciati R. C. Epi, viri optimi, in sacris et profanis literis haud mediocriter eruditi. Qui dum viveret opuscula quaedam edidet fidei et morum eximia, et M.S.S. reliquit edenda, in dulci et utili oe (omne) punctum latura. Obiit in Dno. die Junii 29, 1795, aetate sua 69. Requiescat in pace." Another stone has the following:—"Here lies the body of John Neylan who dyed the 27th of July, 1718, aged 24 years." In a field, at the distance of about fifty yards to the west of the church, stands one of those fine terminal crosses which adorn the sites of so many Christian establishments in Ireland. Three other such stood on the different roads leading to Kilfenora. It is the general opinion that the use of these crosses was to point out the precincts of the church, within which no lay jurisdiction could intrude. Two of them are broken, and the pieces are to be found in a yard adjoining an inn in the village. Another was carried to Clarisford in 1821 by Dr. Mant, bishop of Killaloe, and placed before his house there, while the fourth is that now under consideration. It is about fifteen feet high, and is inscribed all over with most delicate tracery. It has on its face a raised representation of the crucifixion, and it is in every respect one of the finest sculptured crosses in Ireland. At a short distance from Kilfenora is a holy well dedicated to St. Fachtna. It is called Bullán Fachtna, the word bullán signifying a spring of water issuing from a rock. A small stone-roofed building was raised over it, with the following inscription:—"Deo et B. Fechnano hocce opusculum fundavit Donaldus MacDonogh,



HERE LIE THE REMAINS OF DR PATRICK MAC DONOGH SON OF
THE ABOVE DONALDUS AND GRANDSON TO THE CRAVEN
HE WAS DIGNATORY OF THE CHURCH OF FRANCE AND OF
THE ROMISH OF IRELAND- HE WAS INTIMATELY ACQUAINTED
WITH MEN OF THE FIRST RANK.
DIED ON THE 25TH OF FEBRUARY 1732.

TOMBS, EFFIGIES, AND CROSS AT KILFENORA.

licentiâ et permissione Episcopi Finaborensis Anno Dni 1687." About a quarter of a mile to the west of Kilfenora is noticed the site of the old church of Kilcarragh, formerly a hospital.¹ It is almost level with the ground. A burial place existed there at one time, at least what appears to have been a tombstone is to be seen near the church.² In the townland of Clogher, in this parish, existed an old church and burying ground called Kiltonaghta, and at Caherminnaun, within the ambit of the caher, is a burying place called after Saint Caimín, with a holy well just adjoining called Tobar Caimín. The parish of Kilfenora has the following castles, viz.—Ballyshanny, Ballagh, Fanta, and Caherminnaun, all belonging in 1580 to Teige MacMurrough O'Brien,³ and that of Tullagh, the property of Sir Daniel O'Brien.⁴ The cahers and lioses of the parish are not many, but they are in better preservation than most others of their class in the county. On the townland of Ballykinvarga stands a very fine caher, surrounded by a *chevaux de frise* of large sharp stones placed on end in the field, a kind of defence which made approach to the caher, especially in the night, very difficult. Some time ago an immense number of silver pennies of Edward II. were discovered under one of these upright stones. The rath of Caherminnaun was of very large size, as appears by its remains still subsisting.

We proceed here to give a list of the Bishops of the diocese of Kilfenora, together with such notices of their lives as are preserved to our times. The catalogue is, as Ware states, very imperfect, but that imperfection arises from a cause with which he appears to have been unacquainted, namely, that until the Council of Rathbreasil the

¹ Archdall, *Monasticon Hibernicum*, vol. i., p. 87.

² It was endowed with a quarter of land adjoining thereto, which at the dissolution was granted to John King. *And. General's Office*.

³ A.D. 1591.—Teige MacMurrough

O'Brien died in his castle of Caherminnaun.—*Annals of the Four Masters*.

⁴ A.D. 1593.—Died Murtagh, son of Donald, son of Conor O'Brien, of Tullagh.—*Idem*.

bishops of Ireland were not so much bishops of particular districts as of particular clans.¹ Kilfenora, in the distribution of the bishoprics of Ireland made by Cardinal Paparo at that Council in 1152, was made suffragan to the Archbishopric of Cashel, and with the Catholics has remained so ever since. The Protestant diocese was annexed, in the reign of Charles II., to Tuam. It comprises the baronies of Corcomroe and Burren, the patrimony of the Clan Modruadh Ninnis. There is no valuation of the see in the king's books, nor is it so much as mentioned in them.

A.D. 1254. Christian, bishop of Kilfenora, died this year, and was buried in the church of the Dominicans at Limerick.²

A.D. 1265. Maurice was elected this year by the Canons, who obtained a *congè d'élire*, and his election was confirmed and consecration performed by his metropolitan, although no information had been previously given to the king, or no warrant obtained from him. He pardoned the omission however, and issued his writ to the escheator to restore the bishop to the temporalities. This prelate died in 1273.³

A.D. 1273. In September of this year Florence O'Tighernach, Abbot of Kilshanny, of the Cistercian Order, was elected bishop, and obtained the royal assent. The *congè d'élire* had issued at the petition of the Dean and Chapter on the 14th of July previously, and on the 8th of October following a mandate went to the Archbishop of Cashel to consecrate this prelate: presently after a writ issued for his restoration to the temporalities, but clogged with the condition that he should send his proctor to England to swear fealty in his name. He died in 1281.⁴

A.D. 1281. Charles, Dean of Kilfenora, had his election

¹ See the Introduction to Dr. Todd's *Life of St. Patrick*.

² Ware.—*Bishops of Kilfenora*.

³ *Idem*.

⁴ *Idem*.

confirmed by the king, on the 8th of September, 1281, and on the same day a writ of restitution to the temporalities issued.¹

A.D. 1300. Congal O'Loughlen, called bishop of Corcomroe in the *Annals of Lough Ree*, died.²

A.D. 1303. Simon O'Currin died this year, and was buried in the church of the Dominicans at Limerick.³

A.D. 1321. Maurice (Murtogh?) O'Brien, Dean of Kilfenora, was O'Currin's successor, and his appointment was confirmed by King Edward I. on the 8th of October, 1303. He sat for eighteen years, and was buried in the church of the Dominicans at Limerick, in the year 1321.⁴

A.D. 1359. Richard O'Loughlen died this year.⁵

A.D. 1394. One Patrick was bishop. He took the oath of fealty to King Richard II. in the Dominican convent at Drogheda, on the 16th of March, 1394.⁶

A.D. 1421. On the 25th of January of this year, the election made, in the church of Kilfenora, of Felim, son of Mahone O'Loughlen, as bishop, was confirmed at Rome. He died in 1434.⁷

A.D. 1435. Donogh O'Cahane. On the 26th of December, 1435, O'Cahane was consecrated bishop of this diocese in the chapel of St. Paul, in the hospital of Santa Maria Novella at Florence, by the bishop of Megara *in partibus*.

A.D. 1491. O'Cahane resigned the see this year, and the Pope appointed Murtagh O'Brien,⁸ "Othey," as his successor. The appointment bears date 12th December, 1491, and the bulls of consecration are dated the 26th of August, 1492. Previous to his appointment he had been canon of Killaloe. During his incumbency he sent to Rome a gift of 33 gold florins. He was bishop in 1523, according to

¹ Ware, *Bishops of Kilfenora*.

² *Idem*.

³ *Idem*.

⁴ *Idem*.

⁵ *Idem*.

⁶ *Idem*.

⁷ See *Episcopal Succession in Ireland*, by Maziere Brady: Rome. 1876. vol. i., page 125. *Annals of Four Masters*, A.D. 1434.

⁸ *Epis. Succ.*

Ware, but the Four Masters say that his death occurred in 1510. They must be mistaken.¹

A.D. 1541. John O'Neylan succeeded on the 24th of November of this year, the date of the death of Murtagh O'Brien. He was a canon of St. Augustine, and abbot of the monastery of the Blessed Virgin at Ciltz. His death, in 1572, is thus set down by the Four Masters:—"John Oge, son of John, son of Auliffe O'Neallain, teacher of the word of God, and bishop of Kilfenora, died and was buried in Kilfenora itself."²

From 1572 to 1647 the see was under Vicars. In the Deed of Composition of the newly-formed county of Clare, the signatories include the name of Daniel bishop "elect," of Kilfenora. This was in 1585, but in reality Daniel O'Griffy (called Gryphaeus), was Vicar-general of the diocese, and continued to fill that office till 1634, when he was appointed Vicar apostolic.³

A.D. 1647. Andrew Lynch was nominated bishop on the 11th of March of this year, on the recommendation of Rinuccini, the Papal Nuncio, who speaks of him in the highest terms. He fled with the Nuncio to France to escape from the English soldiers. There he officiated as assistant to the bishop of Rouen till 1673, in which year he died.⁴ From 1673 to 1732 the see was under vicars or administrators.⁵

August 7th, 1732, James Augustine O'Daly, who had been canon and treasurer of the cathedral of Tournay, in Belgium, was appointed bishop of Kilfenora. He had been suffragan of the bishop of Tournay. It was thought in 1736, that O'Daly would resign, and Laurence Slyne, a Friar Minor, was recommended to supply his place, but on further consideration O'Daly determined to retain his see, deputing the diocese to Dr. Lacy bishop of Limerick as

¹ Ware. *Four Mast. Epis. Succ.*

² Ware. *Four Masters.*

³ Ware. Waddling MSS., in library of Franciscans, Dublin.

⁴ *Nunziatura in Irlanda, 11th Aug., 1646. Episcop. Succ.*

⁵ *Epis. Succ.*

administrator, and he died as its bishop at Tournay, in 1750.¹ On his death Kilfenora was united to the diocese of Kilmacduagh, and an arrangement made by which the succeeding prelates should be bishops of each alternately, and at the same time administrators of the other one. Thus, in 1751, Peter Kilkelly, a Dominican, was named bishop of Kilmacduagh and administrator of Kilfenora. At his death, in 1783, both were united, and Laurence Nihill, D.D., a native of Tulla, was selected to govern them. He had been a Jesuit, and on the suppression of that Order he had come to the diocese of Limerick and had been appointed parish priest of Rathkeale. He resigned his parish and came to reside in the city of Limerick as a place more convenient for study. There he received intimation from the Propaganda that he had been chosen bishop of Kilfenora and Kilmacduagh. He died in June, 1795, in the 69th year of his age, as is recorded on his tomb in the epitaph given above.

A.D. 1795. On the death of Dr. Nihill, Edward Dillon succeeded to the two dioceses, as coadjutor bishop. He got the parish of Kinvarra *in commendam*. He was translated to Tuam in 1798, and Richard Luke Concannon, a Dominican and agent for the Irish clergy at Rome, was by brief appointed in his stead. Concannon not wishing to accept the office, Nicholas Joseph Archdeacon, dean of Kilfenora was promoted to the united sees. He was a native of Cork, born there in 1770. At the date of his selection his age being under thirty years, he had a dispensation.

A.D. 1824. On the death of Archdeacon, Nicholas Ffrench, a Dominican was appointed by the Propaganda. He was likewise Guardian of Galway. He died on the 14th of July, 1852, and he was succeeded by Patrick Fallon, who had already in the character of coadjutor

¹ *Hibernia Dominicana*, page 510. *Episcopal Succession. Collections of Irish Church History (Bishops of*

Limerick), by Rev. Daniel M'Carthy, D.D., Dublin, 1874. vol. ii., part ii., page 107.

been appointed to the episcopal seat by the Propaganda.¹ Subsequent to the demise of Dr. Fallon, Kilfenora was united to Galway.

We here give the succession of the Protestant bishops of Kilfenora up to the time it was merged in the Archdiocese of Tuam.²

A.D. 1617. Bernard Adams, consecrated bishop of Limerick in 1604, held Kilfenora likewise by dispensation, till 1617, in which year he resigned it.

A.D. 1622. John Sterne was consecrated in 1617, but promoted to Ardfert in 1622. In July 1618, he obtained a grant to him and his successors to hold at Kilfenora a Thursday market and two fairs, one on the Wednesday Thursday and Friday before Whitsunday, the other on St. Michael's day and two days after, at twenty shillings rent.³

A.D. 1627. William Murray was consecrated in 1622 bishop of Kilfenora, but was promoted to Llandaff in 1627.

A.D. 1638. James Higate a native of Glasgow, was consecrated bishop in 1630 and died in 1638.

A.D. 1642. Robert Sibthorp was consecrated in 1638, and in 1642 was transferred to Limerick.⁴

A.D. 1660. Samuel Pullen, archbishop of Tuam, obtained the diocese of Kilfenora *in commendam*. From his time the see of Kilfenora has been united with the archbishopric of Tuam.

A.D. 1741. On the death of Edward Synge, archbishop

¹ *Epis. Succession.*

² Ware—*Bishops of Kilfenora.*

³ *Rolls 16^a J. 6th part, p. 1.*

⁴ "The old bishop of Kilfenora is dead, and his bishopric, one of those which when it falls goes a begging for a new husband, being not worth above four score pounds to the last man; but in the handling of an understanding prelate might perchance grow to be worth two hundred pounds, but then it will cost money in suit. The fittest and only person we have

here that will accept it is Mr. Robert Sibthorp, a Bachelor of Divinity, but then he will expect to hold *in commendam* his Treasurership of Killaloe, the Rectory of Tradaree, and some such other benefice as may chance to be conferred upon him. In truth, the gentleman is honest and able. If you like not of this I know no other here who will accept it."—*Strafford's Letters: Letter of Wentworth to the Archbishop of Canterbury*, 23rd May, 1638, vol. ii., p. 172.

of Tuam, the bishopric of Kilfenora was, by letters patent, given *in commendam* to John Whitcomb, bishop of Clonfert. Dr. Whitcomb being translated to Down and Connor in 1752, the see of Kilfenora was given *in commendam* to Nicholas Synge, bishop of Killaloe,¹ and with the bishops of Killaloe it remained till the disestablishment of the Irish Protestant Church in 1870.

KILMACREEHY PARISH.

Of St. MacCreiche, the patron of this parish, an ancient life still exists. He was the contemporary and intimate friend of St. Ailbhe of Emly, who died in 541. He founded several churches in Thomond, among them that of Kilmanaheen, over which he placed St. Manchin (afterwards patron of Limerick), and the two churches of Inagh. He was a native of Corcomroe. His church is situated on the sea shore near Liscannor, and is in a tolerable state of preservation. On a stone inserted in the wall of the building is the following inscription:—

“ Here resteth Nick, whose fame no age can blot,
The chief, MacDonagh, in old Heber's lot,²
Who, while on earth, revived the ancient fame
Of his own line, and that of all the name ;
His fixt religion was his action's guide,
And as he lived beloved, lamented died.

Erected in the year of our Lord God, 1745.”

The peasantry show a spot on the strand, below the church, which they call MacCreiche's bed, and about a furlong on the north-west lies his well. In the townland of Kilconnell is found a small burial-ground for children, and another in Derreen. In Derreen also, is a holy well dedicated to St. Bridget, which on the eve of the first Sunday of August, is much frequented by devotees and by persons.

¹ Ware—*Bishops of Kilfenora.*

² Leath Mhogha.

desirous of obtaining relief from disease. The castle of Dough, just at the confluence of the river of Ennistymon with the sea, was the principal seat of O'Connor, Lord of Corcomroe. It is in a ruinous state. In 1580 it was owned by Sir Daniel O'Brien, as was also the neighbouring castle of Liscannor yet in good condition. The well known cliffs of Moher are in this parish. The name is derived from an ancient caher or stone fort called Moher ui Ruaidhin, (*i.e.*, O'Ruaidhin's fort), that stood near Hag's Head. About the beginning of this century it was pulled down to supply materials for the erection of the Telegraph tower in the vicinity.

KILLASPUGLONANE.

An extensive burial ground exists in this parish, and adjoins a ruined church dedicated to St. Flannan, first bishop of Killaloe. A little to the south-west is found St. Flannan's well, where stations continue still to be performed. In the townland of Tullamore, stands a castle which was the property of Sir Daniel O'Brien, of Dough. The townland of Carrowduff in this parish, and Laghvally in Kilmacrechy, were the patrimony of the family of MacCurtin, distinguished for their scholarship. Of this family the following records are preserved in the *Annals of the Four Masters*:

"A.D. 1376. Kelloch MacCurtin, chief historian of Thomond, died.

A.D. 1404. Gilla Duivin MacCurtin, ollav of Thomond in music, died.

A.D. 1435. Sencha MacCurtin, ollav of Thomond in history, a man generally skilled in the arts of poetry and music died.

A.D. 1436. Geanann MacCurtin, intended ollav of Thomond in history, was drowned. There was not in Leth Mogha in his time a better *materies* of an historian than he."

KILSHANNY PARISH.

Several saints of the name of Scanach are found in the Irish calendars ; which of them is the patron of this parish it is not possible to determine. Mention is made of a St. Cuana of Kilchuana, alias Kilshanny, who is supposed to have died in A.D. 650, and whose bell is yet preserved.¹ The church of Kilshanny is in a good state of preservation. At the distance of twentyperches from it is a holy well dedicated to St. Augustine, where a pattern is still held on the 28th of August. In the townland of Ballymacravan exists another holy well, called Tobar-mac-ravan, where stations continue to be performed. The castle of Bel-atha-an-Gobhan² (the mouth of the Smith's ford, now called Smithstown), stands in this parish, and is in excellent condition. It belonged in 1580 to Teige MacMurrough O'Brien. Three cahers, none of which merit particular notice, are seen in the parish of Kilshanny. By an Inquisition taken on the 16th of January, twenty-seventh year of Elizabeth, it was found that Turlogh O'Brien of Smithstown died seized of the monastery of Kilshanny, with its appurtenances and five quarters of land.³ Subsequently it was granted, with all its lands, mills, and fisheries, to Robert Hickman.⁴ By a previous Inquisition, taken 26th July, 1578, it was found that Teige, son of Murrough O'Brien, late of Smithstown, was possessed of that castle and the adjoining water-mill, together with the castle and village of Boneill, at the time of his death, in December, 1577 ; that his son, Turlogh, aged seven years, was his heir ; and that his widow, More, was managing the property for her son. Kilshanny church had a small monastery attached to it, an offshoot of the great Cistercian house of Corcomroe, and a considerable part of the parish was abbey land belonging to the Cistercians.

¹ See *Kilkenny Journal*, vol. 2. p. 62.

² So named in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, A.D. 1573.

³ See *Clare Inquisitions*.

⁴ *Rolls*.

CLOONEY PARISH.

In the *Martyrology of Donegal*, under the date of the 21st of September, is found the following entry :—"Saran, son of Tighernach, son of Maenach of Lesan, in Sliabh Callann, and of Cluain-da-acra, in Cehair." O'Curry was of opinion that this Cluain-da-acra might be the Clooney of Corcomroe.¹ The church is much ruined by time. At a little distance is a holy well dedicated to St. Flannan, where rounds are yet made. In a townland of the parish, called Killeighnagh is a small burial-ground, and in another place named Mooghna, is noticed a little graveyard and a well styled Tobar Mooghna, used by persons suffering from sore eyes. The castle of Glen, now well nigh ruined, stands in this parish. Sir Daniel O'Brien was the proprietor of it in 1580.

KILLILAGH PARISH.

As to the derivation of the name of this parish, no satisfactory conjecture can be offered. In the Calendars of the Irish Saints no name like that of Oighleach can be discovered. The holy wells, which usually throw some light on the subject give none, the only one in the parish being dedicated to St. Breccan of Arran, at Toomullen. The church of Killilagh is in good preservation.² In the townland of Toomullen is a church of greater antiquity, and in better condition. At Oughtdarra are found the remains of another ancient church, very much ruined. The castles of the parish are five, namely, Doonnagore belong-

¹ See his Letter in the Ordnance Survey Papers relating to Clare, in Royal Irish Academy Library, Vol. xiv., B. 23, p. 314.

² A flag-stone in the graveyard attached to the church has the following inscription :—" Ut conditoris valeam circumdare famam, Altius

auricomo Titane marmor ero. C. C." which may be thus rendered—"To proclaim the glory of the Founder, I, (the marble), should be higher than the golden-haired sun." The letters C. C. are likely to be the initials of Conor Clancy.

ing in 1580 to Sir Daniel O'Brien of Dough; Knockfin, Doonmacfelim, and Ballynalacken, owned by Teige MacMurrough O'Brien; and Toomullen, the property of Conor MacClancy. Many erections of a more ancient date are found in the parish, to wit, the lioses and cahers used by the inhabitants as places of residence. These are the lios of Knockalassa, in the townland of Aughiskabeg; a lios in Aughnavinna; Cahirreagh, in the middle of a bog in the townland of Caherkinallia; a fort in the townland of Coogyulla called Tonebaun; a caher in the townland of Cahermaclancy the ancient home of the MacClancys brehons of Thomond; a caher at Doonmacfelim, a doon on the summit of a small hill at Doonagore now quite demolished; a caher at Glashabeg, and a fort at Glashamore. On the townland of Cahermacrusheen there stands a cromlech.

KILMANAHEEN PARISH.

St. Manchín, who was also the patron of the diocese of Limerick, was the saint to whom this parish was dedicated. He was contemporary with St. Ailbhe of Emly, St. Luchtigern of Tomfinloe, St. MacCreiche of Kilmacrechy, and St. Flannan of Killaloe. The church of Kilmanaheen was placed on the summit of a hill in the townland of Lissatunna, but scarcely any remains of it now exist; the burial-ground attached to it is in much use. Previously to the building of the church, the Dún, or residence of Baoth Bronach king of Corcomroe, had stood on the same spot, but he resigned the place to St. Manchín for the glory of God.¹ Three burial grounds for children are noticed in the parish of Kilmanaheen, namely, Kilcornan, Calluragh, and Kyleduff. A castle once stood at Ennisty-

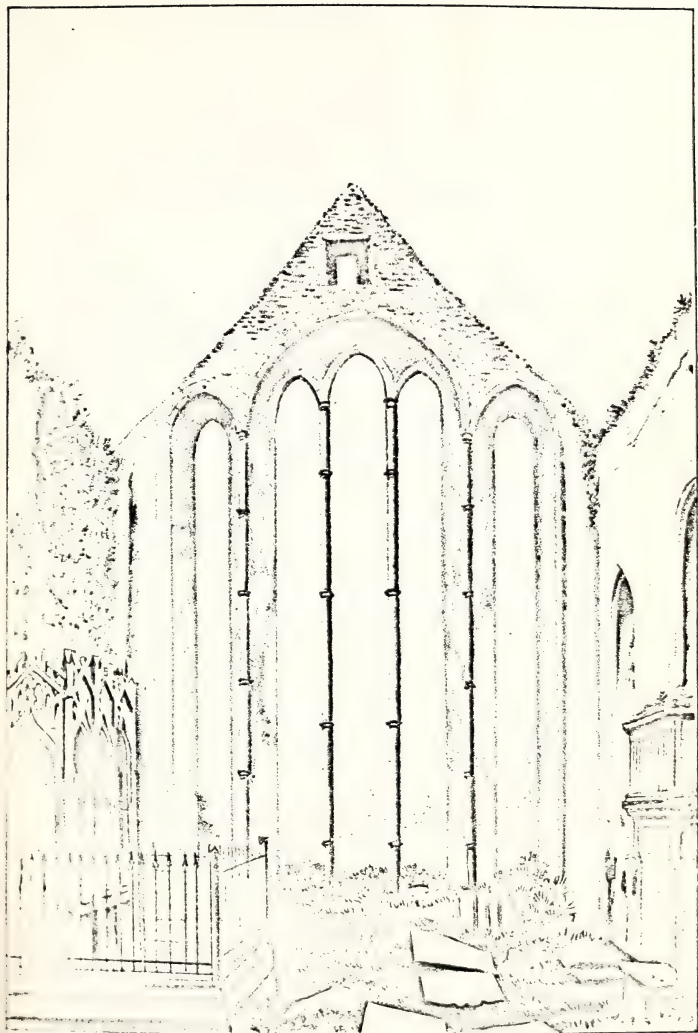
¹ See Professor O'Looney's note in Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, Vol. i. p. 85. Consult the same note

for further valuable information on the subject of Mainchin and his brother saints.

mon, but no trace of it remains to our time. It belonged in 1580 to O'Connor.

KILTORAGHT PARISH.

No information touching the life or actions of the saint to whose memory this parish is dedicated can be found in the Irish Martyrologies. The church, situate in the townland of Knockroe, is utterly ruined. Two castles existed in the parish, namely at Inchovea and Kilmore, both belonging to Teige MacMurrough O'Brien.



ENNIS ABBEY, EAST WINDOW.

CHAPTER VIII.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THOMOND—*continued.*

UI CORMAIC.

THIS territory was the patrimonial inheritance of the O'Hehirs, and its name in Irish is still well known to the natives. It comprised the present barony of Islands, excepting the parish of Clondegad, which belonged to East Corcabaskin, and likewise excepting the part of the parish of Clare Abbey that lies on the east side of the river Fergus forming in ancient days portion of Tradraighe. The parish of Kilmaley is still locally called Ui Cormaic, and the parish of Drumcliffe is called Ogormuck in ecclesiastical documents. Hence we may conclude that the country of Ui Cormaic extended from the mountain of Sliabh Calláin to the Fergus. It was bounded on the north by the Breintír Fearmaic and by the Cineal Cuallachta ; on the east by the river Fergus which separated it from the districts of Ui Caisin and Tradraighe;¹ on the south by East Corcabaskin ; and on the west by Ui Bracain. The family of O'Hehir was not of Dalcassian origin. They were of the race of Daire Cearb, the ancestor of the Ui Figinte, who were located at the other side of the Shannon, in the present barony of Kenry, in the county of Limerick.² About the year 1100 we find them seated at Magh Adhair, in Ui Caisin, but in after times they were driven westwards by the MacNamaras.

DRUMCLIFF PARISH.

The church of Drumcliff is composed of various patchings, made from time to time as the building wanted

¹ *Annals of the Four Masters*, at year 1573.

² A.D. 1099. Donach O'Hehir, lord of Magh Adhair, died.—*Annals F.M.*

repairs or the congregation more room. No part of it seems to be of great antiquity except a window on the south wall, and part of one in the east gable. At a little distance stands a round tower, having the upper part as well as one of its sides greatly injured by time or lightning.¹ On the west side, at a height of thirty feet from the ground, it has a quadrangular window. The stones of this round tower are enormous at the bottom, rounded by the weather, and not laid in regular courses. After it reaches a height of twelve feet they decrease in size. No patron saint of Drumcliff is remembered. To this parish belongs Clonroad, which, about the year 1200, became the principal seat of the O'Briens. Donogh Cairbreagh O'Brien constructed an earthen fort, round in form, on the south side of the river, opposite Ennis, in a marshy place. Subsequently a stone castle² was built near the present bridge of Clonroad by Turlogh O'Brien, and it continued to be one of the residences of the Earls of Thomond for three hundred years. It was demolished at last in order to furnish stones for the building of a house for the new proprietor, Mr. Gore. The adjoining town of Ennis was anciently called Inish-laoi (Calf Island), and sometimes Inish Cluain Ramh-fada (Meadow of the long rowing). We find two holy wells in the parish of Drumcliff, one in the townland of Rathkerry dedicated to St. Kieran, the other at Croaghaun, under the patronage of St. Ineenboy, of Killenaboy. At Inchbeg in 1580 stood a castle belonging to Conor MacClancy.

About the year 1240, Donogh Cairbreach O'Brien built a beautiful monastery for conventual Franciscan friars at Ennis. From its size, beauty, and surroundings, it was regarded as one of the principal convents of the order in

¹ To the year 1396, in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, O'Flaheity adds his entry:—'Campanile, i.e., Clóic Teach 'Opomá Cluáib, fulmine destructum. See note in O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, at A.D. 1396.

² The first building of stone was made at Marino, on the west side, by Turlogh, son of Teige Caeluisge O'Brien. *Ibid.* *Inisfallen*, A.D. 1284. See also *Four Masters*, A.D. 1553.

Ireland.¹ Its ruins, in tolerable preservation, exist at present, and the fine east window is an object of admiration to all who see it. The following notices of the abbey occur in Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, and in those of *Inisfallen*:—

A.D. 1305. The monastery of Ennis was enlarged by Turlogh, son of Teige Caoluisge O'Brien, and endowed by him with the holy crosses, gilt books, and embroidered vestments, excellent windows, cowls, and all requisite furniture.—*Annals Inisfallen*.

A.D. 1306. Turlogh O'Brien, king of Thomond died, and was buried in the monastery he had built and white-washed with lime at Inis-an-laoigh.—*Idem*.

A.D. 1306. Cuveda More MacNamara died and was buried with his king (O'Brien) in this monastery.—*Archdall*.

A.D. 1311. About this time Donogh king of Thomond, bestowed the entire revenues of his principality towards the support of the poor friars of this monastery, and for enlarging and beautifying their house.—*Archdall*.

A.D. 1313. Dermot O'Brien, prince of Thomond, was buried in this monastery, in the habit of a Franciscan friar.—*Idem*.

A.D. 1343. Murtagh, son of Turlogh king of Thomond, died on the 5th of June, and was buried here. In the same year Mahone Dall MacNamara, who built the refectory and sacristy of the church, was buried here in the habit of the order.—*Idem*.

A.D. 1350. Pope Clement VI. granted several indulgences to this monastery, and Turlogh, the son of Donogh O'Brien, was interred therein.—*Idem*.

A.D. 1364. Dermot O'Brien, late king of Thomond, died on the vigil of the Conversion of St. Paul, at Ardrahan in

¹ *Annales Minorum*, by Father Fonseca. Rome, 1733. Vol. viii., p. 46. Vol. x., p. 218; in the library of the Franciscan Fathers, Dublin.

the county of Galway, but he had his resting place in this monastery.—*Idem*.

A.D. 1370. Mahone Moinmoy O'Brien, king of Thomond, dying on the feast of St. Philip and St. James, was also interred here.—*Idem*.

A.D. 1375. This year King Edward III., moved with compassion for the poverty of this house and the scarcity of provisions in that part of the country, granted a licence dated at Limerick, August 22nd, to the guardian and friars, to enter into the English Pale and purchase provisions of every kind. And he also granted a licence to Marian Currydanny, a brother of the house, to go to the city of Argentine (Strasburg), in Almania, and there to study in the schools.—*Idem*.

A.D. 1540. The monastery of Cluain Ramh-fada (Clon-road), was given to the friars of the Strict Observance by order of Murrough (the Tanist), son of Turlogh O'Brien, and the chiefs of Thomond, and by the consent and permission of the superiors of the Order of St. Francis.—*Four Masters*.

A.D. 1577. In a rental of the Crown for this year, in the public Record Office, Dublin, the queen was then in possession of the site of this monastery, a mill on the Fergus, an eel and salmon weir, with some houses and gardens in the village of Ennis, and on the first of June, 1621, all these were granted to William Donegan, Esq.—*Archdall*.

Some further particulars relating to the abbey of Ennis are collected from the *Annales Minorum*, and from other sources. I give here an abstract of these. In the choir, originally built by More (Morina in Latin) O'Brien, wife of MacMahon, of Clonderalaw, stood the ancient tomb of that family, as well as the monument of the Lords of Inchiquin. The chapel of St. Michael contained the tomb of the founder, made of polished marble, while other parts of the church gave sepulture to the families of MacGillariabhach (anglicised Gallery), Clancy, Neylan,

O'Dea, O'Hehir, Considine, and others.¹ The sepulchral monument of the Earls of Thomond was in the church of St. Francis, and as a mark of his affection, one of them erected near it a tomb for the family of MacBrodie, the hereditary poets and historians of Thomond. There, for many generations, they were interred, all of them except MacBrody of Maynoe, his place of sepulture being at Inishcaltra.² In the choir, as before stated, was raised the tomb of the MacMahons, in the form of an altar, ornamented with columns and statues. Turlogh MacMahon, the husband of More, thought proper to have himself and his descendants buried in his own territory, and with that view constructed a splendid monument for them in the church of St. Mary, at Clonderalaw. Aided by his wife, he either built or endowed in his principality no less than twelve parish churches, as was proved by ancient manuscripts preserved in Clonderalaw castle.³ It is related that in the convent of Ennis resided, in 1440 (*recté* 1496), a brother named Fergal O'Triain, who was called, from the smallness of his size, Fergal Beg. Conor na Srona O'Brien, King of Thomond, being mortally wounded, refused to confess his sins or to receive spiritual ministrations of any kind. The persuasions of Fergal Beg however brought him to contrition. The news of his conversion was immediately imparted in a vision to a friar at Lismore, and he instantly communicated the information to the Earl of Desmond.⁴

Amongst the friars of this convent was father Anthony Hickey who died in 1619. He was author of many valuable works on Theology and Canon Law, and was Professor of Theology successively at Louvain, Cologne, and Rome. He lived for many years at St. Pietro in Montorio, in Rome, and died at St. Isidore's there.⁵

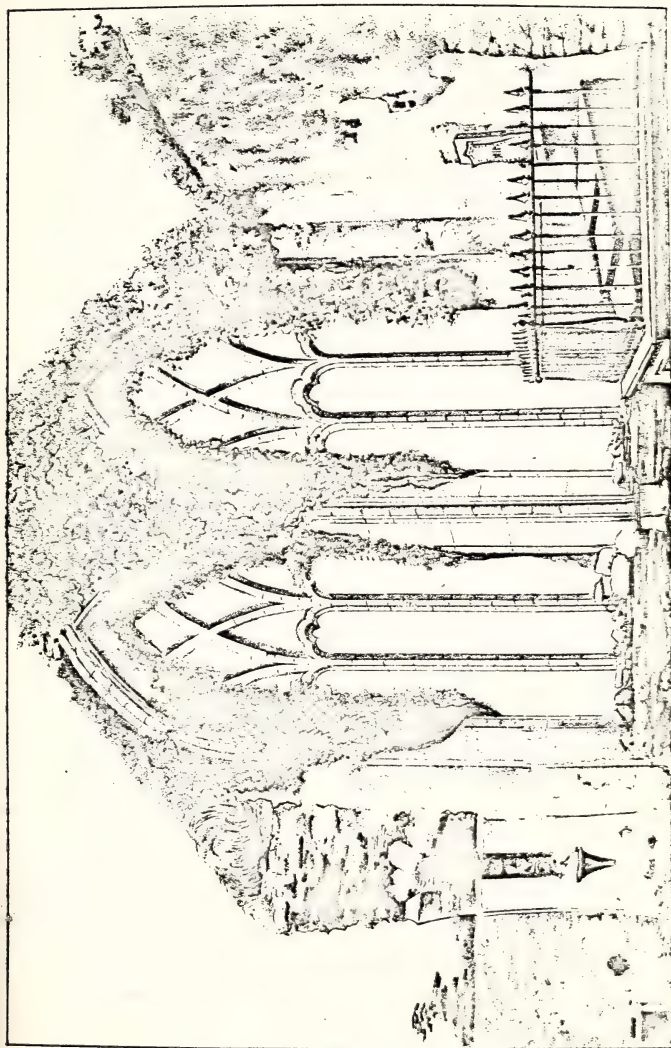
¹ Dermotus MacConsidine pro se et suis, hunc Tumulum fieri fecit Anno 1631.

² *Propugnaculum Catholicæ Veritatis.*

³ *Annales Minorum*, viii., 46. 218.

⁴ *Idem.*

⁵ *Idem.*



ENNIS ABBEY, SOUTH TRANSEPT.

By order of Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught, in which province Thomond was at that time included, the monastery of Ennis was suppressed and the friars driven forth to Spain, France, Belgium, and other places. He converted the conventual buildings into a court-house, the refectory constituting the jail, and in these, in 1586, the first assizes ever held in Clare were carried on. About the year 1642, when the Kilkenny Confederation had established the power of the Catholics, Ennis was again opened to the friars, and it continued to be the last place in Ireland where a school of theology was taught by the Franciscans, until they were a second time expelled by Cromwell, and forced again to leave their native country. Under the guardianship of the Earls of Thomond, the Abbey of Ennis continued in a perfect state of preservation up to the year 1733.¹

Another of the friars of this convent was Dermot Brody, the son of Maoelin MacBrody, of Mount Calary, and of his wife, Johanna MacMahon. After studying in Spain he returned to his native county, and there went about amongst his kindred offering them spiritual consolation. Being engaged in that laudable occupation he was seized amidst the mountains on the north side of Limerick and carried into the city in 1603. After a protracted imprisonment he was, by the intervention of the Earl of Thomond, set free. He recommenced his labour of preaching in Clare, residing mostly in the convent of Ennis in company with a lay brother; there he died in August, 1617.²

As above stated, the friars took possession of their monastery at Ennis in 1642, under the auspices of the Confederation of Kilkenny. MacBrody names two of them, viz., a Father Carrighy, who, in 1651, was hanged by the Cromwellians, and Father Owen O'Cahan, a Clare man by birth. The latter after making his profession at Rome,

¹ *Annales Minorum*,—*Ibid*.

² Broudin, lib. iii., cap. 20.

came to Ireland, and in 1643 opened a school at Quin. In the work of teaching he was aided by Father Teige O'Brien, and their school soon attained to great eminence. Its existence was short-lived however, for in five years it was dispersed, and its teacher being made prisoner was hanged in 1651.¹

At the right side of the east window stands the tomb of the family of Creagh of Dangan. It is modern, but inserted in it are two slabs of marble which in the olden time appear to have formed part of the high altar of the church, or else of the tomb of the MacMahons of Clonderalaw. On one of these are carvings in high relief of subjects taken from the Scriptures, and on the other Christ and His Apostles in the form of a reredos. The inscriptions relating to the Creaghes are as follows:—

“M. Creagh filia Mathei M'Namara de Cratillagh, obiit A.D. 1641: Piers Creagh maritus ejus, et nobilis Franciæ, obiit castello suo Danganensi A.D. 1667: Simon Creagh, filius eorum, obiit circa A.D. 1700: Maria MacMahon de Clenagh, uxor ejus, obiit eodem tempore: Piers Creagh, filius eorum, obiit 1743: Uxor ejus Domina Elizabetha Mathew de Thomastown, de domo Llandaff, et soror uterina Ormondiae Ducis Magni, obiit A.D. 1745: Elizabetha Creagh, *alias* Davoren, filia Percii et Elizabethæ Mathew, obiit A.D. 1750: Pierce Creagh, filius primus ejusdem Percii Creagh et Elizabethæ Mathew, obiit 1770: Catherine Quin de Adarensi, uxor prima ejus, obiit 1753: Gertruda Macklin, uxor secunda ejus, obiit 1757: Lavinia Pennefather, uxor tertia ejus, obiit A.D. 1806: Robertus Creagh, filius supra dicti Percii et Gertrudæ Macklin, obiit 1842, sine prole: Ricardus Creagh, filius primus Percii et Lavinia Pennefather, obiit 1836: Uxor Ricardi ejusdem, Christina O'Callaghan, obiit 1812: Simon Percii Creagh, filius junior Percii et Lavinia Pennefather, obiit A.D. 1814: Dora Mac Namara uxor ejus, et neptis Elizabethæ Creagh, *alias*

¹ Broudin, lib. iv., cap. 15.

Davoren supra dictæ, obiit A.D. 1834: Pierce Creagh, nepos Simonis Piercii, et filius Piercii Creagh et Belindæ Butler, obiit anno ætatis secundo, A.D. 1841."

Other tombs are found in the nave, viz. those of Dermotius O'Considin, A.D. 1631; Laurence O'Hehir of Drumcaran, A.D. 1649; and of Owen Considin, 1686.

KILMALEY PARISH.

The Calendars are silent as to the history of St. Maley. Only a portion of the old church is standing; in its vicinity is a large grave-yard, and not far off are two holy wells, one dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and the other to Sgrevaun of Clondagad. A burial ground for children exists on the townland of Kilcloher, another on Drumanure. The castle of Ballymacooda belonged in 1580 to the Baron of Inchiquin.

KILLONE PARISH.

St. John the Baptist is the patron of this parish. The church is in good preservation, and stands on the brink of a picturesque lake. It was founded about the year 1190, by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, for nuns of the rule of St. Augustine, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Slaney, daughter of Donoch Carbreach, King of Thomond, was abbess of this nunnery, and died A.D. 1260.¹ Adjacent to the abbey is a holy well greatly resorted to on the eve of the festival of St. John by persons making their devotions. By an Inquisition taken on the 15th May, 1605, it was found that on the 1st of July, in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of King Henry VIII., that monarch granted to Murrough, Earl of Thomond, this abbey and three quarters (townlands) and half a quarter, with all the tithes of the parish of Killone and Kilneckelly; two parts of

¹ Archdall, *Monasticon Hib.*, vol. i. p. 89.

the tithes of Ennis and Clonroad, containing four quarters of land ; two parts of the tithes between Bothes Clares;¹ two parts of the tithes in the parish of Clondagad and Rectory of Kilfiddane ; two parts of the tithes of Kilmihill and Kilrush ; two parts of the tithes of Mourghy (Kilmurry), and the Rectory thereof, containing four quarters of land ; two parts of the tithes of Rathkerry ; and two parts of the tithes of two quarters of land near the noulet (?) of Owne O'Garna, in Ballysheen (near Sixmile-bridge).² In the college list of castles that of Killone, is set down as belonging in 1580 to the Baron of Inchiquin. No vestige of it now remains.

CLARE ABBEY PARISH.

This parish has derived its name from a board, or rather boards, which, before the erection of the bridge, appear to have been laid across the river at the ancient ford of Clar-atha-da-charadh (ford of the two weirs).³ At the time of the formation of Thomond into a county the English gave it the name of Clare, possibly from the circumstance that the place was a village and the principal residence of the Earl of Thomond. Those who say that the county was named in 1576, from Sir Richard de Clare, forget that he was dead since 1318, and that he never really possessed any part of Thomond except what surrounded the Castle of Bunratty. Besides, the Four Masters distinctly assert (A.D. 1600), that Clare gives name to the county. In 1195 an abbey of Canons Regular of St. Augustine was founded there by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, and placed under the invocation of St. Peter and St. Paul. One Donatus was its first abbot. It was richly endowed by the founder. The charter of foundation was witnessed by

¹ That is between Clare Castle and Clareen bridge, near Ennis.

² Archdall.—*Ibid.*

³ *Annals of the Four Masters*, A.D. 1270.

M. Archbishop of Cashel ; D. (Dermot) Bishop of Killaloe ; A. Bishop of Fenabore ; and B. Bishop of Limerick.¹

A.D. 1461. Thady, Bishop of Killaloe, exemplified King Donald's ancient charter in this monastery.²

A.D. 1543. King Henry VIII. granted the abbey to the Baron of Ibrickan, together with a moiety of the rectories of Kilchreest, Kilmaley, Kilmacduane, Ballinregdan Ballylogheran, and Ballyligford.³

A.D. 1589. 14th January. Inquisition of this date finds that Sir Donald O'Brien, of Ennistymon, Knt., was seized in fee of a moiety of the tithes of this abbey : annual value, £6 13s. 4d.⁴

A.D. 1620. January 19th. This abbey was granted in fee to Donogh, Earl of Thomond, and a new grant confirming same was made 1st September, 1661 to Henry, Earl of Thomond.⁵

Clare abbey is still in good preservation, with a lofty square tower at the junction of the nave and choir.

In the townland of Killow, in Irish Cill-Lugha, is another church in good preservation, with a burial ground attached. Perhaps this St. Lugh is one of the Irish saints of that name who are venerated on the 16th of June and 1st of July.⁶ Two castles existed in this parish, one at Clare, belonging in 1580 to the Earl of Thomond, and the other at Island Magrath, the property of MacGrath. No trace of the latter remains.

UI DONGHAILE.

This was the tribe name of the O'Gradys, and it became, as usually happened, the name of their country. From the *History of the Wars of Thomond* it appears that the

¹ King, p. 203. *Apud* Archdall, *Monast. Hib.*

² *Ibid.*

³ Rolls (Thomond), in Record Office, Dublin.

⁴ Inquisitions (Thomond), in same office.

⁵ Rolls, in same office.

⁶ *Martyrology of Donegal.*

CLARE ABBEY.



O'Gradys were originally settled in the parish of Killonassolagh. After the Ui Bloid, that is, the O'Shanahans, O'Kennedys, etc., had been driven out by the descendants of Turlogh O'Brien, aided by the MacNamaras, the O'Gradys were placed at Tomgraney, and their tribe name of Ui Donghaile transferred to the territory of which they got possession. That district comprised the parishes of Tomgrany, Moynoe, Iniscaltra, and Clonrush. Of these the two latter are now included in the County of Galway, though within the present century the parish of Iniscaltra was accounted part of the County of Clare. Both, however, belong to the diocese of Killaloe, being in the deanery of O'Mullod. That the country allotted to the O'Gradys in 1318 had been, previously to that period, a part of the lands of the Ui Bloid, is sufficiently proved by the fact that, in the ecclesiastical division, it is a part of the deanery of Ui Bloid. In addition to this, it is distinctly mentioned in the *History of the Wars of Thomond* that the church of Moynoe was the hereditary Tarmon of the race of Bloid.¹

As is apparent from the annals and records of the country, the family of O'Grady long continued to be owners of property and to be men of influence in this district. They were always distinguished for the kindness of their dealings with their dependents, and in 1828 their representative, Mr. Brady of Raheen, was almost the only Protestant in Clare who recognised the right of his Catholic fellow-citizens to emancipation by voting for O'Connell at the memorable election of that year. We give the following references to the O'Gradys, taken from various authorities: A.D. 1311. Donald O'Grady, Lord of Cinél Dongaile, was slain on the battle field by O'Brien.² A.D. 1408. Teige O'Grady, Chief of Cinél Dongaile, died.³ In 1543, with the design of breaking up the ancient Irish tenures, and


¹ See *History of the Wars of Thomond*, A.D. 1318. See also *Liber Regalis Visitationis* and *Annals of Four Masters*, 1564, 1598.

² *Ann. Four Masters*.

³ *Idem*.

substituting for them the English feudal system, Henry VIII. granted by patent to Sir Donogh O'Grady, "Captain of his nation," all lands "to which he might have a right." He was succeeded by his son Edmond, who died in 1567, without issue, leaving his estates to Daniel O'Brady.¹ In 1582, John O'Grady, *alias* Brady,² gent., son of Sir Donogh, deceased, and Hugh Brady obtained a grant of Tomgraney, Ballyduff, Scariff, etc., for ever.³ This John migrated to the County of Limerick, and there founded the family which at the present day is so numerous and influential.

Amongst the Irish Deeds relating to lands in Thomond preserved in Trinity College library is one by which O'Grady gives over all his property of every kind to the Earl of Thomond. In making this assignment he was, doubtless, influenced by the expectation that the Earl's power would serve as a safeguard to him from the English usurpation then impending. How vain the hope was will be seen in subsequent pages of this work. We give the Deed *in extenso* as translated by Hardiman :—

"Emanuel ✠, Be it known to all who shall read this deed of assignment that I, Henry, son of Hugh O'Grady, have given all the land and ground, and all my rent in Cinél Donghaile, and in every place where it is due to me, and every other profit arising from said lands, to Donogh, son of Conor O'Brien (fourth Earl of Thomond), and to his assigns for ever, from me, my heirs and assigns for ever; and I send Cathal O'Rabhacain and Donogh O'Rabhacain as bailiffs with him to put him into possession thereof. . . . I give this Deed to the Earl in presence of all those whose hands are subscribed this day at Clonroad, the 4th of the month of April 1586.  I, Henry O'Grady (LS). The

¹ *Clare Inquisitions*, 31st July, 20th of Elizabeth.

² *Rot. Pat.*, 35 Henry VIII.

³ This Hugh Brady was the Right Rev. Hugh Brady, or O'Grady, first Protestant bishop of Meath. He died

in 1631. His eldest son and heir succeeded, and from him are descended the family of Brady, of Raheen, now represented by Mr. Thomas Brady Brown, of Newgrove.

witnesses present at the signing and sealing of the deed by me—Robert Fentinoine, Jacobus Lukeus, R. White.”

TOMGRANEY PARISH.

There is much obscurity about the history of the origin of the church of Tuaim Gréine. That the name of the founder was Cronán is proved by the fact that the Abbots of the place are termed Coarbs of Cronán ; but to which of the many saints who bore that name the erection of the church is due, it is difficult to decide. No life of Cronán of Tuaim Gréine is given by Colgan, and until some life of the saint is discovered, no correct opinion can be formed touching the date of the building of his church. In the *Martyrology of Donegal* we read at October 19th, “Cronán of Tuaim Gréine.” Dr. Lanigan is inclined to believe that he is identical with Cronán, founder of Roscrea, who flourished in the latter part of the sixth century. It is certain that Cronán of Roscrea had been on the west side of the Shannon, and had formed some religious establishments there before he settled at Roscrea. Inchicronain, and Tempul Chronain in Carron parish, are probably of his foundation. His memory is venerated on the 28th of April. The notices in the annals relating to this place are as follow:—

A.D. 735. Maincheine of Tuaim Gréine, died.—*Four Mast.*

A.D. 744. Conall, Abbot of Tuaim Gréine, died.—*Ibid.*

A.D. 747. Reachtabhrat Ua Guaire, Abbot of Tuaim Gréine, died.—*Ibid.*

A.D. 789. Cathnia Ua Guaire, Abbot of Tuaim Gréine, died.—*Ibid.*

A.D. 886. The Abbey of Tuaim Gréine was plundered.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 634.

A.D. 949. The Abbey of Tuaim Gréine was plundered.—*Ibid.*

A.D. 964. Cormac Ua Cillín, of the Ui Fiachrach Aidhne

(Kilmaaduagh), Comarb of Ciaran and Comán, and Comarb of Tuaim Gréine, by whom the great church of Tuaim Gréine and its Cloitech were constructed, "Sapiens et Senex, et Episcopus, quievit in Christo"—A.D. 965.¹

A.D. 1002. Donnghal, son of Beon, Abbot of Tuaim Gréine, died.—*Four Mast.*

A.D. 1012. Brian Boroimhe repaired the steeple (Cloig-teach) at this time.—*Four Mast.*

A.D. 1026. Conall Ua Cillén, successor of Cronán of Tuaim Gréine, died.

A.D. 1031. MacDealbhaeth, successor of Cronán of Tuaim Gréine, died.

A.D. 1078. Cormac Ua Beain, successor of Cronán of Tuaim Gréine, died.

A.D. 1084. O'Rourke of Breifné reduced the Abbey to ashes.²

A.D. 1093. The successor of Cronán of Tuaim Gréine died.

A.D. 1100. Macraith Ua Flaithen, successor of Ciaran and Cronán of Tuaim Gréine, died on his pilgrimage to Achadhbo.

A.D. 1164. The Abbey was again reduced to ashes this year.³

A.D. 1170. It was plundered again about this time.⁴

A.D. 1185. Cenfacla O'Grady, successor of Cronán of Tuaim Gréine, died.

A.D. 1485. Nicholas O'Grady, Abbot of Tuaim Gréine, a charitable and truly hospitable man, who was free in Limerick, died.⁵

In the passage quoted above from the *Chronicon*

Chron. Scotorum, p. 217. Lanigan's *Ecc. History*, Vol. iii. p. 381.

"It was at this time also that the great church of Tuaim Gréine was built by Cormac Ua Cillín, Bishop of Tuaim Gréine." Keating, B. II., p. 83.

The church built by Ui Cillín was

admirably constructed, and with some addition made to it by Brian Boroimhe, stands to the present day in a state of perfect preservation.

² *Act S. S.* p. 361.

³ *Ibid.* p. 634. *Ann. Four Mast.*

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 634.

⁵ *Four Mast.*

Scotorum, the earliest record of the erection of an Irish round tower is to be found, and Keating informs us that this of Tomgraney was repaired about forty-three years afterwards by Brian Boroimhe. It no longer exists, but Dr. Petrie, writing in 1842, states that, according to the tradition of the older natives of the place, some remains were to be seen forty years previously. Tomgraney Church is now used as a Protestant place of worship.¹

In the parish of Tomgraney stood the castles of Tomgraney and Scariff, both belonging in 1560 to Edmond O'Grady. Only one holy well, that of St. Cronan, exists in the parish. It is situate in the townland of Currakyle.

MOYNOE PARISH.

Moyno Norbree was the ancient name of the parish.² Moyno signifies the plain of the yew tree, but what is the signification of the suffix Orbree, no one can tell. The old church is in tolerable preservation. Just in the vicinity is a ruined arch; it was probably a gateway leading to the Castle of Moynoe, belonging to Edmond O'Grady. A little way off is a holy well called Tobar Mochunna, who was the patron saint of Feakle, and of this parish as well. The Church of Moynoe was burned to the ground in 1084 by the Connaughtmen.³ Under the date of May 21st, the anniversary is commemorated of St. Colman Lobhar (the leper) of Magh-n-eo in Dalcais.⁴

¹ The foregoing information relating to Tomgraney is transcribed from the magnificent work of the Earl of Dunraven, designated *Notes on Irish Architecture*, Vol. i., p. 125. London, 1875.

² *Annals of Four Masters.*

³ *Annals of Four Masters.*

⁴ *Martyrology of Donegal.*

CHAPTER IX.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THOMOND—*continued.*

UI FEARMAIC.

THIS district which borrows its usual designation from the tribe name of the O'Deas is often called the *Upper Triucha Ced*, or cantred of Dal-Cais, it being the uppermost or most northern division of the original country of the Dal-Cais. We have seen above that the barony of Burren, lying to the north of it was not part of the country of the Dal-Cais, but of the Modruadh. The inhabitants of the territory are called Aes-iar-Forgas, *i.e.*, the people located westward of the river Fergus, because their country for the most part lies at the west of that river. Ui Fermaic, with its adjoining sub-denomination of Cuallachta comprised the whole of the present barony of Inchiquin. The family of O'Griobtha (O'Griffy), descended from the same stock, owned Ui Cuallachta, and the extent of that territory is shown in a passage of Magrath's *Caithreim Toirdhealbh-
haigh*, or *Wars of Thomond*, so often quoted in this book. "De Clare ordered a battalion to proceed along the Fergus through the territory of Cinél Cuallachta, as far as Magh Dhomhnaigh (Magowna), while he himself with his great army marched directly westward to Dysert, where the mansion of O'Dea then was, etc." The country called Brentír Fearmaicach, *i.e.*, the boggy district belonging to the Cinél Fearmaic, was also a subdivision of the inheritance. Ui Fearmaic was bounded on the north by East Corcomroe, and by O'Shaughnessy's country called Cinél Aodha, on the south by Ui Cormaic, on the west by Corcomroe and by Ui Bracain, and on the east by Ui Caisin. On the northern parts of Ui Fearmaic, and around Corofin, the

kindred family of the O'Quins were settled, and Corofin was described as their principal stronghold. They were otherwise designated the Muintir Hefernain.¹

KILLINABOY PARISH.

The name of the parish was derived from some saint whose family cannot be ascertained, but who was the daughter of Baoth (Inghine Baoith).² According to the *Martyrology of Tallagh*, the 2nd of January was the anniversary of Inghine Baoith. The walls of the church are in good preservation. Over the doorway is a bas relief carving of a dwarf, with its legs crossed, called a *sheela na gig*. The building is of various dates, the west gable appearing to be of the eleventh century, and the other parts of the fourteenth. Some curious monuments are inserted into the walls, thus :

I.H.S., I.N.R.I.

"1644. Under these carvied marbel stones
Lieth Connor O'Flanagan's body and bones.

Which monument was made by Anabel, his wife. Orate pro eis : Laus Deo."³

Another tomb has the following :—

"Loughlen Reagh O'Hehir's Thombe finished by his son Andrew O'Hehir in ^{er} 1711."⁴

The subjoined inscription is on another tomb :—

"Sum quod eris ; ideo prome querendo ;—patre Theobaldo de Burgo, vos orare precor. Anno Domini 1764."

¹ *Topographical Poems of O'Huidhin*. Niall O'Quin was among the chiefs slain at Clontarf.—*Four Mast*.

A.D. 1170. Dermot O'Quin, chief of Clan Hefernain, was slain by the O'Shaughnessys of Echtghe.—*Four Mast*.

A.D. 1188. Edaoin, daughter of O'Quin and Queen of Munster, died on her pilgrimage at Derry.—*Four Mast*.

² Aengus Canaitin, son of Cormac

Cas, from whom are the Clan Hefernain, and Neachtan, and the daughters of Baoith, and the daughters of Gunna, son of Aillioll. Duaid MacFirbis, p. 637.

³ In 1641—The lands of Carrowmeonagh, Crossard, Coad, and Cloonymullidane, belonged to this Conor O'Flanagan.—*Book of Distributions and Forfeitures*.

⁴ In 1641—The lands of Pouleena-coona were owned by these O'Hechus.

Others have the following :—

“ Dermot O’Neilan and Teige O’Neilan his brother, for them and their heirs, made this sepulchre, 1645.”¹

“ Ed. Loghlin Oge O’Hehir and Mary Hogan his wife.”

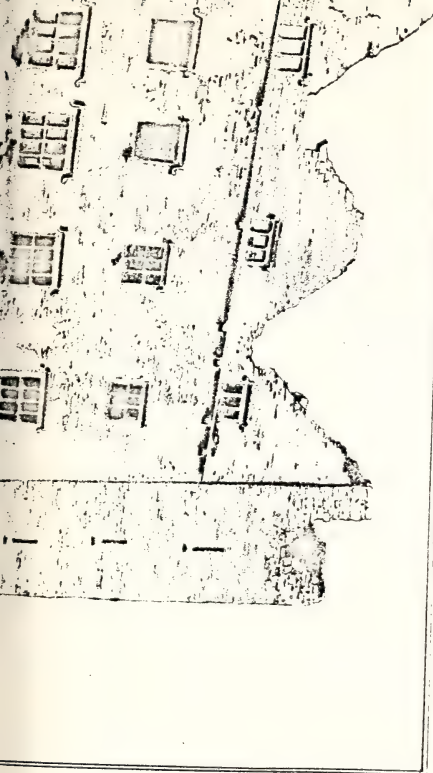
Adjoining the church are the remains of a round tower. Only thirteen feet in height are now standing. Two holy wells named after the patron saint exist in the vicinity ; one a little way off at the east side, and the other about a mile away on the south from the church. At the south also, but much nearer, another holy well is found dedicated to St. Baighdéan. Not many years ago, at a short distance on the left of the road leading from Killinaboy Church to Leamaneh, stood a curious object of antiquity. It was a small stone cross, about four feet high, fixed in a rough native rock in the middle of a field, and its history is given by Eugene O’Curry, who saw it in 1839. He says that from time immemorial it was known as “ *Cros Innawee*,” and that it was one of three which marked the Termon or church-lands of that saint. The other two, which have long since disappeared were at Elmvale, called in Irish *Tigh na Croise*, and at Crossard, a quarter of a mile further south. In the parish of Killinaboy stand the remains of the church of Coad, said to have been built by the celebrated Mauria Roe, the wife of Conor O’Brien, of Leamaneh, as a chapel of ease, with a view to vex the rector of the parish of Killinaboy, with whom she had some quarrel.² Coad seems to have been the burial place of the MacGormans of Ibrickan, at least, in latter times. Adjoining the village of Corofin is the ruin of the old church of Kilvoydán ; the grave yard attached is still used as a burying place.

Dr. Petrie, from its architectural character, supposed

¹ In 1641—Part of Coad and Cloonymillidane was owned by Dermot Oge O’Neilan.—*Book of Distributions and Forfeitures*.

² Two of her children are buried there, and their tomb has this inscrip-

tion : “ Here lyes the bodies of Mary and Sianun Ui Brian, daughters of Conor O’Brien and Mary O’Brien, alias Mahon of Leimineagh. Anno Domini, 1651.”



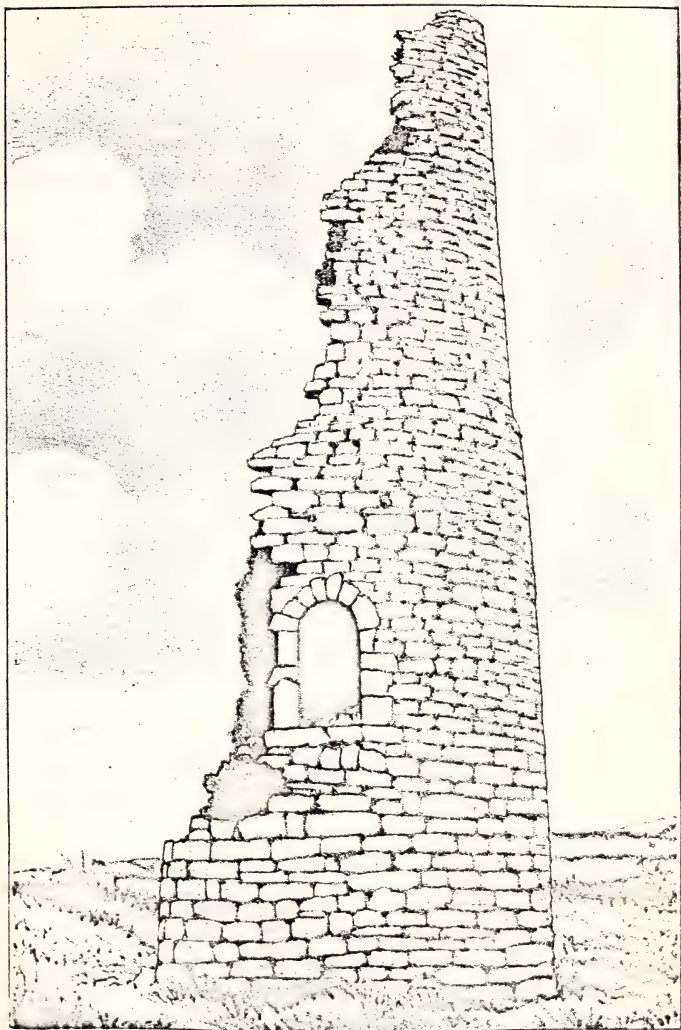
that the castle of Inchiquin was built by Teige-an-Chomhaid, (now Coad) O'Brien, who died in 1466. In the year 1542 it belonged to Turlogh, son of Murrogh, first baron of Inchiquin, and in 1580 to Murrogh, fourth baron. It stands on the margin of the beautiful lake of that name, but it is much injured by time and by Cromwell's followers. The castle of Killinaboy, now utterly ruined, was owned in 1580 by Sir Daniel O'Brien; that of Ballyporty, still almost entire, by Mahone, son of Brian O'Brien. The castle of Leimaneh, formerly the residence of that branch of the O'Briens from which Lord Inchiquin descends, is situated also in the parish of Killinaboy. It is in a tolerable state of preservation, and its size and surroundings attest the importance of the family by whom it was inhabited. In 1580 it was the property of Teige, son of Murrogh (the Tanist, first baron of Inchiquin). An inscription is found over the entrance porch in the following words:—"This was built in the year of our Lord 1648, by Connor O'Brien, and by Mary-ni-Mahone, wife of the said Connor." The parish of Killinaboy contains numerous ancient cahers, cairns, and cromleachs, obviously of the highest antiquity, but with no historical means of identifying them. The townland of Leana in particular abounds with these memorials of the past. The road that passes from Corofin (Coradh Finne, the weir of Finnia, a woman's name), to Killinaboy Church, was anciently called *Bothar-na-mac-riogh* (the road of the king's sons), and it is frequently referred to in the old chronicles of Thomond.¹ Corofin was sometimes called in Irish Finn Coradh, the white weir.²

The lands mentioned in the following Deed, translated from the Irish original, in the fifteenth volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy No. 31, are situate in this parish: "In the name of God. This writing maketh


¹ *Annals of Four Masters*, A.D. 1573. *Wars of Thomond*, A.D. 1317.

² *Four Masters*, A.D. 1157, where

the finding of the head of Eochaidh Luchta, King of Thomond, in the first century, at Corofin, is alluded to.



ROUND TOWER—DYSSERT O'DEA.

known that Donogh Duv MacConsidine of Drummoher acknowledges that the mortgage which he had upon that part of the Quartermeer (townland) of Gortanchrochairé, awarded to Dermot, son of Edmond O'Dea, shall be held by said Dermot, his heirs and assigns for ever, from him the said Donogh his heirs and assigns : said Donogh also acknowledges to have received full consideration from said Dermot for said mortgage of the aforesaid land. In testimony whereof the said Donogh signs these presents with the witnesses hereunto. The witnesses present at this writing are, God in the first place, Mahone, son of Donald MacConsidine, and Dermot O'Flanagan. Dermot Oge O'Neallan wrote this by the consent of said Donogh MacConsidine and at his request. Written at Drummoher the 24th day of October 1587.  I. Donogh MacConsidin : Dermitius Neallain Testis."

"Copia vera, examinata et concordans cum originali, coram nobis, infrascriptis ; Do. Myagh.—John Gold."

The parish priest of Corofin has in his possession three chalices with the following inscriptions :—

1. "Calix benedictionis cui benedicimus nonne communicatio sanguinis Christi est. 1 Cor. x. D. Robertus Arthurus, et Margarita Blake ejus soror, Deo optimo maximo dicant."

2. "Ex dono Thadæi Daly, Renaldus O'Kelly sacerdos 1620."

3. "Orate pro animâ Jacobi O'Gripha sacerdotis, qui me fieri fecit. Anno Dni 1670."

KILKEEDY PARISH.

The existing remains of the church of this parish are not to be regarded as those of the primitive one. They are of the fourteenth century, and present no particular feature of interest. It was dedicated to St. Caoidé, of whose life Colgan could discover no traces in history. His festival

was annually celebrated here on the 3rd of March.¹ Attached to the church is a small chapel built by the family of O'Maolain (now anglicised Moylan), as appears by this inscription: "1706. I. H. S. This tumbé is made by Fa. Con. Mullan for him and his family in his ancestors' chapel, to whom God be merciful." In the enumeration of the castles of Thomond in 1580, the following belonging to this parish are given:—Cloonselherney and Carrownagowle, owned by Dermot O'Brien; Baunkippaun and Derryowen by the Baron of Inchiquin; Kilkeedy and Cloonduan by Mahone, O'Brien his son; and Moyree by the Earl of Thomond. At the townland of Monreagh is situated the bridge and ford of Lochid, mentioned by Cormac MacCullenan in a poem on the boundaries of Thomond, and by Keating in the reign of Diarmaid, son of Fergus Cairbheoil, as Bealach na Luchaide. It is referred to by the *Four Masters* under the year 1564. Magrath, in his *Wars of Thomond*, and the *Four Masters* advert to the pass of Bealach an-Fiadhfhail (Forest of the rock), now the direct road leading from Corofin through Rockforest to Gort. At Kells, (in Irish Cealla), existed an ancient church the site of which is now scarcely traceable. Coill-o-Flanchada was the ancient name of the wood of Rockforest.² A church called Kiltackey is found in the neighbourhood of Boston, with part of the east gable only remaining. From the cyclopean character of the masonry we may infer that the building is of remote antiquity. It is surrounded by a burial ground.

DYSERT PARISH.

Although the name of this parish is not, strictly speaking of ecclesiastical origin, yet the term is scarcely ever dissociated from the name of some holy person who made

¹ Reference is made at the date of the 3rd of March by Father O'Hanlon (*Lives of the Irish Saints*) to a St. Cedde.

² *Annals of Four Masters*, A.D. 1599.

the wilderness (Dysert) his home. Tola was the saint who founded his church here ;¹ hence the place was called Dysert Tola, and in latter times Dysert O'Dea. Of St. Tola almost nothing is known but that he died on the 30th of March, 734. His church, as at present existing, is a ruin in good preservation, with a nave and choir, separated by a fine arch. The door in the south wall is a remarkable object, on account of its fine sculpture. Drawings of it appear in various works devoted to the illustration of Irish antiquities. A window in the west gable is also beautifully ornamented. In the north wall of the choir a monumental stone is inserted with the following inscription : " This tomb was erected by Michael O'Dea² of Disert, son of Conor Crone O'Dea, the second day of May, in the year of our Lord 1684, wherein was interred Joan Dea, *alias* Butler, wife of the said Michael O'Dea, the eleventh of November following. Est commune mori : mors nulli parcit : honori debi liset (?) fortis veneunt (?) ad funera mortis." Another tomb stone has this inscription : " Here lies the body of Honora MacNamara, wife of William Neylan Esquire ; and the body of Celia O'Brien, the wife of Captain Daniel Neylan ;³ Celia dyed the 8th day of April, 1728."

A few feet distant from the church is a ruined round tower, about sixty feet in height as it stands at present. One side of it has fallen to within twelve feet of the earth. Its door at top is circular, and is placed at a height of twelve feet, but a modern doorway has been opened at the level of the ground.⁴

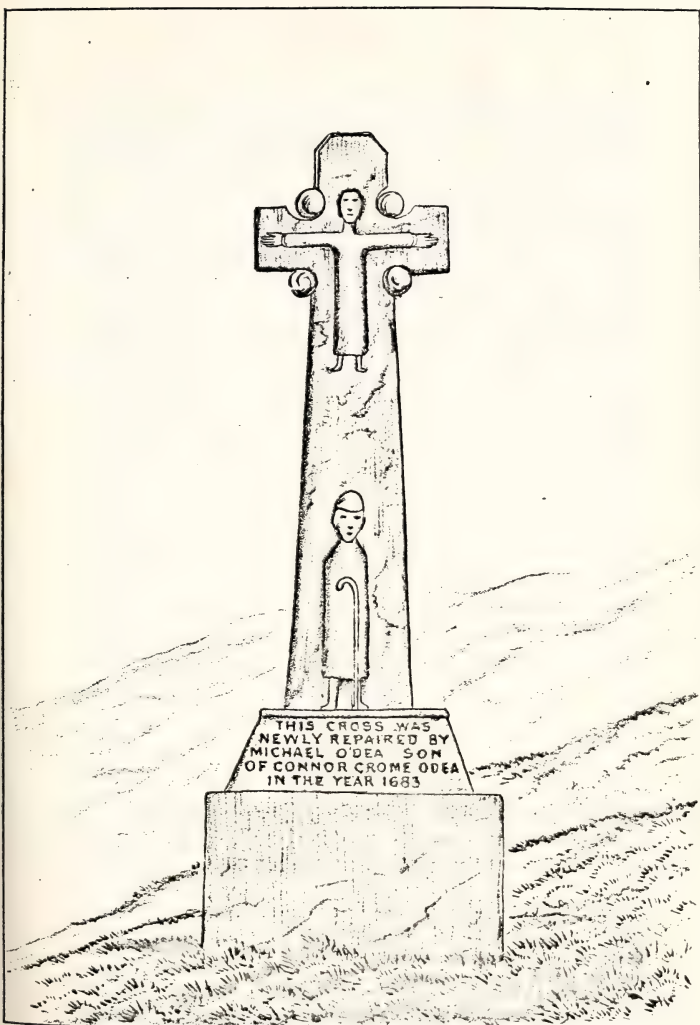
¹ "Disert Tola in the upper part of Dal Cais, in Thomond. He was of the race of Corbmac, son of Teige, son of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum."—*Martyrology of Donegal*, March 30th.

² A.D. 1311. Loughlen Reagh O'Dea was slain by Mahone, son of Donald Connaghtagh O'Brien.—*Four Masters*

³ Captain Daniel Neylan belonged to Colonel Charles O'Brien's Regi-

ment of Infantry in the army of James II.—See *King James' Irish Army List*, by John Dalton, Vol. ii., page 703.

⁴ An exquisite pen and ink sketch of Dysert church and round tower, made by Mr. Wakeman, will be found in one of the volumes of the *Ordnance Survey Letters from Clare* in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.



CROSS AT DYSSERT O'DEA.

On the east side of the church and round tower, at a distance of sixty yards, stands a cross, fixed in a pedestal, the height of both being about twelve feet. On the upper part of the cross there is a representation of the crucifixion, with the head of the Saviour movable and inserted in a hollow cut for it into the stone. On its shaft the figure of a bishop is carved in relief, with his pastoral staff in his left hand. The back and sides of the cross are carved in the most elaborate style of Irish interlaced work. The pedestal has the following inscription: "This cross was newly repaired by Michael O'Dea, son of Conor Crone O'Dea, in the year 1683." At a little distance is found a well dedicated to St. Tola. It was at Dysert, that in 1318, the battle was fought between De Clare and the Irish, in which that nobleman was killed, his army routed and cut to pieces, and the power of the English in Thomond annihilated, so to remain for the subsequent two hundred and seventy years. About a mile to the east of Dysert church is a disused burying-ground called Mainister-na-stratha-dhubhé, *i.e.*, the monastery of the black sward, and Cill Lionain. Dysert contains the remains of the castles of Dysert, belonging in 1580 to Daniel Maoel O'Dea,¹ and Ballygriffy, belonging to O'Griffy.²

INAGH PARISH.

Inagh church, called in Irish Teampul-duv-na-h'Eidhnighe, appears to have had no particular patron saint. Only one castle, that of Bothneill, now very much dilapidated, and

¹ A.D. 1588. O'Dea, *i.e.*, Mahone, the son of Loughlen, son of Rory, son of Muirceadach, son of Mahone Boy, Lord of Cinel Fearmaic, died.—*Four Masters*.

1598. Dermot, son of Edmond, son of Rory O'Dea, of Tulla O'Dea was killed by the insurgents of the County Clare.—*Four Masters*.

² A.D. 1588. William, son of Donald, *i.e.*, "the doctor," son of Auliffe, son of Donald O'Neallan, was slain in the doorway of the monastery of Ennis by the sons of O'Greefa, namely, the sons of John, son of John, son of Teige, son of Loughlen.—*Four Masters*.

belonging in 1580 to Teige, son of Murrogh O'Brien, is found in the parish. Immediately near the castle of Bothneill is a stone called *cloch-an-argaid*, curiously carved with Ogham characters. Inagh was anciently called Breintir Fearmacach agus Cormacach, that is the fetid district of Cinel Fearmaic and Cormaic. It is now called Breintre, and consists of seven townlands lying north-east of Sliabh Callain (Mount Callan).

Mount Callan is situated in Inagh. An Ogham stone found there has been the subject of much discussion as to the true interpretation of an inscription which it bears. In 1785 Theophilus O'Flanagan read a paper, published in the first number relating to Antiquities of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy on the subject of this inscription. He gave an interpretation purporting to be a repetition of a fact founded upon some lines said to be part of an ancient Irish poem called the *Battle of Gabhra*, and which in substance sets forth that Conàn, one of the Fenian heroes, had been slain there by the Fianna on the occasion of an assembly held for worship of the sun. O'Flanagan adds that Conàn's name in Ogham characters was carved on his sepulchral stone. These statements were vehemently denied by O'Curry and by O'Donovan, who allege that no copy of the Battle of Gabhra made before 1780, contains any allusion to fire worship or Mount Callan in connection with Conàn; and that the subject of fire-worship, which it is not proved ever existed in Ireland at all, was introduced to please General Vallancey and other pseudo Irish antiquarians. With a view to settle the question, Sir Samuel Ferguson, the late President of the Royal Irish Academy, proceeded to make three personal inspections of the stone 1868—1872, but he was unable to satisfy himself as to the true reading of the inscription. In 1844 the place was visited by Professor O'Looney of the Catholic University, and again in 1859. His reading of the legend is as follows: "FAN LIA DO LICA CONAF (N)

COLGAC COSOBADA (C). Under this stone is laid Conaf (n) the fierce [and] turbulent." The letter c is added from conjecture as to its former existence on a part of the stone now broken off. It will be seen that no allusion whatever is made to fire-worship in the version of Professor O'Looney—neither is the name identical. At a short distance from the stone stood the remains of a Cromlech called *altair-na-Greine* (altar of the sun), which until a recent period was the scene of popular assemblies of the country people upon stated days in each year. It is not improbable that this name, taken in connection with that of Conàn, on the Ogham stone, suggested to O'Flanagan the possibility that sun-worship was practised at the place in former ages.¹

RATH PARISH.

Properly speaking the name of this parish is Rath Blathmaic, from its patron saint of that name, whose festival day was the 24th of July.² The existing church stands on the site of a much older building long since demolished, and is in good preservation. It consisted of a nave and chancel. At a little distance is the Rath of Blathmac constructed of earth. In the parish of Rath is situate the hill of Ceann Sleibhe, rising over the beautiful lake of Inchiquin and made the scene of one of the ancient romantic Fenian tales called *Feis-tigh-chonain*, that is the Feast of the House of Conàn. In the story Finn-mac-Cumhaill and his faithful hound Bran are conspicuous figures. The ancient name of the hill was *Ceann Nathrach*, and it gave his name to Aengus Ceann Nathrach, the fifth son of Cas and ancestor of the family of O'Dea.³ At the foot of Ceann Sleibhe

¹ See the whole subject of the Antiquities on Mount Callan discussed with much acumen by Sir Samuel Ferguson and by Professor O'Looney in the *Proceedings of the Royal*

Irish Academy, Vol. i., ser. 2, Nos. 10, 11.

² *Leabhar-na-Ceart*, by John O'Donovan, p. 93.

³ *Martyrology of Donegal*.

the old causeway called Coraidh-mic-Owen crossed the Fergus just near the bridge at Clifden. Not far from the church of Rath, on the west side, stands the hill of Scabhal mentioned in the *History of the Wars of Thomond*. The following castles are enumerated as belonging to this parish, with their owners in 1580—Carrowduff, Mahone, son of Brian O'Brien; Tirmicbran (now Adelphi), the same owner; Cragcorcraín, Murtagh Garv O'Brien;¹ Rath, the same owner; Dromenglass (now Cregmoher), Teige MacMurrough O'Brien. A curious legend is related of the lake of Rath, situated near the old parochial church. It is to the effect that an amphibious monster in the form of a badger suddenly appeared in the lake in the early part of the sixth century. The lake was thenceforward called Loch Broicsighe in consequence, and high up on the neighbouring hill was a cave named Poll-na-Brocuidh for the same reason. The badger issued from the lake and committed daily depredations upon the people and cattle of the surrounding country. Recourse was had to the clergy for their protection. Saints Blathmac, Maeldalna, and MacAiblen, who then happened to be on the spot promptly responded. A general meeting was held, and suddenly the monster appeared, driving droves of cattle before him towards the water. The people and clergy raised a great shout, rung their bells (Cluicé) and their Ceólána, made a great noise with their reliquaries and croziers, and in every way sought to frighten the wild beast. In vain; he only became more ferocious, and it was reserved for Saint MacCreiche of Ennistymon to conquer him. That holy man chained him in the bottom of the lake. The legend here sketched is traditionally well remembered in the locality, and the bells and Ceólána supposed to have belonged to St. Blathmac

¹ The death of this Murtagh Garv is thus set down by the *Four Masters*: "A.D. 1584, Murtagh Garv, son of Brian, son of Teige, died at Craig-

corcraín. He was a sensible sedate youth, who never received blame or reproach, disrespect nor insult. He was buried in the Abbey of Ennis."

have passed into the collection of the Royal Irish Academy.¹

KILNAMONA PARISH.

In the townland of the same name stand the remains of the old church of Kilnamona (Church of the bog), which yet continue in a state of tolerable preservation. At a little distance is a holy well dedicated to St. Lachtain, the same whose festival is observed at Freshford, in the county of Kilkenny, on the 19th of March. This parish is unusually destitute of objects of antiquity, only the castle of Magowna, belonging in 1580 to Mahone O'Dea, and that of Shallee, owned the same year by Brien Duv. O'Brien, standing within its boundaries.

RUAN PARISH.

The ruined church of Ruan contains a votive chapel with a tomb exhibiting the following inscription :

"This chapel and tomb were erected by Dermot O'Kerine of Owan, for him and his posterities' use, 1688. En mors ante fores, mundi si quæris honores, crimina deplores, pro me te deprecor ores."

The O'Griffys of Cloon-na-clochane have a monumental stone within the church. In the townlands of Kilkee East and of Portlecka in the parish, are burial grounds. On Bealnalicka are found the remains of a castle which belonged to Mahone O'Dea ; at Portlecka stood another castle, but we have no account of the name of the owner ; and at Dromore is a castle in excellent preservation, with this inscription :

"This castle was built by Teige, second son to Connor,

¹ See O'Curry's *Lectures on the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*, Lec. xxv., Vol. 3, p. 332. See also *Life of St. MacCreiche*, O'Curry

MSS. Cath. Univ. *Lives of Saints*, Vol. i., p. 345. See also note on the above passage by Professor O'Looney.

Third Earle of Thomond, and by Slaney O'Brien, wife to the said Teige. Anno. D."

In the parish of Ruan is situate Tullaghodea, a place frequently mentioned by the Annalists, and by Magrath in his *History of the Wars of Thomond*. Ballybrody, Kilkee, and Littermoylan, long the property of the family of Mac Brody, are situated in the parish. The MacBrodys were hereditary poets and historians of the O'Briens of Thomond, and the references to members of their family are very numerous in the records of Ireland. Prefixed to the *Annals of the Four Masters* and to the *Martyrology of Donegal*, both works of great erudition, are certificates of various learned men, among which are two from Conor MacBrody, son of Maolín Oge, setting forth that they had been submitted to him for perusal, and that he found them erudite and accurate in every respect. The documents expressing these opinions are dated the 11th of November, 1636, not many years before MacBrody and his kindred were deprived for ever of the hereditary lands that had belonged to them for so many centuries; these were held by them, free from all tribute, by virtue of their office of chroniclers of the kings and people of Thomond. Deprived of education, their descendants quickly sunk from the position of gentlemen and scholars to the condition of unlettered peasants. Under the year 1595, the *Annals of the Four Masters* record the death, at Lettermoylan, of an eminent literary man, who, no doubt, at the time was on a visit to his brother historian. His name was Maccon O'Clery, Ollav in history of O'Donnell of Tyrconnell, and a member of the honourable family of that name, to whom, as transcribers of the records of Ireland, so much credit is due. It is scarcely necessary to add that the *Annals of the Four Masters*, one of the most perfect historical records possessed by any country, has been the compilation mainly of the brothers O'Clery, relations of the man whose death is here recorded. Subjoined we give such other refer-

ences to the family of MacBrody as are found in these *Annals*:

"A.D. 1564. Dermot, son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John MacBrody, Ollav of Ui Brechain and Ui Fearmaic, died, and his brother Maolín succeeded him.

"A.D. 1582. Máolín MacBrody, son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John, Ollav to O'Brien in history, died, and his kinsman Gilla Brighdé, was elected in his place.

"A.D. 1601. MacBrody, *i.e.*, Maolín Oge, son of Maolín, son of Conor, died. There was not in Ireland a better historian, poet, and rhymer than he."

GLEANN ÓMRA.

The district of Gleann Ómra was known as the country of the O'Kennedys, who bore the tribe name of Sliocht Donchuain.¹ It is exactly co-extensive with the parish of Killokenedy. The O'Kennedys were driven out of this territory by the MacNamaras during the struggles between the descendants of Turlogh and Brian Roe O'Brien. They settled at the east side of the Shannon, in the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, and in that country of their adoption they became far more powerful than they had ever been in their ancient home in Thomond. The parish church, called after their name Killokenedy is long since in ruins, but it is surrounded by a burial ground largely availed of by the country people around. A disused graveyard is also found in the parish, as well as three holy wells, dedicated respectively to St. Cronán, St. Slaney, and to certain nuns (Tobernamanrielta). Who these holy women were cannot be ascertained. The remains of one castle, that of Glenomera now entirely destroyed, existed in the district. It was the property in 1580 of Turlogh, son of Daniel Roe MacNamara. St. Cronán of Tomgraney, there can be little doubt, was the patron of the parish.

¹ See *O'Hewin's Topography*, and *Magrath's Wars of Thomond*.

Beside his well grows a very large ash tree which, according to an inscription on a stone near it, was planted by W. Doogan, P.P., in the year 1733. The tomb of this priest is in the churchyard. It was erected by himself long before his death.

"This thomb was erected by William O'Doogan, Rector of the parish of Killalowe, Killsealy, and Killogenedy, 1723."

UI BRACAIN.

Ui Bracain was a part of the country of the Corcabaskin until the end of the twelfth century, when the Leinster family of MacGorman settled in it under the auspices of O'Brien. The MacGormans flourished for a long time in Leinster, under the tribe name of Ui Bairrché, being descendants of Daire Barrach, son of Cathaoir More, monarch of Ireland in the second century. Their country comprised the barony of Slieve Margy in the Queen's County, and a part of the level plain around the town of Carlow. It is highly probable they were driven out by the Lord Walter de Riddlesford, who became master of Carlow about the time here mentioned. The first of the family who came to Munster was Murtagh, the son of Donogh MacGorman, whose descendants continued to bear the tribe name of Breacain. The MacBrodys were the Ollaves of the Ui Breacain and of the Ui Fearmaic families. In a curious poem of Maoelin Oge MacBrody, he says that after the expulsion of the MacGormans from their original possessions, a party of them proceeded to Ulster, and another migrated westwards with their cattle to Daire Seanleath in Uaithne Cliach¹ in Munster, where they greatly multiplied. Thence they removed to the country of the O'Briens and settled in the district of Ibrickan. There, according to MacBrody, they had been before his time for four hundred years, nourishing poets and feeding the poor. From various

¹ Uaithne Cliach is the modern barony of Owey, in the county of Limerick.

passages in the annalists it is evident they were what in Irish legal phrase was called *Brugh Fir*, that is to say men who, being possessed of certain Baile Biathaics, were obliged by their tenure to keep open houses of general hospitality for wayfarers. Several references to members of the family are made in the annals and records of the country. In 1413, Cu-abha MacGorman died.¹ In 1484, died Donald MacGorman of Ibrickan, one of O'Brien's servants of trust, who kept a house of general hospitality, and was the richest man in Ireland in live stock. In 1580, Melaghlin MacGorman died, and his estates of Drumellihiy and Cahermurogh (Cahermurphy, parish of Kilmihil) descended to his son and heir Dermot.² Mahone MacGorman, son of Dun, was the proprietor of Cahermurogh and other lands adjoining in 1594, as appears from the following document:—³

“Be it known to all who shall read these presents that I, Mahone, son of Dun MacGorman, of Caher Murogh, in the county of Clare, in consideration of the fulfilment of an award made between me and the Honorable Lord the Earl of Thomond, and for other lawful considerations, on surrendering my right and title to the one-third which belongs to me, in right of my wife Judith MacGorman, of the castle and lands of Dunmore,⁴ and all other lands held by Donogh son of Dermot MacFermacaigh, belonging to said Judith in right of her husband from the aforesaid Earl, do hereby assign my right and title to said one-third of said Castle of Dunmore to the said Earl; and for warranting same to the said Earl against every other person, I, the aforesaid Mahone, do set my hand and seal unto these presents at Cuivrencolly, the 25th day of September, 1594.

The mark of Mahone MacGorman (L.S.)

¹ *Annals of Four Masters.*

² Note by James Hardiman in his Transcript of Irish Deeds.—*Transactions of Royal Irish Academy*, Vol. xv.

³ *Ancient Irish Deeds*, No. xxxiv.—*Ibid.*

⁴ In the *Annals of the Four Masters*, under the year 1599, this place is called Dunmore-mic-an-Fearmacaigh.

Being present at the signing, sealing and delivering hereof—

“Teige MacBrody, Dermot MacBrody.”

In 1641, Daniel and Cahir MacGorman were proprietors of Drumellihi, while Cahermurphy belonged to Daniel MacGorman the elder, Daniel MacGorman the younger, Conor MacGorman, Thomas MacGorman, Teige MacGorman, Manchan MacGorman, and Scanlan MacGorman.¹

Attached to the old church at Coad, near Corofin, is a little chapel in ruins, which seems from the following inscriptions to have been the burial place of the MacGormans in later times :—1. “Arms ; crest, a hand holding a spear ; motto, *Primi et ultimi in bello*. Thomas MacGorman de Cahermorichu, hanc cappellam sibi et suis posteris fieri fecit Anno Dni. 1735. 2. *Primi et ultimi in bello*. This chapel was built by Thomas MacGorman.”²

The late Chevalier O’Gorman was the first to lay aside the Mac and take the O instead. He was the compiler of several works relating to Genealogy and Irish history, on which subjects he left various manuscripts, now collected in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. He married the sister of the celebrated Chevalier d’Eon, who so long passed as a female, until his assumed sex was disproved after death. By this lady O’Gorman obtained a considerable property in Burgundy, and he was accustomed to make periodical visits to Ireland, with a view to a sale of the wine produced on his estate. He was a very fine looking Irishman, being six feet six inches in height.³ He died in 1810 at Drumellihi, the ancient inheritance of his forefathers, but no longer their property.

¹ *Book of Distributions and Forfeitures*.—Irish Record Office. Dublin.

² Thomas MacGorman was married to Alicia, daughter of Colonel O’Dempsey, of Clannallier, Queen’s county. Their son Matthew MacGorman was married to Margaret,

daughter of Donogh O’Loughlen of Castletown, by his wife Celia, daughter of Donogh O’Brien of Newtown. Their son Thomas emigrated to France, was Captain of Infantry, and Knight of St. Louis.

³ See *Essays by an Octogenarian*.—(James Roche), Cork, 1851.

We subjoin other references to the family of MacGorman of Ibrickan, taken from the *Annals of the Four Masters*.

"A.D. 1545. Teige, son of Thomas, son of Scanlan, son of Dermot MacGorman, was unbecomingly slain by the sons of Murtagh MacGorman.

A.D. 1571. Melaghlin, son of Thomas, son of Melaghlin Duv MacGorman, supporter of the indigent, and of a house of hospitality, died.

A.D. 1575. Donald, son of Dermot, son of Melaghlin MacGorman, died in the spring. He was a servant of trust, who of all his tribe, in his time, bore the best name and character for dexterity of hand and hospitality.

A.D. 1577. MacGorman of Ibrickan, *i.e.*, Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Melaghlin Duv, died, and his kinsman, Seoinín, was installed in his place.

A.D. 1580. Donogh, son of Melaghlin, son of Melaghlin Duv Mac Gorman, died."

A remarkable occurrence connected with Ibrickan is recorded by the annalists under the year A.D. 804.¹ They state that on the day before the festival of St. Patrick a great wind arose, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The sea swelled so high that it burst its boundaries, overflowing a large tract of country, and drowning over one thousand persons. The island of Fitha, now called Mutton Island, which had previously formed part of the mainland, was separated from it by the sea. Such is the accumulation of testimony bearing on this remarkable event that no doubt exists of its having happened just as described. From an inspection of the coast, it is plain that at some remote period, the sea has submerged several hundreds, or even thousands, of acres of the land. A constant tradition exists in the neighbourhood, that the sea has encroached upon land along the west coast of Thomond, and the people tell of a church of St. Stephen, the tower of which.

¹ *Four Masters. Annals of Ulster. Cod. Clar. 49. Annals of Clonmac-*
noise.

at low water, on clear days, can be discerned beneath the waves. In the Down Survey Map of the county of Clare,¹ as well as in other ancient maps of the county, we observe three islands set down where only two exist at the present time namely Mutton Island, and another small island, or rather rock, lying at the south side of it.

The following curious document seems to refer to some lands in Ibrickan. It is taken from the collection of ancient Irish Deeds published by Mr. Hardiman in the fifteenth volume of the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*:

“Testamentum, A.D. 1603.—In Dei nomine, Amen. Ego Donaldus MacMurucha an Tarymun, non coactus, non impulsus, sed merâ et propriâ ac legitimâ voluntate, ad hoc inductus, facio et condo meam ultimam voluntatem et testamentum, modo et formâ subsequenti. In primis, rellegio ac relinquo corpus meum sepeliendum in templo de Kilmory-Ibrican. Secundo, rellegio et relinquo Domino meo Comiti Donato O'Brien, fœudum meum, seu terram, scilicet semiquartam existentem in villâ de Cassleancalla et quacumque alia fœuda seu terras ubicumque sunt aut, fuerunt, eidem Domino meo Donato per praesentes relinquo. Tertio, rellegio et relinquo Johanni O'Griffa gradarium meum cum ephippio suo, vice rerum omnium quo post-mortem meam consumpserit. Quarto rellegio et relinquo Domino Donato O'Brien alteram semiquartam vocatam Ballicassin. In cujus rei testimonium potestatem imponendi manum meam atque subscribendi Donato Griffæo per presentes concedo. Datum in Kilmory, secundo die mensis Maii, 1603.

“DONALDUS MACMURCHA EN TARYMUN.

“DONOGH O'GRIPHA.

“JOHANNIS O'GRIFFA, Testis.

“THADEUS ✠ GULLIEL MACGILLAPATRICK,
Testis.”

¹ Preserved in the Public Record Office, Dublin.

KILFARBOY PARISH.

Professor O'Looney, in a note under the article Kilfarboy, in Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*,¹ gives the history of the name and founder of this church. It is, in substance as follows: "St. Lachtain, of whom the following notice is given in O'Clery's Calendar, is commemorated on the 19th of March.² 'Lachtain, son of Torben, Abbot of Achad Uir, in Ossory, and of Bealach Feabrath, A.D. 622.' The situation of Bealach Feabrath had not been previously identified, but Professor O'Looney says that it is the name of the mountain pass leading from the place now called Miltown Malbay to the territory of Corcomroe, through that part of Ibrickan anciently known as Bealach Feabrath. St. Lachtain's church thence got the name of Kilfeabrath or Kilfobrick, and afterwards of Kilfarboy." A holy well, dedicated to St. Lachtain, is found in the churchyard. Stations are there regularly performed on the 19th of March. As to the tradition of the neighbourhood, that ascribes the name to the fact of certain yellow men, Spaniards of the Armada, being buried there, it is simple nonsense. It was known as Cill Féabrath centuries before the Spanish Armada existed. The old church is in a tolerable state of preservation, with an extensive graveyard surrounding it. In Moymore townland is another ruined church called Teampall-inis-Dia, *i.e.*, the church of the Island of God, but why so designated nobody can tell. At a little distance is a holy well dedicated to Inghine Baoith of Killinaboy. Only one castle is found in the parish, that of Moymore, now very much dilapidated. It belonged in 1580 to the Baron of Ibrickan, eldest son of the Earl of Thomond.

KILMURRY PARISH.

In Thomond we find no less than three parishes dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. The one we are now

¹ Vol. i., p. 85.

² See *Martyrology of Donisgal*.

considering is called Kilmurry Ibrickan, to distinguish it from the others. Its church is in a ruinous condition, although like all churches dedicated in Ireland to the Holy Virgin, it of comparatively modern date. At a little distance is a well under the patronage of our Blessed Lady, no longer the resort of devotees. In the parish of Kilmurry stands the castle of Tromroe, long the residence of the clan Teige O'Brien of Arran, as we learn from a document in the MS. library of Trinity College, and from Dr. O'Brien's Dictionary under the word Tromra. "Tromra or Tromrath, a land or territory in Thomond which was a part of the patrimonial estate of the O'Briens of Arran, descended from Teige Glac, the third son of Dermot, King of Munster in 1120, etc.. The O'Briens of Arran and Tromroe are the third in rank, being descended from Dermot's third son. They were always sovereign Lords of the Isles of Arran in the bay of Galway and of Tromroe in the county of Clare until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as appears by an address dated 30th March, 1588, which the mayor and sheriffs of the city of Galway wrote in their favour to that Queen, wherein it is mentioned that the corporation of that city paid to Dermot More O'Brien, grandson of Soan Teige or Teige Aluinn, who resided at Tromroe in 1277, twelve tuns of wine yearly for protecting their harbour from pirates." An authentic copy of that address was possessed in the time of Bishop O'Brien by John O'Brien, Esq., of Clontis, in the county of Limerick, the then worthy direct chief of that princely family. The address further adverted to the protection afforded to Galway by Murrogh, son of Turlogh, then living, as well as by his ancestors, the MacTeiges of Arran, and to the deprivation by the O'Flahertys of the ownership, up to that time held by him.¹ In the townlands of Finnor, Doonogan, Caherrush, and Knocknalban are ruins of castles, not one of which is

¹ See *O'Brien's Dictionary*. Har- of Inisfallen, year 1277. *Wars of*
 diman's *History of Galway*. *Annals* of *Thomond*.

mentioned in the list prepared in the year 1580 for Sir John Perrot. What has been the occasion of this omission it is impossible to say. Several lioses and holy wells exist in Kilmurry parish, the latter dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and to Saints Bridget, Inghinebaoith, Lachtain, Clairthan, and Ernan. At Moyglass lived Andrew MacCurtin about the year 1730. He was one of the greatest Irish scholars of his time. In a poem addressed to the "Fairy Chief of the Sand hills" he beseeches Don to take him into her service, even in the capacity of a gilly or horse boy, to save him from starvation :

Glac ar teac me ari aet (although) suir daoirre
 As gollaiúeact eac do marciúe ríosa
 'S na fás fa éar me as teact an t-ísaíre
 Ari rceirto múige glair am rriear 'r am rrionlach.

Pedigree of MACGORMAN (O'GORMAN).¹

Murtagh—first came to Ibrickan from Uaithné.

Cu-abha.

Conor.

Donald.

Cu-abha.

Cu-abha.

David.

John.

Cu-abha died at Quin 1412. *Four Masters.*

Melaghlin = Honoria O'Dea.

Donn = Catherine FitzGerald.

Melaghlin Duv = Bridget MacNamara.

1498.

Melaghlin Laider. Thomas Oge. Donogh.

Donald of Cahermorogh = Margaret M'Mahon.
and Drumellihiy.

Donn an Fiona d. 1626 = Johanna Gallery.
of Cahermurogh and
Drumellihiy.

Denis = Finola Mac Bruodin.

d. 1665 Mahone = Maria MacMahon.

Melaghlin = Anne O'Gorman.

d. 1707 Melaghlin = Johanna Harrold.

Denis = Maria Roche.

d. 17— Thomas = Alice Dempsey.

James = Christina Harold.

d. 1741 Mahone = Margaret O'Loghlen.

Thomas = Margaret D'Eon. He
was the Chevalier O'Gorman, who
died s. p. A.D. 1810, at Dromel-
lihy, buried at Kilfenora.

James = Susanna Mahon.

d. at Knock-
topher Co.
Kilkenny.

James d.
s. p.

Nicholas Pur-
cell O'Gor-
man, Q.C.

Richard Mer-
chant in
Dublin.

Major Purcell
O'Gorman, M.P.
Waterford
City, 1876.

Nicholas Smith
O'Gorman,
High Sheriff
Co. Clare, 1878.

Richard O'Gor-
man living in
New York,
1875.

¹ Abstracted from Pedigree in Vol. iii., Fourth Series, of the *Journal of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland*, page 486.

UI FLOINN.

Ui M'Bloid was a generic name for the districts of Ui Floinn, Gleann Ómra, and Ui Toirdhealbhaigh. It included also a territory lying in Tipperary and Limerick, on the east side of the Shannon. According to MacGrath's *Wars of Thomond* the families who inhabited it were those of Clan Turlogh and Clan Dermot, descendants of a branch of the O'Briens; the O'Kennedys, the O'Gunnings (of Castle Connell); the O'Coffeys, the O'Shanahans, the O'Hogans, the Aherns, the O'Muldoons (Malones); the O'Duracks (of O'Gonnello); the O'Lonergans, the O'Flahertys, the O'Moloneys. As regards those parts of Ui M'Bloid situated eastward of the Shannon, as they form no portion of the county of Clare, they do not come within the scope of this work. We shall proceed to describe *seriatim* the several sub-denominations above-mentioned which lie within the boundaries of the county.

CLONLEA PARISH.

Ui Floinn is often mentioned in MacGrath's *Wars of Thomond* as a sub-division of the country of Ui Bloid, and its extent can be ascertained with complete exactness from MacNamara's Rental. It comprised the parishes of Clonlea, Kilseily, and part of O'Brien's Bridge (Trúgh). The O'Flynn's are scarcely mentioned in history. It is stated that Lachtna, the uncle of Brian Boromhe, fought the battle of Magh Duine about the year 953, and slew there O'Floinn, O'Kearney Finn, and O'Kearney Duff.

As is obvious from the name, Clonlea is not of ecclesiastical origin. Its ancient church is very much ruined; it is encompassed by a graveyard in much use by the people of the surrounding neighbourhood. It is said to contain the remains of John Cusack of Kilkishin Castle, a man who rendered himself obnoxious to the people by

his acting, according to popular belief, the part of a discoverer of the estates of the Catholic gentry. It is right to say that amongst the "Discoveries" relating to Clare preserved in the Public Record Office, Dublin, no trace of John Cusack's name can be found. Another burial ground exists near the Protestant church of Kilkishen one for children in the towland of Enagh, and another at Mountallon. On the margin of the lake of Clonlea is a holy well dedicated to St. Senán of Iniscathy. Three castles, or at least their remains, are in this parish—that of Kilkishen, still in a good state of preservation, belonging in 1580 to Rory son of Mahone MacNamara; Enagh to his brother John, and Montallon to the son of John Mac Namara. In the townland of Enagh was held, until within the last few years, on the 21st of December, a fair called Enagh O'Floinn; it evidently was of great antiquity, seeing that it derived its name from a people who ceased to exist as a sept more than five hundred years ago.

KILSEILY PARISH.

It is impossible to decide which of the Irish saints this parish is dedicated to. In the Martyrologies we find mention made of several holy men of the name of Siadhal. At the date of February 12th there is Siadhal, son of Luath, bishop of Dublin, A.D. 785; and again, at March 8th, we discover another Siadhal of Ceann locha, in the county Mayo, whose death occurred in 794. The old church of Kilseily is in good preservation, but not of great antiquity. A large graveyard surrounds it, and a holy well adjoining is dedicated to Seily. The body of the church contains a monument of the family of Bridgeman.¹ The inscription on this tomb is as follows:—

"This monument was erected by Henry Bridgeman Esq. and by Catherine Bridgeman *alias* St. John, his wife, daughter of the Honorable Colonel Thomas St.

¹ Now represented by Mr. Thomas Bridgeman of Carrowmeere, Fenloe.

John, of St. Johnstown in the county of Tipperary, in memory of Wm. Bridgeman, Esq., and Elinor Bridgeman *alias* Wall his wife, and her father, James Wall of Coolenemucky, Esq.; as also of the said Henry's brothers William, Winter, and Garrett; and sisters, Catherine, Mary, and Anne, who are all here interred; and his former wife, Elizabeth Bridgeman *alias* Ivers, and for their posterities use. Gloria in excelsis Deo, &c. Anno Domini, 1714."

This family always identified itself in politics with its Catholic neighbours, and one of its members, Mr. Hewitt Bridgeman, long represented Ennis in Parliament.

In the parish of Kilseily is found a townland named Kilmoculla. It is so designated after St. Mochuille, whose anniversary occurs on the 12th of June.¹ No trace of his church remains, but that an ancient church and burial ground existed at Kilmoculla is manifest from an inspection of the place. This saint was held in great respect, as is proved by the circumstance that throughout the barony of Tulla several holy wells are found dedicated to him. In Kilseily parish there are two, while only one commemorates Saint Seily. One castle existed in the parish, that of Ballykelly; under the name of Castle Callogh it belonged in 1580 to Donogh son of Conor MacNamara.

PART OF O'BRIEN'S BRIDGE PARISH.

Very few objects of antiquity are found in that part of the parish of O'Brien's Bridge comprised in the district of Ui Floinn. A church called Trúgh, dedicated to no saint in particular, and a castle in the same townland of Trúgh, both much injured by time, are all that remain. In the list of 1580, the castle is stated to have belonged to some person whose name cannot be deciphered, but who, no doubt, was a MacNamara.

¹ *Martyrology of Tallagh*, by Rev. Matthew Kelly, D.D., Maynooth. Dublin, 1857. "Mochuille of Inds-

nata in Fotharta Fea (Forth in the county of Carlow), of the race of Cairbre Riada, son of Conaire."

UI RONGHAILE.

The district now under consideration is frequently mentioned in the *Wars of Thomond* as the patrimonial inheritance of the family of O'Shanahan, an important branch of the race of the Ui Bloids. They were driven out in the year 1318, and their territory was added to that of their enemies, the MacNamaras. It is evident from MacNamara's Rental that Ui Ronghaile comprised the parishes of Kilnoe and Killuran in the fifteenth century, but before the O'Shanahan's were evicted it was certainly more extensive, and there is good reason to suppose that it contained the greater part of the country afterwards given to the Cinel Donghaile or O'Gradys.¹

KILLURAN PARISH.

This parish is spelled Cill Iobhann, in MacNamara's Rental. Who this Saint Uran was it is impossible to say, no account of him having come down to us. His church is wholly destroyed, except a fragment of the south wall; a large burial ground surrounds it. At Elmhill exists a little grave yard for children. In Killuran parish are found the undernamed castles, and we give their owners in 1580. Moanogeenagh, Sioda MacRory MacNamara; and Teerovannan, Donald Reagh MacNamara. The first-named of these structures is almost destroyed; the second stands nearly at its former height, but with the facing of its doors and windows wholly gone.

Among the ancient Irish Deeds given in the fifteenth volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy is one relating to lands in this parish. It bears no date, and is as follows:—

“This is the bargain made by Mahone O'Halloran and Grainé, daughter of Rory O'Moloney, with John, son of Rory, son of Conor, and with his sons: viz., the said John

¹ See *Cathreim Toirdhealbhaigh*.

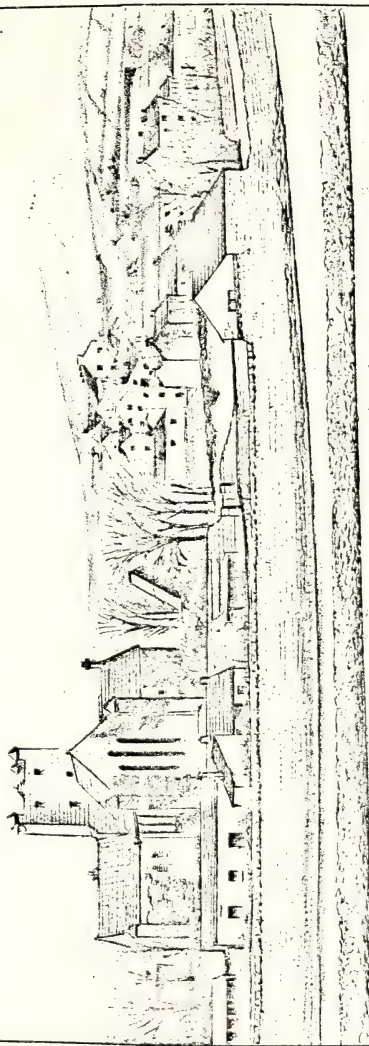
and his sons do give their part of Dura (Dooras) unto Mahone and Grainé in mortgage of three and twenty cows, and Donogh, grandson of Conor, the son of John, to have in the same manner half a quarter of the said land, excepting the fifth part; and that the said John shall have an ounce (of silver) rent accruing to him out of said lands over and above the said mortgage; and that the said Mahone and his sons, or the survivor of them, shall have the said three and twenty cows paid to them at the time of redemption in one whole payment, and the redemption to be made at the bawn of Coolreagh at midsummer. Also Covea and Mahone having come awhile after, received four cows for the said ounce, and the payment given them instead of the said four cows was a milch cow and a brood mare, and the same to be repaid at one time with the said mortgage. And if any difficulty should come upon Doorus aforesaid owing to John, son of Rory, or his children, then Clooncool is to stand in mortgage." The deed then goes on to give the usual power of redemption, and to state that Mahone shall pay the Boroimha, that is, O'Brien's rent, if it should be demanded.

KILNOE PARISH.

Kilnoe cannot possibly have been the designation of the church of this parish. Its very name contradicts such a supposition. From the fact of a holy well, dedicated to St. Mochuille, being found in the neighbourhood, it may be inferred that the church likewise was dedicated to that saint. Very little of its remains exist, but a large graveyard adjoins the ruin. In the townland of Kilgorey (Cill-Ghuaire) is an ancient burial-place no longer used by the people. Another of the same kind called Killana is found at Ballydonahan. Part of the east wall of a castle stands in the townland of Coolreagh East, and the remains of another castle are found at Ballinahinch. In the list of 1580 no allusion is made to either of these

structures, possibly owing to the circumstance that they did not exist at that time. Among the Irish Deeds translated by Hardiman, is one relating to lands in this parish as follows:—

“This is the sum given by the Earl of Thomond to Cumara, son of Sheeda, son of John MacNamara, viz., two marks for one half of Cumara’s part of Clonmoher, and the Earl and his son after him are to enjoy the fee simple of the same for ever from Cumara and from his son ; and the Earl covenants to befriend Cumara, and to protect and to defend him in his rights. These are the witnesses present at the making of this covenant—viz., Mahone Oge, Honor O’Brien, Gilleduff MacTeige, Conor MacGorman, Richard Roe MacMiler, and Rory More. I, Denis O’Duffertain wrote the above at Cúl Riabuig (Coolready), with the consent of both parties, the third day of the month of August.”



KILLALOE.

CHAPTER X.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THOMOND—*continued*.

UI TOIRDHEALBHAIGH.

IN the topographical account of this country by O'Heerin, Ui Toirdhealbhaigh is described as lying about Killaloe; and that it was co-extensive with the parishes of Killaloe, O'Briensbridge, and Kiltenanlea is very probable. It was bounded on the north by Ui Congaile, on the east and south by the Shannon, and on the west by Gleann Omra. In the *Annals of the Four Masters*, it is called Magh Ua Toirdhealbhaigh, that is to say the plain of Turlogh, from whom Brian Boroimhe was eighth in descent. It appears to have been the original patrimony of the O'Briens before they became powerful, and spread themselves over most parts of Thomond, and over various extensive districts in Tipperary, Limerick, and Cork.

KILLALOE PARISH.

Nothing is recorded of St. Molua who gave name to this parish, but of St. Flannán, his disciple and successor, it is stated that he was the first bishop of the place, being promoted to that office about the year 639 after his consecration at Rome. He was the son of that Toirdhealbhach from whom the territory was named; in other words, he was of the family from whom was descended Brian Boroimhe.¹ As regards his successors, before the arrival of the English, Sir James Ware admits that he could only find the names of five—namely, Cormacan O'Muilcaishel, who died in 1019;

¹ December 18th—"Flannan, son of Toirdhealbhach, son of Cathal. He was a confessor of Cill Dalua, in Daleais." *Martyrology of Donegal*.

O'Gernidider, who died in 1055; Teige O'Teige, Comarba of Killaloe, who died in 1083 (*Four Masters*); Teige O'Lonegain, a learned and charitable man who died in 1161; and Donogh O'Brien, fourth in descent from Brian Boromhe, who died in 1164.¹—The *Four Masters* (A.D. 1039), record the death of Cosgrach, son of Aingcadh, successor of Flannan and Brennan, after a well-spent life.

Constantine O'Brien was Bishop of Killaloe in the year 1179; he attended the Council of Lateran. His real name was Consadin, from which the family name of Considine is derived. He was fifth in descent from Brian Boromhe. His death occurred in 1194.²

Dermot O'Conaing succeeded, but in 1195 was deprived and banished from his diocese by Matthew O'Heney, Archbishop of Cashel, acting as Legate of the Pope. In the same year he died of grief in the house of O'Brien's daughter at Cork, and was buried there.³

Charles O'Heney succeeded in 1195; in his time part of the see of Iniscathy, and the whole diocese of Roscrea were added to Killaloe.

Godfrey March was bishop in 1213, but nothing further is known of him.⁴

Conor O'Heney assisted at the Council of Lateran in 1215, but died the following year on his way home.⁵ After his death, King John appointed the bishop of Ferns bishop of Killaloe also. This man whose name was Robert Travers, was a native of Drogheda. His election was confirmed by the royal assent on the 14th of January, 1216, English style. In 1221, he was deprived by James, Penitentiary to Pope Honorius III. and legate of Ireland, but the reason could never be ascertained by Sir James

¹ *Ware's Bishops*. — Ware's Irish Bishops is the chief authority for the following list of the bishops of Killaloe. When information is given from other sources, I shall cite the book from which it is taken.

Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1164.

² *Idem*, A.D. 1194.

³ *Annals of Inisfallen*.

⁴ *Vide Series Episcoporum Ecclesie Catholice*. Ratisbon 1873, by Father Gams.

⁵ *Ann. Four Masters*.

Ware. No other prelate is mentioned by Ware until he relates the appointment of Donald O'Kennedy in 1231; but in the interval between the removal of Travers and the election of Kennedy, Father Gams states that two bishops occupied the see of Killaloe; one of these was Edmond, bishop of Limerick, who succeeded in 1221, and died in 1222, and another whose name is lost, and the date of whose death is unknown.

Donald O'Kennedy, archdeacon of Killaloe, was elected bishop in 1231. He managed the diocese for twenty-one years, and died in the hot summer of 1253. He was buried in the Dominican convent at Limerick.

Isaac O'Cormacain, who had been dean of Killaloe, was restored to the temporalities of that see on the 5th of April, 1253. In 1267, he resigned his bishopric and retired to the monastery of Holy Cross in the county of Tipperary.

King Henry III. issued a *congé d'élire* on the 10th of November 1267, and Mahone O'Hogan who had been dean, was elected bishop of Killaloe. He died in August 1281, and was buried in the convent of the Dominicans at Limerick, as appears in an ancient calendar of that place.

Muireadhach O'Hogan, called by Ware, Matthew O'Hogan, chantor of Killaloe, obtained the bishopric at the close of the year 1281, and had his writ of restitution to the temporalities on the 4th of February, 1282. He governed the diocese for upwards of sixteen years, and died in 1298. He was buried in his own church.

David MacMahone, dean of Killaloe, being elected by the chapter, obtained the royal assent, and was restored to the temporalities on the 22nd of April, 1299. He was consecrated by Stephen O'Brogan Archbishop of Cashel. His death occurred in 1316.

Thomas O'Cormacain, archdeacon of Killaloe, succeeded in 1316, by a lawful election of the dean and chapter. He died in July, 1321, and was buried at Killaloe.

Benedict O'Oscry, dean of Killaloe, was elected and consecrated bishop in 1322. He sat only three years.

David M'Brian, otherwise called David of Emly, from the place of his birth, succeeded by the provision of Pope John XXII. in 1326. He died on the eve of St. Lucia's day, that is on the 12th of December 1342, according to Jeffrey Hogain in his *Annals of Nenagh*.

Thomas O'Hogain, canon of Killaloe, was consecrated in 1343, and died on the 30th of October 1354, five days after which he was buried in the church of the Franciscan Friars at Nenagh, as may be seen in the *Annals of that place*.

Thomas O'Cormacain, archdeacon of Killaloe, obtained the see by the Pope's provision, and was consecrated in 1355. He died in 1387, (in 1382 say the *Four Masters*), and was buried in his own church, in the common burial-place of the bishops.

Matthew M'Grath, dean of Killaloe, was advanced to the see by the provision of Pope Nicholas IV., in 1389, but did not obtain restitution of the temporalities until the 1st of September, 1391. (In the meantime the manor of Galroestown, in the county of Dublin, being part of the possessions of this see, was granted during vacancy to John Griffin, bishop of Leighlin, the bishop of Killaloe, M'Grath being described in the writ of King Richard II. as a mere Irishman, abiding among the Irish enemies and not accountable to law or government.) Bishop M'Grath sat in this see in 1400, but Sir James Ware knows not how long after. He was buried at Limerick in the church of the Dominicans.

Robert de Mulfield, a native of England, and a Cistercian monk of the abbey of Melsa (Meaux), in Yorkshire, succeeded by the provision of Pope Alexander V., on the 9th of September, 1409.

Donagh M'Grath was bishop of Killaloe in 1428, and died in 1429. On the resignation of M'Grath in 1418, Eugene O'Felan was translated from Kilmacduagh. He lived only till 1423.¹

¹ *Episcopal Succession in Ireland*, by Maziere Brady. Rome, 1876. Vol. ii. pp. 115-125.

In 1423, Teige M'Grath succeeded by the provision of Pope Martin V., and was restored to the temporalities by king Henry VI., on the 1st of September, 1431. He had been abbot of the Augustinian Monastery of SS. Peter and Paul at Clare Abbey, near Ennis.¹

Ired O'Lonergan is said to have succeeded, and Ware finds no further account of him.

James O'Connellan was bishop of Killaloe in 1441, and this was all Ware could find relating to him.

Turlogh O'Brien succeeded by Papal provision. He was killed by Brian-an-Chobhlaigh (Brian of the Fleet), son of Donogh O'Brien of Clonroad,² in 1460.

Teige . . . is said to have succeeded, but Ware cannot discover the date of his death.³ In the second year of his consecration he renewed and exemplified the foundation charter of the abbey of Kilmoney, or de Forgio (Clare Abbey) within his own diocese in the county of Clare. Some writers entirely omit this prelate in the succession to the bishopric of Killaloe, and place the three following prelates in the see: John M'Grath, Maurice O'Canasa, Dermot M'Grath. Of these, beyond their bare names, Sir James Ware has nothing to relate.

Mahone O'Gripha died in 1482, and according to the Four Masters, was buried in the monastery of Canon Island, in the Fergus.

Turlogh O'Brien, who succeeded, was a prelate of great account among his people for his liberality and hospitality. He was, however, much more addicted to martial affairs than became his episcopal station.⁴ He died in 1525.⁵ On the 15th of November 1523, Hugh O'Hogan, precentor of Killaloe, as agent of Turlogh the bishop, (that fact being certified before a notary by Donogh O'Flanagan, a priest

¹ Ware. Brady.

² *Ann. Four Masters.*

³ He died on the 18th July, 1461. See *King's Collection*. MS. in Li-

brary of Royal Dublin Society, p. 203.

⁴ Ware.

⁵ *Four Masters.*

of the diocese), presented to the Holy See, a gift of one hundred gold florins.¹

1526. On the nomination of Cardinal Campeggio, James O'Currin, or Coreyn, was nominated bishop in room of Turlogh deceased. O'Currin seems to have held the see till 1542,² but it also appears that a coadjutor bishop or administrator existed all that time, for it is stated by Ware that Richard Hogan, a Franciscan friar, and bishop of Killaloe, was translated by Pope Paul III., on the 16th of June, 1538 or 1539, to Clonmacnoise, after presiding over the see of Killaloe for fourteen years. Brady's account differs slightly from this: he says that on the 16th of June, 1539, Richard Hogan was made bishop of Clonmacnoise and administrator of Killaloe, rendered vacant by the death of Turlogh O'Brien.

1542. James Currin resigned, and Dermot O'Brien, natural son of the King of Thomond, was appointed by the Holy See to manage the diocese as administrator. His age was only twenty-two, and he was to receive the income arising from it till he should attain his twenty-seventh year. A dispensation was granted to him on account of his youth.³

On the 25th of June, 1554, upon the recommendation of Cardinal Carpenis, Turlogh O'Brien, dean of Kilmacduagh, was appointed to the see of Killaloe, for some time vacant by the death of Currin, who had been formerly bishop. It is observable that no mention is made in this provision of the name of Cornelius O'Dea, who had been appointed by Henry VIII. in 1546.⁴

The death of Turlogh O'Brien is recorded by the Four Masters under the year 1569; and on the 10th of January, 1570-71, a successor was named in his stead in the person of Malachy O'Molony. His name was put before the Holy See by Cardinal Morono, who represented him as of

¹ Brady.

² *Idem.*

³ *Idem.*

⁴ Brady.—Anthony Wood says that Turlogh O'Brien was educated at Oxford.—*Athen. : Oxon.* I, p. 603.

noble birth, and a priest of the province of Cashel. He governed the diocese for a period of five years only; then he was translated to Kilmacduagh.¹ He was arrested by the English at Gort, and thence conducted on foot as a prisoner to the Castle of Limerick. He was rescued from the gaol by his cousin-german, and in the garb of a peasant wandered through Clare, performing his episcopal duties. Finally, in 1603, he died at Moynoe, in the house of Conor MacBrody.²

On the 22nd of August 1576, upon the recommendation of Cardinal Alciato, Brother Cornelius Ryan, of the Friars Minors, was named bishop of Killaloe, in succession to Malachy O'Molony. He was prohibited from the exercise of episcopal functions in any other diocese, under pain of suspension *ipso facto*. He was also forbidden to be absent from his see for a longer term than three months in any one year. Frequent mention is made of Bishop Ryan in the English State Papers. On the 30th of March, 1579, Lord Justice Drury encloses to the English Privy Council a statement that Conogher O'Mulrian bishop of Killaloe, and O'Gallagher bishop of Killala, are at Lisbon, with a well appointed ship under command of Stukely, and with 300 soldiers beside. On the 27th of September, 1580, the Commons of Lixnaw sent a despatch to Her Majesty's Attorney and Recorder at Limerick, announcing the presence of Friar Matheus Oviedo, Commissarius Apostolicus, and of Daniel Ryan's son, the bishop of Killaloe. In 1582, on the 26th of November, Sir W. Sentleger writes from Cork to inform the Queen that Desmond has sent the bishop of Killaloe and one Purcell, the chanter of Limerick, to Spain to hasten the foreigners over. On the 20th of April 1583, Nicholas Nangle makes a statement at Limerick that Conogher O'Mulrian pre-

¹ Brady.

² *Propugnaculum Catholicæ Veritatis*. In this book it is stated that another Molony (Donogh), was Vicar-

General of the diocese of Killaloe at this time. He died in prison at Dublin in 1601.

tended bishop of Killaloe, and Robert Lacy pretended chancellor of Limerick, are bringing help to Desmond. On the 11th of January, 1584, Dermot M'Donnell declares that the usurped bishop of Killaloe has another great ship on the west coast. Fenton, alarmed by these tidings, writes from Dublin to Burghley, on the 21st January 1585, telling him to intercept the supposed bishop of Killaloe and William Nugent, who are said to have arrived from Rome.¹ Bishop Ryan was a bitter opponent of Elizabeth, and a frequent correspondent of the Court of Rome. Many of his letters, written in Latin, have been printed from the Vatican archives, and there are several unpublished letters of his, signed Cornelius Laonensis, in the English State Paper Office. He died at Lisbon in 1616, according to O'Sullivan.²

1617-1630. Killaloe was under vicars, Malachy Quealy being Vicar Apostolic from 1622 to 1630, when he became archbishop of Tuam.

John O'Molony, first of that name, was appointed to the see of Killaloe on the 12th of August, 1630. He had been a priest of the diocese and also prior of the Benedictine monastery of Arran.

In the November of the previous year Richard Arthur, bishop of Limerick, had written to Rome recommending that Malachy O'Quealy, then Vicar Apostolic of the Diocese of Killaloe, should be appointed to that see on the ground that he was a man eminently fitted for the mitre, that he was a native of the diocese, and a man of high birth. In his letter, Bishop Arthur further advised that the claims of John O'Molony to the vacant bishopric should not be entertained as against O'Quealy, for the reason that O'Molony had untruly represented himself as a blood relation of the late Bishop Malachy O'Molony and of the head of his name, Dermot O'Molony, whereas he was in reality in no way allied by blood to

¹ *State Papers Rolls MSS.*, London, cited by Brady.

² Brady.

those, being a man of comparatively humble birth. In addition to the recommendation of the bishop of Limerick, another letter had been previously forwarded to Rome, signed by the principal gentlemen of Clare, and urging the claims of O'Quealy to the see of Killaloe. In spite of these and another favourable report from Walsh, archbishop of Cashel, O'Molony was promoted to the government of the diocese. O'Quealy, however, was consoled by having bestowed upon him in the following year the archbishopric of Tuam.¹ In 1642, Bishop O'Molony assisted at the consecration of the bishop of Clonfert.² He was amongst the prelates who affixed their signature to the manifesto denouncing Ormond for his treachery to the cause of the Confederated Catholics. He raised a troop of soldiers, and appointed a meeting at Quin. Ormond sent Edward Wogan against them. The party was dispersed, the bishop taken prisoner, and he would have been put to death had not Ormond saved him. On this occasion Ormond laid hands on a sum of money amounting to £1,400, which the bishop had hidden away in sacks of wool.³ O'Molony was one of the nine Irish bishops who were resident in their sees in 1649,⁴ and he died in Ireland after that date.⁵ In the topographical part of this work, under the head of the parish of Kilmihill, will be found a reference to this prelate.

1655 to 1671. The see was under Vicars during this period. On the 3rd of August, 1655, the memorial of Donogh Harty to be made Vicar Apostolic was read in the Propaganda. In 1666, John de Burgo appears as Vicar Apostolic of Cashel and Killaloe. In 1668, Donogh Harty again appears as Vicar Apostolic of the last named diocese.⁶

1671. John O'Molony, second of that name, was the

¹ *Rise and Fall of the Irish Franciscan Monasteries*, by Rev. C. P. Meehan. Dublin, 1877; p. 344.

² *Idem.*

³ Carte. Apud Lenihan, *History of Limerick*, p. 168.

⁴ Brady.

⁵ *Idem.*

⁶ *Idem.*

second son of John O'Molony of Kiltanon,¹ and was born in the year 1617. He was a Doctor of the Sorbonne, and just before his appointment to the see of Killaloe had been Canon of Rouen in France. He was named bishop by the Propaganda in May 1671, in conformity with the wishes of the people of the diocese, who had, in 1658, supplicated the Pope to make him their bishop, and with the desire of the Council of Dublin to the same effect, as expressed in 1670. His qualifications for the office were set forth in various testimonials from the University of Paris and from several French bishops and archbishops. He was described as the man best qualified for the bishopric, because he owned ecclesiastical benefices sufficient not alone for his own maintenance but also to help the poor. After his nomination he delayed coming over to Ireland on account of his dread of Ormond, and because he was then engaged in the work of founding a college for the education of Irish priests at Paris; he was peremptorily ordered by the papal Nuncio to repair to his diocese at once. Soon afterwards (in 1673), he was deputed by the other Irish bishops to visit France, and endeavour to persuade the French King and his Minister to establish the Irish Ecclesiastical College. He was successful; in a few years after, the seminary was opened, being endowed by the bishop of Killaloe, and he is justly recognised as its founder. It was probably on some errand connected with his college that he had again to visit Paris, since, in 1675, the Propaganda gave him leave of absence for six months to go there on urgent private affairs. From a letter of Dr. Brennan, archbishop of Cashel, dated 12th September 1680, we learn that the bishop of Killaloe "was not then in his own district, being in strict conceal-

¹ The bishop's elder brother, James, had a son of the same name who served in King James' Army, Vide *King James' Army List*, by

Dalton, vol. ii., p. 698, and afterwards in that of William. Vide Burke's *Landed Gentry of Ireland*.

ment, and justly so, for our enemies bear him great ill-will, and speak violently against him." He fled to France soon afterwards, as in 1682 he is found acting as coadjutor to the bishop of Rouen. In 1689 he was named bishop of Limerick by Pope Innocent XI., retaining Killaloe in administration. He did not remain long in Limerick, being forced again to fly to France. There, in the Sulpician house at Issy, near Paris, he died on the 3rd of September, 1702, in the 85th year of his age. In the side wall of the Irish College, Paris, is inserted a marble slab, transferred from the Lombards, which bears a latin inscription setting forth the principal events of his life.¹

1702 to 1713. The see was under Vicars Apostolic.

1713. By decree of the Propaganda, dated June 30th of this year, Eustace Brown was nominated bishop, and on the 16th of August following was consecrated in Villa Domus Fontis, by Christopher Butler, archbishop of Cashel, assisted by Donogh M'Carthy, bishop of Cork, and two other dignitaries. On the 4th of October, 1723, the archbishop of Cashel was appointed administrator of Killaloe, Dr. Brown having been suspended from his functions, and having been afterwards imprisoned by the heretics. In 1724, "*fù deputato il proprio vescovo*," which must mean that he was again restored to his diocese.

1729. On the 25th of September, Sylvester Lloyd was named bishop. In 1733 he was living at Brussels in very bad health, and was ordered to visit Spa by his medical advisers. In 1739 he was translated to Waterford and Lismore, and, by brief dated 14th August, in the same year, Patrick MacDonogh was named bishop of Killaloe in

¹ Brady's *Episcopal Succession in Ireland*.—*Collections of Irish Church History; Irish Bishops*, by Rev. D. M'Carthy, D.D. Dublin, 1874, vol. ii., part 2, p. 88-92: The inscription on O'Molony's tomb is given in Lenihan's *History of Limerick*, p.

220. Bishop O'Molony founded six bursaries in the College for Clare families. His collateral descendant, Mr. James B. Molony, Solicitor, of Ennis, possesses an attested copy of his will.

his stead. The tenure of Dr. MacDonogh was only for four years, as we find that his successor, William O'Meara, was appointed by Papal brief on the 2nd of December, 1743. Dr. O'Meara managed the diocese for nine years.

1752. Patrick O'Naghten was appointed by brief of 12th May 1752, when he was over 56 years of age. He was a native of Connaught, and was recommended for Killaloe by the Papal Nuncio at Brussels. He had presided for sixteen years over the College of Douay, to which he was a liberal benefactor, being a very rich man.¹

1752. It would appear that O'Naghten refused to accept the bishopric, as we find, that in December of this same year, Nicholas Madgett, D.D., was nominated, by brief, to the see of Killaloe. He had been formerly president of the college of St. Barbara at Paris, and in 1752 had been Vicar-General of Ardfert. He was appointed bishop of Ardfert and Aghadoe on the 23rd of February 1753, and William O'Meara, bishop of that diocese, was transferred, by brief, to Killaloe in his stead.²

1765. By brief of the 5th of June, Michael Peter Mac Mahon, a Dominican Friar, was named prelate of the see of Killaloe. He was a native of the diocese of Limerick, having been born there in the year 1720. His consecration took place on the 4th of August, James Butler archbishop of Cashel being the celebrant, aided by Thomas de Burgo bishop of Ossory, and by Daniel O'Kearney bishop of Limerick. Dr. MacMahon died at Limerick in February, 1807.³

1807. James O'Shaughnessy was consecrated coadjutor bishop, with right of succession in 1798, and on the death of Dr. MacMahon he succeeded in this year. His death occurred in 1828.

1829. In 1819, Patrick MacMahon, who had been edu-

¹ Brady.—Dr. M'Carthy—*ut supra*.

² Whether the William O'Meara mentioned above under the date of 1743 is the same as the O'Meara here

named is uncertain, the references to the subject, made in the work of Maziere Brady, being very concise.

³ Brady.

cated at Nantes, and who had been Vicar-General and Dean of Killaloe, was nominated by the Propaganda, bishop of Fesse in *partibus infidelium*, and coadjutor bishop of Killaloe, with right of succession. On the death of Dr. O'Shaughnessy in 1828, he assumed the management of the diocese. He died at Wellpark near Quin, on the 7th of June, 1836.

1836. Patrick Kennedy succeeded Dr. MacMahon, and managed the diocese till 1851, in which year he died and was succeeded by Daniel Vaughan, Vicar Capitular and parish priest of Nenagh. He was elected on the 24th of March, and consecrated on the 8th of June, 1851. He died in July, 1859, aged 69 years.

1859. Michael Flannery succeeded. He was born on the 17th May, 1818. He had been professor of Moral Theology at All Hallows College, had been Vicar-General of Killaloe from 1852 to 1859. He was consecrated bishop of Tiberopolis and coadjutor bishop of Killaloe on the 5th of September, 1858. After exercising the functions of a bishop for a few years, he withdrew from his diocese, leaving its management to coadjutor bishops.

1865. On the 24th of April, Nicholas Power, who had been parish priest of Killaloe and Vicar-General, was appointed coadjutor with right of succession, and bishop of Saretta in *partibus*. He was consecrated on the 25th of June, 1865, and died in 1871, soon after his return home from the General Council of the Vatican.

1871. On the 21st of November of this year, James Ryan, parish priest of Nenagh and Vicar-General, was nominated coadjutor bishop of Killaloe, with the right of succession, and was also named bishop of Echinus in *partibus*. His consecration took place on the 4th of February, 1872.¹ He died in 1889.

1890. Thomas MacRedmond was consecrated bishop of Killaloe on the 12th day of January of this year. At

¹ Brady.

the time of his appointment he was parish priest of Killaloe, and had been previously, for several years, principal of the Diocesan College at Ennis.

I shall now give a list of the Protestant bishops of Killaloe, taken from Ware and from other sources :—

1546-1555. Cornelius O'Dea was appointed bishop of Killaloe by King Heny VIII. in July 1546, and by royal command was consecrated by his metropolitan. He had been previously chaplain to Murrough Earl of Thomond. He presided over the diocese for about nine years.

1570-1612. Murtoigh O'Brien-Arra was appointed bishop by letters patent of Elizabeth, dated 15th of May, 1570, and had his writ of restitution to the temporalities the same day. He received the profits of the see for six years before his consecration, but being at last consecrated, he sat about thirty-six years afterwards. He died on the last day of April, 1613, having voluntarily resigned a year before.

1612-1632. John Rider was born at Carrington in Cheshire, and educated at Jesus College Oxford. He was consecrated bishop on the 12th of January, 1612, and he died on the 12th of November 1632, at Killaloe, where he was buried in St. Flannan's church. In this prelate's time, King James I., by an order to the Lord Deputy and Lord Chancellor, dated 26th February, 1619, commanded his letters patent to issue, granting to the see 21 quarters or plowlands in the county of Clare, commonly known by the name of Termon I. Grady *alias* Tomgraney,¹ and ordered that the bishop should renew his patent with the addition of the said lands, and of such other lands as he should recover in right of his bishopric.²

1633-1646. Lewis Jones was born in Wales. He was advanced to this see from the deanery of Cashel by letters

¹ Termon-ui-Grada was the church and parish of Moynoe. According to the *Book of Distributions*, the whole parish of Moynoe belonged to the bishop of Killaloe, and it was con-

firmed to him by the Act of Settlement in 1658.

² In a subsequent part of this work will be found a report on the state of the diocese by this prelate.

patent of Charles I. He died at Dublin in 1646, in the 104th year of his age, and was buried at St. Werburgh's church. He was called the vivacious bishop of Killaloe, and married a young wife after he was three score years old.

1647-1650. Edward Parry, a native of Newry, was consecrated bishop of Killaloe in 1647. He died at Dublin, of the plague in 1650, and was buried at St. Audeon's church.

1660-1669. Edward Worth was a native of the county of Cork, and was advanced to this see by letters patent of Charles II., dated 1660; he had his consecration and writ of restitution to the temporalities on the same day, with a retrospective clause as to the mesne profits from the death of Bishop Parry. He died at Hackney near London, in 1669, and was buried in the church of St. Mildred in London. He founded an hospital in the south suburbs of the city of Cork, called St. Stephen's or the Blue Coat Hospital, for the support and education of poor boys, and endowed it with lands for its maintenance.

1669-1674. Daniel Witter was chaplain of James duke of Ormond. He became bishop of Killaloe in 1669, and died in 1674. By his will he bequeathed his stock, books, and furniture, to be sold for the use of the church of Killaloe, to buy a silver flagon for the altar, and to procure the Commandments, Creed, Lord's Prayer, &c., to be hung up in the church.

1675-1692. John Roan, a Welshman, was appointed bishop by letters patent in 1675. He died in 1692 at his episcopal house near Killaloe, and was buried at the east end of the cathedral. His tomb bears the following inscription: "Hic jacet corpus Joannis Roan, S.S. Theologiae Doctoris, Laonensis Episcopi, qui obiit 5^o die Septembris, A.D. 1692."

1693-1695. Henry Rider was born at Paris, and was educated at Westminster School. He was consecrated in 1693, and died at Dublin in 1695.

1695-1713. Thomas Lindsay, D.D. was born and educated at Blandford in Dorsetshire. He was translated from Killaloe to Raphoe in 1713, and was subsequently raised to the archbishopric of Armagh.

1713, 1714. Sir Thomas Vesey was son of archbishop Vesey of Tuam, and was born at Cork when his father was dean there. From Killaloe he was promoted to Ossory.

1714-1716. Nicholas Foster, senior Fellow of Trinity College Dublin, was translated from Killaloe to Raphoe.

1716-1739. Charles Carr, M.A. was chaplain of the Irish House of Commons before he became bishop of Killaloe. He died in Dublin in 1739.

1740. Joseph Storey, M.A., was educated at Edinburgh. He became chaplain to the House of Commons in 1734, then dean of Ferns, afterwards in 1740 bishop of Killaloe, and finally bishop of Kilmore in 1742.

1742. John Ryder, D.D., was educated at Cambridge. In 1743 he was translated from this see to that of Down and Connor, and subsequently promoted to Tuam.

1743. Jemmett Browne, dean of Ross, præcentor of Cork, and previously the holder of several benefices in succession, was named bishop of this diocese in 1743. He only held it two years, was transferred in succession to Dromore, to Cork, to Elphin, and to Tuam.

1745. Richard Chenevix, D.D., was descended from a French family and was educated at Cambridge. He was chaplain to the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Lieutenant. In 1746 he was promoted from Killaloe to Waterford and Lismore.¹

1746. Nicholas Synge, D.D., second son of Edward, archbishop of Tuam, and brother of Edward, bishop of Elphin. He was the fifth and last prelate of an episcopal

¹The frequency of the changes of these prelates from one see to another shows that their aim was not so much the salvation of souls as the advancement of their own pecuniary interests.

The manner too in which they alienated the church lands to their sons and other relatives proves how carefully they looked after the things of this world.

family, being the grand-nephew, grandson, and brother of a bishop, himself a bishop, and an archbishop's son. In 1753 Killfenora was united to Killaloe. Bishop Synge died in 1771, and was buried at Dublin.

1771. Robert Fowler, D.D., educated at Cambridge. In 1779 he was advanced from Killaloe to the see of Dublin.

1779. George Chinnery, LL.D., dean of Cork. His bodily infirmities were great. After one year at Killaloe, he was sent to Clóyne, where he died almost immediately afterwards.

1780. Thomas Barnard, D.D., eldest son of the bishop of Derry, was for fourteen years prelate of Killaloe, from whence he was advanced to Limerick. The reader of Boswell's *Life of Johnson* will recognise in him the friend of Burke, Reynolds, Goldsmith, and Johnson.

1794. Hon. William Knox, D.D., fourth son of Thomas, first Viscount Northland, and chaplain to the House of Commons, held the see of Killaloe for nine years and was then translated to Derry.

1803. Hon. Charles Dalrymple Lyndsay, D.D., son of the Earl of Balcarras, came to Ireland as private secretary to the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant, and was appointed to this see, but in the year following he abandoned it for a better, that of Kildare.

1804. Nathaniel Alexander, D.D., Cambridge, nephew of the Earl of Caledon, came from Clonfert to Killaloe, but did not remain even as long as his predecessor, since he got promoted in the course of the same year to Down and Connor; he subsequently went to Meath.

1804. The Right Hon. Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham Loftus, second son of the Marquess of Ely, præcentor of Cashel, succeeded. In 1820 he was translated to Ferns, and thence to Clogher.

1820. Richard Mant, D.D., Oxford, was domestic chaplain to the archbishop of Canterbury. In 1823 he was advanced from this see to that of Down and Connor.

1823. Alexander Arbuthnot, D.D., dean of Cloyne, succeeded. He died at Killaloe in 1828, aged 59.

1828. Hon. Richard Ponsonby, D.D., third son of Lord Ponsonby, was dean of St. Patrick's before he was promoted to this see. He held Killaloe only for three years and was then removed to Derry.

1831. Hon. Edmund Knox, D.D., seventh son of Thomas, first Viscount Northland, and brother of a former bishop of Killaloe, was appointed. In four years afterwards he obtained the see of Limerick. Just at the time Killaloe became thus vacant it was added to the dioceses of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, and Dr. Butson appointed bishop of the whole. He held them for two years only, and died in 1836.

1836. Stephen Creaghe Sandes, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, succeeded. In 1839 he was translated to Cashel.

1839. Hon. Ludlow Tonson, D.D., eighth son of William first Lord Riversdale. He died at Killaloe in 1862, and was succeeded by William FitzGerald, previously bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.¹ He died at Killaloe in the year 1883, and was succeeded by the Ven. William B. Chester, archdeacon of the diocese, consecrated bishop on the 24th of February, 1884.

A church existed at Killaloe from the date of the foundation of Christianity. It was renewed from time to time,² and in 1160 the present cathedral was erected by Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick. It is a plain building, with a low central tower, and a fine east window. In a corner of the nave is a doorway of greater antiquity. By some authorities it is said to have belonged to the church erected by Brian Boroimhe. Others believe it to be the tomb of Murrough his son. It is built into the wall and closed up at the back. Its ornamentation, closely

¹ Ware. *Bishops*. — Cotton *Fasts Ecclesie Hibernice*, vol. i., p. 469, &c.

² A.D. 1012. — The great church of Killaloe was built by Brian Boroimhe Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 90.

resembling that of Cormac's chapel at Cashel, is of a highly elaborate character. In the recess which it forms is found a flag with an ancient Irish cross inscribed, supposed to cover the remains of Turlogh, grandson of Brian. There is much reason to regret that more care has not been employed in dealing with the interior of the cathedral of Killaloe. The walls are covered with stucco, which without doubt, conceals many characteristic features of the early workmanship; the chancel arch is closed up by an unsightly organ loft or gallery; one of the transepts is wholly closed up and converted into a vestry, and the level of the floor is several feet higher than it was in the olden time. No ancient tomb or monument of any interest, save the one above referred to, is to be found in the church.

About a furlong from the cathedral, on a small island in the Shannon, is seen a little ruined church, evidently of very great antiquity. Petrie conjectured that it was the original church of St. Molua.¹

Immediately on the north side of the cathedral stands a stone-roofed church or *duirtheach*, not unlike St. Columbkille's house at Kells, or St. Kevin's kitchen at Glendalough. It measures on the outside 36 feet 4 inches in length, and 25 in breadth. In the west end is a door, rounded at top, and ornamented in the style called Irish Romanesque architecture. The roof is very sharp and entirely of stone. Attached to the east end of the *duirteach* must have stood another building, because on the east gable is seen the marks left by the roof of a structure of somewhat smaller size. Some think it was the choir, and others that it was an edifice of much greater antiquity than that which now remains.²

On the summit of the hill, above the bridge of Killaloe,

¹ Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 281.

² Petrie conjectures that the building under consideration was erected by

St. Flannan. See his description of it in his work on the *Irish Round Towers*, p. 281.

and almost on the site now occupied by the Catholic church and by the neighbouring houses, stood the royal palace of Kincora. It is needless to say that no vestige of it remains to our time. It must have extended from the church to the edge of the hill over the Shannon, because its name signifies the "Head of the Weir." It was first erected by Brian Boroimhe, and for a century it continued to be the chief place of residence of his descendants. The poet MacLiag describes how he happened to be at Ceann Coradh on one occasion when Brian's tribute of cows from Leinster and Ulster was being driven home; that he went out from the Court to look at them, and that he returned again and said to Brian "Here comes Erin's tribute of cows to thee," whereupon MacLiag gave the name of Boroimhe to the town and plain—a name signifying a multitude of cows either paid as tribute by, or carried off as prey from an enemy. It is not unlikely that Brian himself received the name of Boroimhe, or of the "Tribute of cows" for the first time on this occasion. MacLiag then proceeds to give an account of the numbers of cattle and of other articles of consumption sent in as tribute to Kincora. If that recital had not been confirmed by the positive statement of other authorities of unimpeachable authenticity it would be scarcely credible. For instance, the Danes of Dublin supplied one hundred and fifty butts of wine; Burren and Corcomroe, 2,000 cattle, 1,000 sheep, and 1,000 cloaks; Corcabaskin East and West, 2,000 head of cattle. He then describes the order in which royal and noble guests of Brian sat around him at table in the great hall of the palace. A description of the similar ceremonial, as it had previously existed in the royal palace of Tara while that place continued to be the residence of the kings of Ireland, is given from earlier sources, and it fully confirms MacLiag's picture.¹ Brian himself, we are told, sat at

¹ See Petrie's *Antiquities of Tara Hill* in vol. xvii. of *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*.

the head, with the king of Connaught on his right hand, and the king of West Ulster on his left; the king of Tir-Eoghan opposite to him. At the door, on the side nearest to Brian, was placed the king of Leinster; and on the further side Donogh, the monarch's son. Seated beside Malachy, king of Meath, Murrogh, the eldest son of Brian, sat with his back to his father, with Aengus, the son of Carrach, a valiant prince of Meath, on his right hand and the king of Tir-Conaill on his left. This position of Murrogh would seem to imply that Brian occupied a chair elevated above the other seats in the hall. Teige, son of the monarch, sat with Teige O'Kelly, king of Ui Maine, at the end or side opposite to the door, at Brian's right hand; and Maelruanaigh, chief of the Ui Fiachra, in South Connaught, sat on Teige's right hand.¹ In the *Annals of the Four Masters* and other records, several references are made to the palace of Ceann-Coradh, and to the town and church of Killaloe. These I shall give here:—

"A.D. 1011. Many fortresses were erected by Brian; among these the Caher of Ceann-Coradh.—*Four Masters*.

A.D. 1012. MacMaine, son of Cosgrach, Coarb of Killaloe, died.

A.D. 1016. The Connaughtmen plundered and demolished Ceann Coradh and Killaloe.—*Idem*.

A.D. 1028. Teige, son of Eochaidh, Airchinneach of Killaloe, died.—*Idem*.

A.D. 1065. Murrogh, son of Donogh O'Brien, stormed the palace of Turlogh O'Brien at Ceann-Coradh, and slew many people.—*Ann. Inisfallen*.

A.D. 1061. An army was led by Hugh O'Connor (Ghabhearnaigh) to Ceann-Coradh, and he demolished the fortress and weir, and destroyed the enclosing wall of the well, and eat its two salmons, and also burned Killaloe.—*Four Masters*.

¹ See MacLiag's Poem; Library of the Royal Irish Academy, as quoted by O'Curry in his *Lectures on the*

Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish, vol. ii., Lecture 6, p. 120.

A.D. 1080. Killaloe was burned.—*Ann. Inisfallen.*

A.D. 1084. Killaloe, Tomgraney, and Moynoe were burned by the Connaughtmen.—*Four Masters.*

A.D. 1086. Turlogh O'Brien, king of Ireland, died at Ceann-Coradh, and was buried at Killaloe.—*Idem.* and *Ann. Inisfallen.*

A.D. 1088. Donald, son of MacLoghlen, king of Ireland, broke down and demolished Ceann-Coradh.—*Four Masters.*

A.D. 1096. Ceann-Coradh was rebuilt by Murtogh O'Brien.—*Idem.*

A.D. 1107. Ceann-Coradh was ruined by lightning immediately after Easter in this year, and sixty puncheons of mead and beer destroyed.—*Idem.*

A.D. 1116. Killaloe, with its church was burned by Turlogh O'Connor. He levelled Boromha,¹ burned Ceann-Coradh, and killed many persons. He took many cows and prisoners, but these latter he restored to God and St. Flannán. In two years afterwards he hurled Ceann-Coradh into the Shannon 'both stone and wood.'—*Idem.*

A.D. 1125. Kennedy O'Conaing Airchinneach of Killaloe died.—*Idem.*

A.D. 1141. Killaloe was burned.—*Idem.*

A.D. 1154. Killaloe was burned.—*Idem.*

A.D. 1160. Ceann-Coradh was burned.—*Idem.*

A.D. 1170. The O'Kellys of Ui Maine destroyed the wooden bridge, and burned the church.—*Four Mast.: Ann. Inisfallen.*

A.D. 1559. Donogh Oge, son of Donogh, son of Nicholas O'Grady, archdeacon of Killaloe, died. He was a lord in church and state.—*Ann. Four Masters."*

About a mile northwards from Killaloe, and rising over

¹This place is now called Bael Boromha. It is an earthen fort situated near the margin of the Shannon, about one mile north of the town of Killaloe. According to local tradition, Brian Boromha's stables ex-

tended from Kincora to Beal-Boromha, but no remains are now visible except some of the ramparts of Beal Boromha. — J. O'Donovan's note *Ann. Four Mast.*

the road as you go towards Tomgraney is the rocky mountain of Cragliath, far famed, in Irish story, and well known as the habitation of Aoibheal, the banshee of Munster and of the Dalcassians. Her palace is shown in a wild glen of the mountain, from which rises a peak forty feet high, and most romantic in appearance. A well, called after the fairy, springs from the side of the hill. She has been celebrated in verse by several Irish poets. In Cragliath also is found the site of Grianán Lachtna, which according to the *Annals of the MacBruodins*, was built as a place of residence by Lachtna, the brother of Brian Boróimhe in 953. It is well called Grianán (the sunny) from its southern site and from the noble prospect it commands. In the northern part of the townland of Cragliath is a field called Park-na-neach (of the horses) where, it is said, Brian Boróimhe kept his horses. Only one castle existed in the parish, namely, that of Killaloe, long since demolished, and owned in 1580 by Donogh MacNamara.

KILTENANLEA PARISH.

In the Irish language this parish is called Cill-t'Seanain Liath, that is of St. Senán, the hoary. He is supposed to be a different person from St. Senán of Iniscathy, and the tradition of the country makes him a brother of St. Mochuille. His festival is still kept in the parish on the 8th of March, the very day on which, according to the *Martyrology of Donegal* the festival of St. Senán of Iniscathy is celebrated. Kiltenanlea church is in a tolerable state of preservation, but being of a comparatively modern construction, and resembling so many other buildings of the same character, it does not demand particular description. It has a large graveyard attached. About two hundred yards away there is a holy well dedicated to St. Senán Liath, and greatly frequented by pious people from the country around. A pattern was formerly held there on the 8th of March, but

it was removed to the village of Clonlara. In the townland of Gurrane is found the ruins of an ancient church named Tampul Mochuille. At Cappavilla, is a holy well, also dedicated to St. Mochuille. This saint is supposed to be the same who gave the veil to St. Bridget.¹ A castle situated on the townland of Rineroe, and called Donass² castle, belonged in 1580 to Shane-ne-geytagh MacNamara. The castle of Coolisteige was the property, in the same year, of Donald Roe MacNamara; and that of Neadanury (now Newtown), of Teige Oge MacNamara.

O'BRIEN'S BRIDGE PARISH.

Who the patron saint of this parish was I cannot ascertain. There is a graveyard at Fahybeg, and another at Ross. Two castles stood in the parish, that of O'Brien's Bridge, now entirely gone, but inhabited in 1580 by Murtagh O'Brien, Baron of Inchiquin; and Aherinagh, still remaining in a tolerable state of preservation, and belonging in the same year to Donogh, the son of Conor MacNamara. The *Annals of the Four Masters*, state, that the bridge here was built in 1506, by Turlogh, son of Teige, son of Turlogh; by Donald, his brother, and by the bishops of Killaloe and Kilfenora.

¹ See O'Hanlon's *Lives of the Irish Saints*, vol. ii, p. 60.

² Anciently the name of Doonass

was Eas Danainne, *i.e.*, Danaan's cataract.—*Ann. Four Mast.*, ad A.D. 1124.

CHAPTER XI.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THOMOND—*continued.*

TRADRAIGHE.

AN ancient story quoted by O'Curry¹ gives the origin of the name of this district. It is to the effect that Cas, from whom the Dal Cais derive their distinctive race name, was the son of Conall of "the swift steeds" who was contemporary with the monarch Crimthann, A.D. 379. Cas had twelve sons, and from these were descended the various Dalcassian tribes. The twelfth son was Lugaidh Delbaeth, or Lugaidh "the fire producer." He had six sons, and one daughter whose name was Aefí. The "fire producer" had received a large territory from his father, and in time gave his daughter in marriage to Trad, son of Tassach, who was a kingly chief and Druid, but one who owned little land. After some time Trad found himself the father of a numerous family and possessing only a small provision for their support. He prompted his wife to ask more land from her father. Lugaidh acceded to her request, and bestowed upon her husband the territory that he himself had got from his own father. From the name of the new owner the district was designated Tradraighe, a name which it has preserved ever since. This is the legend, but how far it is deserving of credit Professor O'Curry does not say. The territory of Tradraighe comprised some of the richest land in Ireland. In very early times it appears to have belonged to a branch of the O'Neills from the north. Their place of residence cannot be identified.² The name of these O'Neills wholly disappears from history, and the next thing we find in connection with Tradraighe is its occu-

¹ *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*.—Lecture 10, Vol. ii., p. 220.

² See O'Heerin's *Topographical Description*.

pation, under a pretended grant from Brian Roe O'Brien, and from King Edward I., by the Englishman de Clare, who built the castle of Bunratty, at the south-eastern point of the district, in the year 1277.¹ His son was driven out by the O'Briens and Mac Namaras, and Tradraighe fell to the share of the latter named family, certain portions of it being also occupied by the Mac Clancys, Mac Inerneys, Mulconerys, and others. Its chieftain was Mac Namara, Lord of West Clanculein, but O'Brien, as king of Thomond, was its Lord paramount.

Some ancient Deeds of Mortgage of lands situated in Tradraighe have come down to our time; I shall here transcribe them for the information of the reader. The first is published in O'Halloran's *History of Ireland*, and purports to be of the date of the year 1251.²

"In the name of God. Amen. This is the agreement of Dermot and John Oge, sons of David Cregan, relative to a mortgage they have from the heirs of Donogh, son of Aodh Boy Mac Namara.³ They assign to John, son of Aodh Mac Namara and his heirs, their right of pasturage for thirteen milch cows, on the lands of Leacan (now Corlack) and on half the lands of Corca-an-Cluy (part of the townland of Clonmoney), and the said John, son of Aodh, gave the said Dermot Cregan one sow on condition of getting possession of said lands. It shall not be in the power of Dermot to redeem said lands without the consent of John, son of Aodh, and that redemption is to be on the feast of St. John the Baptist in any year after the first year. Said

¹ Magrath's *Wars of Thomond*.—De Clare brought with him several followers, amongst whom he distributed the territory of Tradraighe. He placed his brother-in-law, Fitzmaurice, at Rathlahine; de Ailoun at Cathyrnaohim; Bagot at Rineanna; Peppard at Carrigerry; Kingsat at Ballymarkahan; Russell at Urlan; Fleming at Clenagh; St. Allan at Ballygirreen; Hiwys at Newmarket; de Leyudperun at Carrigoran; de In-

terberg at Ballysallagh; Fanyng at Ballymacnevin; Rochford at Kennadonwil; Tumberlach at Rathcorcran; Mailor at Ballycorneely; Tuke at Clonloghan. Many others of de Clare's tenants are named. See *Calendar of State Papers, Ireland*, No. 459.

² O'Halloran, Vol. i., p. 211.

³ Aodh Boy Mac Namara. A subdenomination of the townland of Bunratty, is still called Gurtuadhboy.

Dermot doth also assign to said John, son of Aodh, his title to Lisbroc,¹ and to one-half of Smith's island at whatever time he redeems this mortgage, nor shall any other person have power to mortgage it for any other sum. The witnesses to this contract are God in the first place, and Conor Neylan; Conor, son of John Mac Namara; Ruan, son of Teige, son of John Mac Namara; and Conor Mac Clancy. Moreover, the said John, son of Aodh, has paid to Murtagh Considine twenty ounces of refined gold to release the mortgage he had on John Oge Cregan's inheritance in the lands of Tullyvarraga, to say three months' liberty of ploughing in each year on that part called Tullaporein, one day and a half ditto ditto in Corlack, half the lea ground of Smith's island, and two-thirds of its pasturage liberty to build a house with bog and commonage, etc. It shall not be in the power of any one to redeem said lands from John, son of Aodh, but John Oge Cregan himself, and the payment thereof is to be made in coined silver or dry stock, and the said John, son of Aodh, shall possess the said lands an entire year after such payment, said lands to pay two bons (groats) crown rent, and a reserved rent of one ounce of refined gold and two pennies to John Oge himself, and two groats to Dermot, son of John his brother, beside an ounce of refined gold given him for joining in this deed. The witnesses are, God in the first place, Conor Nealon, Conor son of John; the two sons of Teige, son of John, son of Mahone; to wit, Donogh and John (Mac Namara), and Conor Mac Clancy. I, Thomas M'Clancy of Cluain-mac Diarmot, wrote this at Tullyvarraga, on the eve of St. Martin, in the year of our Lord 1251."

Subjoined is a translation of a Deed in the Irish language relating to the sale of lands in the same neighbourhood. It is taken from the fifteenth volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.

"This is the covenant between William son of John

¹ Lisbroc, not known now under that name.

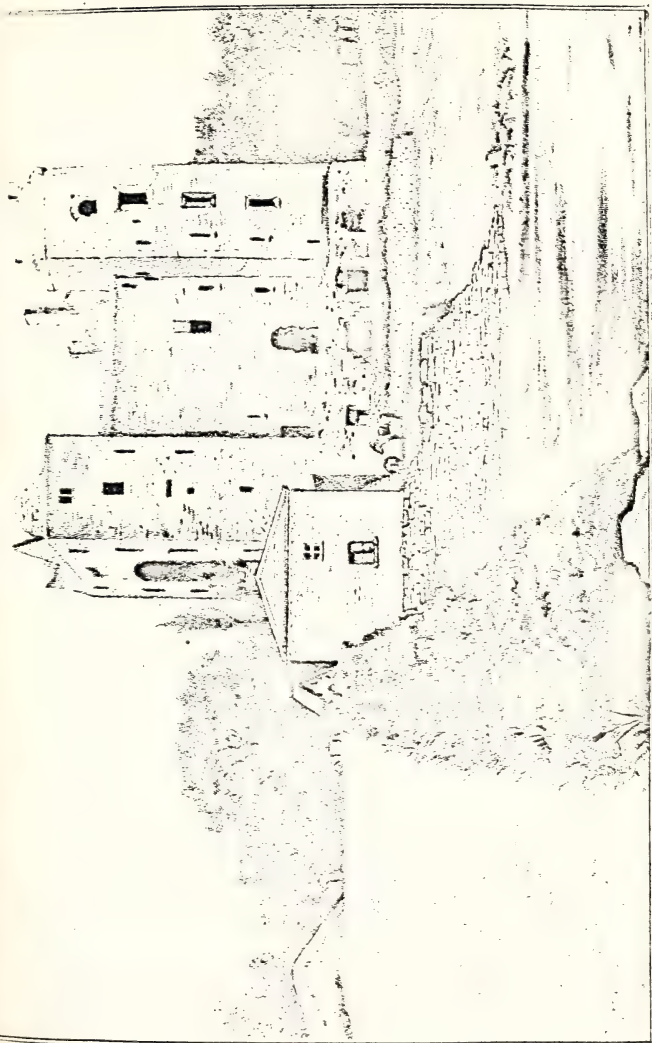
O'Farrell, and Conor son of John, son of Donald, son of Cumeadh Mac Namara of Aylebeg (near Bunratty), concerning the lower half quarter of Aylebeg; and thus has said William acquired the fee simple of said land from Conor, viz. :—Said land being in pledge for a noble mulct with the Rodán family the stewards of the Earl of Thomond, and Mac Con requested of said William to release the same and to give him (Mac Con) the crop, which he accordingly did. In consideration whereof the said Mac Con made over unto the said William and his descendants his right to said land. The premises are situate in the north-west part of the parish of Bunratty. These are the boundaries of said land, viz., from the road of Clashquilin to the road of Clonmoney, and from Toberincaca to the road of Ballybane. The proportion of the corcass of said land, namely in Corcagh-an-cloide and Rineleacan, and the chargeable lands of Machair-na-sgeihe, Gurtnakilly, Gurt-na-leaghta, Gurt-an-tubber, the old orchard, and all the land that lies between them though not here named. The witnesses to said covenant are Siacus O'Connellan, Vicar of Bunratty; Teige, son of Mahone, son of John O'Carmody; Teige, son of Flaithertach O'Lidén; Conor, son of David O'Rodán; Mahone Finn, son of John O'Rodán; Donogh Oge O'Rodán; John, son of Conor O'Rodán; Morogh O'Rodán, and Donogh, son of Donald O'Tornea, the clerk of Patrick. The bailiffs who gave possession of said lands, are the said Vicar of Bunratty, and Teige, the son of Mahone (O'Carmody), in the year of our Lord 1573. This is the hanwriting of Conor Mac Shane, on his giving the fee-simple of said lands to said William Mac Shane; and I, Conor, do declare this to be my will, consent and intention, and do affirm same with my seal. I, Conry, son of Maurice son of Tornea (O'Mulconery) wrote this by consent of both parties on the green of Bunratty."

✚ M^ri, Conaire.

(I. CONAIRE.)

✚ I. TORNEY O'MULCONRY.

MURRAY O'DALY."



DUNRATTY CASTLE.

BUNRATTY PARISH.

Bunratty is derived from its situation at the confluence of the river O'Garney, anciently called the Raitté, with the Shannon.

No saint is known as the patron of the parish. Its church is in excellent preservation, but without anything in its architecture or surroundings worthy of attention. From its size it seems to have served as a place of worship for the Earls of Thomond and their numerous retainers from the castle, as well as for the people of the parish generally. No other church existed in the parish; two holy wells are found, that of Tobar Iosa, in the grounds belonging to the Glebe at Coerlack, and Tobar na Macaiv, that is, the well of the young men, near the Roman Catholic chapel. Who these young men were cannot be ascertained.

In the parish stands the castle of Bunratty, for a long time one of the principal residences of the Earls of Thomond, and occupying what must be regarded as a strong position before the improvements made in artillery. The officers' and servants' buildings, at one time surrounding the main edifice, no longer exist, these having been removed by the late Mr. Studdert, to supply materials for his house; enough still remains to show the importance and extent of the home of a great noble of the olden time. Bunratty appears to have been at one time a market town.¹ The first castle of Bunratty was built by Robert de Mucegros, whose daughter and heir married Sir William Mortimer. It was surrendered to king Edward I. in 1275, and in the year following Geoffrey de Gyamul took for the king the "castle of Bawred, with the cantred of Tradery." It was then granted to Thomas de Clare, and in 1277, he established himself in Thomond. That building was burned by

¹ Haud procul a Sinei ripâ sedet Bunratty, cui olim jus mercatus et nundinarum concessum. *Compendium Annalium Ecclesiasticorum*

Regni Hiberniæ. Authore Fra. Francisco Partero Romæ, A.D. 1690. In the Library of the Franciscan Fathers, Dublin.

the widow of Richard de Clare, immediately after the death of her husband in 1318. From an inscription on the top it is ascertained that the existing building was erected in 1397, by the O'Brien, who was then king of Thomond. It continued to be his residence and that of his descendants until 1646, at which date it was taken by the army of the Confederation of Kilkenny. Ever since it has ceased to be occupied by any member of the family. Several of the apartments remain in a good state of preservation, and give ample proof of the splendour of the former proprietors. The castle of Bunratty was the scene of many of the most important transactions connected with the history of Thomond; these will be referred to in the course of the present work. After the departure of Earl Barnabas, the castle became the habitation of his tenants and their successors. In our time, it was the home of Mr. Studdert, father of the present tenant, who holds in fee-farm from the representative of the Earls of Thomond, and it is much to be regretted that he ever changed it for the modern, although commodious, residence he got erected in the neighbouring park. In the townland of Clonmoney stood a castle also belonging to the Earls of Thomond, but no trace of it now remains. Before O'Brien became owner of Bunratty, there is reason to believe that it belonged, together with the surrounding district, to a branch of the family of Macnamara.¹

CLONLOGHAN PARISH.

As far as can be ascertained, no patron saint existed for this parish. The church is very much ruined; neither its name nor that of the parish itself has any connexion

¹ One of the very few cases of the kind recorded in Irish history occurred at Bunratty, where in 1353 the bishop of Waterford caused two Irishmen of the name of Mac Namara to be burnt

for heresy. Hon. Robert O'Brien, note to Dineley's Tour. *Journal of the Archaeological Society*, Vol. vi., 1867, p. 88.

with an ecclesiastical origin. Clonloghan signifies merely the plain of the chaff. The only other object of antiquity besides the church, found in the parish, is an old castle now wholly demolished, the property, in 1580 of Donogh Mac Clancy.

DRUMLINE PARISH.

This parish also has no saint as its patron. Its church is called after the townland of Dromline. The proper Irish name is Druim Laigean, signifying the hillside of the spears.¹ No holy well or other ancient object except two castles is to be seen in the parish. One of these, also situate in the townland of Dromline, in the year 1580 was in the possession of Mortogh O'Brien,² son of Conor, first Earl of Thomond. The other stands on the townland of Smithstown (*Baile na gabhna*); it was in the possession of John O'Maoelconery in 1580. Its remains subsist in very good preservation.

FEENAGH PARISH.

Feenagh signifies a plain overgrown with brushwood, and it gave name to this parish and its church. The building is in a good state of preservation, and is of comparatively modern date. One holy well, dedicated to St. Mochuille, and situated at Rathmore, is found in the parish, and only one castle, owned in 1580 by the Earl of Thomond, that of Rosmanagher. It was inhabited until the middle of the present century by the tenants of the Earl's representatives.

The townland of Ard Kyle in this parish was long the residence of the learned family of the O'Maoelconerys, to whom frequent reference is made by the writers of the literary history of Ireland. Here they kept a school of

¹ *Annals Four Masters*, A.D. 1593.

² A.D. 1593. Murtagh, son of Conor, son of Turlogh O'Brien of Druim Laighean, died and was buried in his

own town of Druim Laighean, and his son Conor took his place. *Ann. Four Masters*.

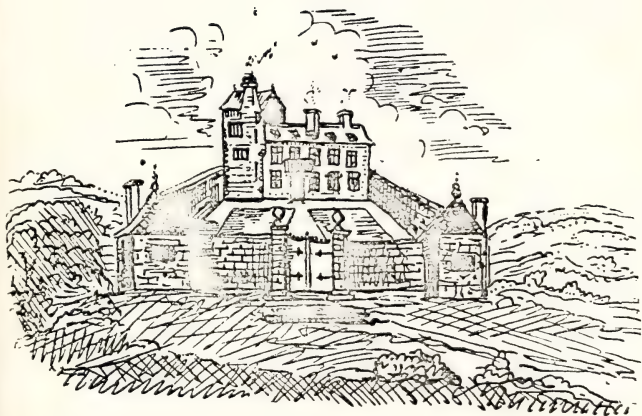
jurisprudence and of general literature, largely attended by the youth of the surrounding districts, and by strangers from remote parts of the country. Literary families like that of the O'Maoelconerys were settled in other localities of Thomond, and the beneficent influence exercised by such people on the youth of the country may be easily conceived. To enable these families to exercise the office of hereditary teachers, they had lands allotted to them free of tribute, while at the same time, the owners were exempt from every species of military or other service that might divert them from the great business of imparting instruction to youth. From the repeated references to members of this family, either as scribes or witnesses of the ancient Irish Deeds that have come down to us, it would appear they exercised the duty of deputy-brehons under the principal brehon family of Thomond, namely, the MacClancys. Their name was derived from Saint Conaire, patroness of Kilconry, the same who was forbidden by St. Senán to come upon his island of Iniscathy, and of whom Moore wrote the song, "Oh! haste and leave this sacred isle," &c. The following references to the writings of two of them are given here:—"The most valuable manuscript copy of Keating's *History of Ireland* is that in the Library of Trinity College (H. 5, 26). It is in the handwriting of John, son of Torna O'Maoelconery, of the Ardkyle family,¹ a most profound Irish scholar, and a contemporary of Keating. It was purchased at London by the late Dr. Todd."² In the preface to the Glossary of difficult Irish words, Brother Michael O'Clery, the chief of the Four Masters, thus writes of John O'Maoelconery:—"We have been acquainted with able professors of the science of interpreting difficult words in ancient Irish, such as the late John O'Maoelconery, the chief teacher in history of all the men of Erin in his own time."³ He was *Ard Ollamh*, or laureate of Ireland, and

¹ This John O'Maoelconery lived about 1600-1660.

Annals of Four Masters, Vol. i., p. xiii.

² Note by Dr. John O'Donovan in

³ *Vide* Glossary. Louvain, 1643.



BALLYCLOGH, BELONGING TO CAPTAIN THOMAS CULLEN, 1680.

among other productions was the author of an Ode to Brian-na-Murtha O'Rourke, Prince of Breifney, written about the year 1566.¹

KILCONRY PARISH.

This parish has as its saint, a patroness of great celebrity. She is the Saint Conaire made so memorable by her exclusion from the island of Iniscathy by St. Senán. The incident has been commemorated by Moore in one of the Irish Melodies.

“ Oh ! haste and leave this sacred isle,
Unholy bark, ere morning smile ;
For on thy deck, though dark it be,
A female form I see ;
And I have sworn this sainted sod
Shall ne'er by woman's feet be trod.”

She sought St. Senán, and though, while living, she was excluded from his island, her remains were permitted to rest there after her death. She died early in life, about the year 530. A very full history of her acts is given by Colgan² and by the Rev. John O'Hanlon in his learned work on the *Lives of the Irish Saints*.³ Her church is very much injured by time, and possesses no feature of interest.

No holy well is found in Kilconry. Two castles stood there. One of these was situate in the island of Feenish, and belonged in 1580 to Bryan MacMahon, surnamed na-Foraire (of the ambushes), and the other at Stonehall (Baile-na-cloiche), the property, in that year, of Teige MacClancy. It should be mentioned that Saint Senán founded a church on Feenish Island, but no trace of it remains, nor is there any tradition amongst the people that such a religious institution ever existed.⁴ Yet it is clearly stated in the life of the saint, that in his time,

¹ Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, Vol. ii., p. 286.

² *Acta S.S. Hib.*, January 28.

³ Vol. i., p. 461.

⁴ See *Acta S.S. Hibernie*, March 8th. Life of St. Senán

St. Bridget, the daughter of Conchraid, of the family of Mactalius, presided over a convent of nuns in Feenish.¹

KILMALEERY PARISH.

This parish has a name of ecclesiastical origin, but its patron cannot be discovered amongst the saints enumerated in the Irish calendars. The church is very much dilapidated, and it has no peculiarity demanding description. Only one holy well, called Tobar Mailiaraidh, is found in the parish. There is a lios, named Knockadoon. Three castles, in very good preservation, stand in the parish of Kilmaleery. These are—Urlan, inhabited in 1580 by Murtagh MacClancy²; Bodavoher, the property in that year of Donagh MacClancy, and Clenagh, not mentioned in the Trinity College MS. list of the Castles of Thomond. If it existed in 1580, it must have belonged to a member of the family of MacMahon.

KILNASOOLAGH PARISH.

Subhallach signifies religious, and Kilnasoolagh means the Church of the Religious People. In the *History of the Wars of Thomond*, frequent mention is made of Kilnasoolagh. It is there stated, that in 1311, a meeting took place at Kilnasoolagh, between Mahone O'Brien and Loughlen Reagh O'Dea; and it is further recorded that, in the following year, the church was plundered by Murtagh O'Brien. As regards the old church not a fragment of it now remains; the Protestants pulled it down and built a new one on its site. A very fine marble monument, erected to the memory of Sir Donogh O'Brien Bart., of Leimaneh and Dromoland, stands in the church. It is the work of Roubilliac, the well-known monumental sculptor, and represents the first

¹ *Trias Thaum.*, p. 612.

² Urlan, signifies long coarse grass.

patronet in a white marble figure of excellent workmanship. Various tombs and inscriptions relating to the O'Briens of Dromoland, to the Singletons, the Colpoys, and other families of the neighbourhood, exist in the church. Kilnasoolagh parish has but one holy well, situated near Athsolas Bridge, and strange to say, not dedicated to any particular saint. Castles are numerous in the parish. At Rathfolan is one almost level with the ground, belonging in 1580 to Donogh O'Brien, of Leimaneh; Ballysallagh, the property at the same date of Teige, son of Murrogh O'Brien, brother of the above; and Ballynacragga, the abode of Treny (?) MacInerney.

TOMFINLOUGH PARISH.

At the date of the 28th of April, *The Martyrology of Donegal* has the following entry: "Luichtighern mac Ua Trato. It is he that is at Tuaim-fionnlocha, in Tratraighe. Brigh, daughter of Forannan, son of Conall, son of Tochtan, son of Amhalgaidh, sister of Maelaithghin, was his mother." *The Life of Mac Creiche* states, chap. 12, that "it was there at (Tomfinlough) Luightighern was." Not only was he there, but at Ennistymon also, of which parish he was patron before he resigned the rule of the church of that place to St. Manchín. In addition to the fact of Tomfinlough being the church of Luightighern, the twelfth chapter of *The Life of Mac Creiche* relates other interesting particulars touching the career of the saint. It mentions that the district of Corcomroe being over-run and plundered by the Connaughtmen, the inhabitants sent a deputation to Emly, to request of St. Ailbhe to persuade their kinsman, MacCreiche, who was then staying there, to come home and intercede with the ruler of Connaught, upon their behalf. MacCreiche immediately complied, and coming with his disciple Manchín, they made Tomfinlough one of the halting places of their journey. There they met Luightighern, and they persuaded him to

bear them company the following Tuesday, on their errand of peace. They arrived at Cairn-mic-Tail, near Ennistymon, and found the tribes of Corcomroe waiting to receive them. Other particulars of the life of this holy man are related in the same place. The period at which he lived may be inferred from the date of the death of St. Ailbhe, of Emly in the year 541.¹ Parts of the walls of the old church of Tomfinlough appear to be of great antiquity, while other portions of the building are of comparatively modern construction. The mason work has been pulled down in various places to enable successive generations of occupants to insert windows in the walls. An addition seems to have been made to the length of the structure long after its original foundation. Judging from the appearance of the surrounding ruins, it is evident that some conventual buildings existed in former days. A large graveyard surrounds the church, containing nothing requiring particular notice, except a tomb belonging to the family of Hewitt.²

On the townland of Mooghaun are the remains, now almost obliterated, of a cahir of great dimensions, and from its appearance, the residence, evidently, of a principal chief in ancient times. Three circular walls of stone surrounded it, like Dún Aengus in Arran, and like other important fortresses found scattered through Ireland. Who were its owners it is impossible now to say, no record of their existence having come down to us. That they were great and powerful is manifest from the size and strength of their stronghold. In the immediate vicinity, when the railway between Limerick and Ennis was being constructed, an immense find of ancient gold ornaments was discovered. Various castles stood in the parish, and we proceed to give a list of them, with their owners, in 1580. Ballycar, no

¹ These particulars are condensed from a learned note, believed to be written by Professor O'Looney, in Cardinal Moran's edition of Arch-

dall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, Vol. i. p. 83.

² Now represented by Mr. Robert Hewitt, of Granahan.

trace of which now remains, having been pulled down about a century ago, by the family who then owned the place, to supply materials for other buildings. It belonged to Donagh O'Brien. Granaghan, in a tolerably good state of preservation, owned by Donald, son of Sheeda Mantagh (toothless), MacNamara. Mooghaun, which yet stands in perfect preservation, was the property of Matthew MacNamara.¹ Rathlaheen castle belonged to Donald, son of Sheeda Mac Namara.

Only one holy well is found in the parish of Tomfinlough. It is situated in the vicinity of the church, and is not dedicated to any particular saint.

The following Deed, translated from the Irish, relates to lands belonging to this parish. They form a subdenomination of the townland of Rathlaheen :—

“Be it known to all who shall hear this writing, that I, Conor O'Brien, Earl of Thomond,² have given the half quarter of Gurtfinn, in Tuaimfinlough, unto John Mac Namara in mortgage for twelve in-calf cows ; and I the said Conor O'Brien, do declare, that I and my descendants are bound to secure and maintain the said half quarter unto MacNamara and his descendants until the time of its redemption, and I acknowledge that same is not redeemable at Michaelmas, by one day's impounding (úo go'ban en laoi), and in acknowledgment of my receiving the said consideration, and giving said land for same, I, Conor O'Brien, do set my hand unto this Indenture. The witnesses are Anthony O'Loughlen, that is The O'Loughlen ; Conor Mac Gilla Riaba ; Rory, son of Donogh ; and Sheeda, son of Rory MacNamara). In the year of our Lord 1562. Conor Thomond (in English characters).”

In the *Annals of the Four Masters* the following references are made to the monastery of Tomfinlough :—

A.D. 944. Scanlan Abbot of Tomfinlough died.

¹ His tomb is found in Quin Abbey. *See supra*, p. 54.

² This Conor was the third Earl of Thomond.

A.D. 1049. Tuathal O'Muirgheasa, lecturer of Tomfinlough died.

A.D. 1054. Turlough O'Brien, with the Connaughtmen, went into Thomond, committed great depredations, killed Hugh, the son of Kennedy, and plundered Tomfinlough.

TUATH ECHTGHE.

This district, comprising the greater part of the celebrated mountain of Sliabh Echtghe, from which it takes its name, is mentioned in MacNamara's *Rent Roll* as a distinct territory, but in no other authority is it referred to in that character. It comprised the whole of the large parish of Feakle. We do not find that it formed the estate of any particular sept at any period of our history. Before the year 1318, it was a part of the country of the Ui Bloid, and it is still placed in the Deanery of that name, or as it is Anglicised, O'Mullod. It is likely that it originally formed part of O'Shanahan's country.

FEAKLE PARISH.

How this name is derived no one can say with certainty. In Irish it signifies "tooth," but whose tooth this particular molar was no one can tell. Two churches, in other parts of Ireland, derive their name of Feakle from St. Patrick's teeth, one in Tipperary, and the other in Armagh. According to local tradition, the patron saint of the parish is Mochonna; but out of the eleven saints of that name in the Irish calendars, it is difficult to choose the particular one who was revered at Feakle. Further difficulty is thrown in the way of finding out the good man by the fact that the only holy well in the parish, situated in the townland of Flagmount, is dedicated to St. Mochuillé, the patron saint of the parish of Tulla. The ancient parish church, which stood in the village of Feakle, was thrown down in 1780, to make room for the Protestant place of worship. The castle of Feakle (properly Lecarrow), belonged in 1580 to Donald

Reagh MacNamara, and is now utterly demolished. One other castle existed in the parish, namely, that of Leagh-hort, the property of the same Donald Reagh. In the townland of Ballycroum is a well, called Tobar Grainé, placed in the middle of a bog, with a large flag over it. Although not named after any saint, large numbers of people flock to it for the cure of their diseases. About two hundred yards to the west of this well is a curious cromlech, now called Altoir Oltach, from the circumstance that a priest, who had fled from Ulster in the penal times, made it an altar for the celebration of Mass. No other object of antiquarian interest remains in the parish except a small church and graveyard, in the townland of Fahy. The lake of Lough Graney, so-called from a district designated Grian Echtghe, in the topographical poem of O'Doogan ; and in other writings described as forming the extreme southern boundary of the principality of Hy Mania, means the lake of the district called "Grian," and it is situated in this parish. The word, as applied to this lake has no connection whatever with the sun. The lake is celebrated in the facetious poem called *Cuirte a meoðan Oíche* ("The Midnight Court"), the production of Bryan Merryman MacNamara, a native of the district.¹

¹The autograph original of this poem was in the possession of Anthony Howard, of Miltown Malbay

in 1839, when O'Donovan wrote the topographical account of Clare for the Ordnance Survey.

PART II.—HISTORY OF THOMOND.

BEFORE IT WAS FORMED INTO AN ENGLISH
COUNTY.FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES, TO THE DEATH OF DE CLARE
IN 1318.

CHAPTER XII.

THE records of Thomond, preserved in the works of the annalists of Ireland are very scanty, so far as regards the early history of the district. There is an ancient poem, which appears to be a compilation from still earlier works, where it is stated that, after the overthrow of the Firbolgs by the Tuatha De Danaans, in the great battle fought at Moytura, near Cong, in the County of Galway, they fled from the country, part of them taking refuge in the Hebrides. Thence they were driven out by the Picts, and they again sought refuge in Ireland. They came in the reign of Cairbré Nia-fear, shortly before the date of the Christian era. At that epoch they were known as the sons of Umór, and were led by their native chief Aengus, the son of Umór. They besought king Cairbré to give them some land in Meath, and they professed their readiness to pay him a sufficient tribute for the accommodation they should receive. The king complied with their request, but required them to give sureties for their good conduct. They gave pledges accordingly in the persons of four of their principal men. Soon finding the burdens placed upon them by the avaricious monarch too heavy to be borne, they resolved to fly from his rule and take refuge in Connaught, where they hoped to conciliate the favour of Ailill and Medhbh (Maev), the king and queen of that province. They

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set out accordingly by night with all their property, crossed the Shannon in safety, and were allowed to settle in the southern parts of the province, more particularly in the present counties of Galway and Clare, the latter forming at that time part of Connaught. Aengus, their chief, established himself in the isles of Arran, and built the noble stone fortress that bears his name, and remains almost perfect to this day—Dún Aengus, in the great island. Cutra, another son of Umór, settled at Lough Cutra (Lough Cooter); Conall, a third son, at Aidhne in the same district; Adhar, a fourth son, at Magh Adhar, where in after times grew the oak tree under which the Dalcassian chieftains were inaugurated; Dael and Endach, the fifth and sixth sons, at

SETTLEMENT OF THE FIRBOLGS IN BURREN.

Daelach, on the river Davil, on the coast of Burrin, and at Teach Endaich, at the north of Ennistymon, near Lisdoonvarna.¹ From the *Life of St. Senán*, and other sources, we learn that the part of the county now called Ibrickan, Moyarta, and Clonderalaw, was inhabited by a race called Ui Bascaín, and that the barony of Lower Bunnatty was the patrimony, in very early times, long before the Dalcais existed, of a sept called Ui Sedna. Of these people scarcely any mention is made in ancient history. In a previous part of this work, where a description of Mount Callan is given, an extract from the *Annals of the Four Masters* is produced, giving the very earliest name of any people inhabiting Thomond. These were called the Martini, but no further allusion to them is made by Irish writers.

A.D. 954. THE O'BRIENS—LACHTNA, UNCLE OF BRIAN BOROIIMHE.

With these scanty references we must pass on to the

¹ MacLiag's account of the Carn Conall in O'Curry's *Lectures, on the Manners and Customs of the Ancient*

Irish. Vol. ii., Lec. 6, p. 122, and Vol. iii. Lec. 22, p. 74. The places last mentioned cannot be identified.

period immediately preceding the times of Brian Boroimhe, when the history of Thomond really begins. The story of the O'Briens forms the central point, and around it the history of the whole people of Thomond generally groups itself. They were always the chiefs, and their vicissitudes, whether they were prosperous or unfortunate, ever swayed the destinies of their kindred and followers, the inhabitants of Clare. As is well known, that great family was descended from the hereditary kings of the southern half of Ireland, who had their royal residence at Cashel. Lachtna, the uncle of Brian Boroimhe, was king of North Munster; he established his home at Cragliath, in the neighbourhood of Killaloe, and there, about the year 953, built his royal palace, called after him Grianán Lachtna. His reign was only for three years, and he was succeeded by his nephew,

A.D. 954. MAHONE SUCCEEDS TO THE SOVEREIGNTY.

Mahone, in 954. By the death of the king of Cashel, Mahone united in himself the sovereignty of the southern as well as the northern part of Munster, and reigned over these for a period of sixteen years. He fought various battles against the Connaughtmen, and others of his foes, but the chief objects of his hostilities were the Danes. Against these he waged perpetual war. He beat them in 968, at Salchoid, now Salloghed, near the Limerick Railway Junction, and slew 3,000 of their number, with Manus of Limerick, their commander. Again, in 970, he was equally successful against Iver of Limerick, another of their leaders. He fought and vanquished the united forces of the Danes of Cork, Waterford, and Limerick in the year 975. After a successful reign, distinguished by his patriotic efforts to rid his country of its foreign invaders, Mahone came to an untimely end by the treachery of the chief of the O'Mahonys.

A.D. 975. BRIAN BOROIMHE SUCCEEDS.

His successor to the sovereignty of all Munster was his brother Brian "the Augustus of the West of Europe"¹ surnamed Boroimhe, from the tributes of cattle levied by him from every part of Ireland. As the story of this remarkable man's life belongs rather to the history of Ireland than to a particular district, we shall not here refer to it further than where it relates to matters connected with Thomond. He annihilated the power of the Danes of Limerick, utterly routing them and driving them from that place, and from Iniscathy, their stronghold on the Shannon.² From the annals of these times it is evident that the Northmen must have flocked in great numbers into Ireland. Their armies are spoken of as numbering thousands of fighting men. In the single fight on Iniscathy in 977, Brian put to the sword no less than eight hundred of them, with Harold and his two sons at their head.³ He afterwards proceeded to the other islands of the Shannon and put every foreigner whom he found there to death. He successively defeated the Connaughtmen, the Leinstermen,⁴ the Danes of Dublin, and finally had himself crowned king of all Ireland in 1002. After thus attaining to the highest point of his ambition, he still pursued the Danes with unrelenting hostility, until at length, having fought twenty-five battles against them, he practically cleared the island of them, after they had maintained a footing there for two hundred years. Clontarf was the spot where they made their supreme effort. There, after an obstinate fight, they were defeated on Good Friday, the 23rd of April, 1014, and utterly destroyed. Brian lost his life on the day of battle.

During all the years of his reign he devoted himself with great energy and success to the improvement of the country

¹ *Annals of Four Masters*, A.D. 1014.
Annals of Ulster.

² *Ibid.*, A.D. 977.

³ *Annals of Inisfallen*, A.D. 975.

⁴ A.D. 982. Dalcais was plundered by Maelsaghlín, King of Leinster, and the tree of Aenach Maigh Adhair cut down. *Ann. Four Mast.*

and to the civilization of its people. He built and repaired many churches and bridges. He erected Ceann Coradh as his royal residence in 1012.¹ He rebuilt the churches of Killaloe and Iniscaltra. He repaired the round tower (Clogteach) of Tomgraney. He erected bridges and made roads, he constructed fortresses for the defence of every post in Munster, and finally, did everything that a good king should do to make the condition of his subjects secure and happy.²

If it were not recorded on unquestionable authority, the quantity of tribute paid to Brian, in each year during his rule as king of Ireland, would appear incredible. From the present baronies of Corcomroe and Burren alone, he received annually a thousand cows, a thousand oxen, a thousand rams, and a thousand cloaks; and from Corcabaskin, a thousand cows and a thousand oxen. All the remaining parts of Thomond, being the patrimony of the Dal Cais, appear to have been exempted from taxation. Every other district of Ireland contributed with equal liberality, and these enormous supplies were devoted to purposes of the most lavish hospitality. A large body of armed retainers were constantly maintained about the person and palace of the king. Subordinate kings had to be received and entertained at Ceann-Coradh, and we have a description of these State receptions as given by an eye witness, which agrees in a singular manner with the accounts of the banquets of the earlier kings of Ireland at Tara.³

A.D. 1014. BRIAN SUCCEEDED BY HIS SON DONOGH.

After the death of Brian, his two sons Teige and Donogh reigned over the southern half of Ireland conjointly. By the contrivance of his younger brother, Teige was treacher-

¹ *Ann. Four Masters.*

² Keating's *History of Ireland*, A.D. 1012, p. 60.

³ See Petrie's *Description of Tara* in Vol. xviii. of 'Transactions of the

Royal Irish Academy';—And see in this volume under the head "Killaloe" a description of Brian's great banquets, p. 176. See also O'Donovan's *Book of Rights*, p. 43.

ously put to death by the people of Eily, but Donogh in expiation of his crime betook himself to Rome and died there in a monastery. While Donogh ruled, the annalists record that the season of 1050 was so inclement that food of every kind both for man and beast perished. Dishonesty and selfishness were the result of the calamity, and so great were the robberies that Donogh had to summon a meeting of the clergy and chieftains at Killaloe. There, certain ordinances were enacted which had the effect of speedily repressing every species of injustice; peace and favourable weather were, as stated by the ancient historians, the consequence of these beneficent regulations.¹ During the government of Donogh, Thomond was invaded by the Connaughtmen, under their king Hugh O'Connor, and the inauguration tree of Magh Adhar cut down.² Soon afterwards, it is recorded, Donald Roe O'Brien was slain by O'Hynes, Lord of the territory lying between Gort and Kinvara, at that time called Ui Fiachrach Aidhne, and that Turlogh, grandson of Brian Boroimhe, vanquished Murrogh O'Brien, called Murrogh of the Short Shield, and killed four hundred of his men, together with fifteen chieftains.³ Murrogh was another grandson of Brian, and appears to have been a man of violence; he was slain in 1068, by the people of Westmeath while on a plundering expedition in that country.⁴

A.D. 1064. TURLOGH SUCCEEDS DONOGH O'BRIEN.

On the departure of Donogh to Rome in 1064, the government of South Munster was conferrrd on his nephew Turlogh. His reign was long and fortunate. He died at Ceann Coradh in 1086, and was buried in the Cathedral church of Killaloe. His wife was Gormliáth, daughter of O'Fogarty. She died in 1077, "after she had distributed much wealth among churches and amongst

¹ *Ann. Four Masters*, A.D. 1050.

² *Idem*, A.D. 1051.

³ *Idem*, A.D. 1055.

⁴ *Idem*, A.D. 1068.

the poor of the Lord for the welfare of her soul.”¹ In the time of Turlogh, Maoelisa, archbishop of Armagh, made a visitation into Munster to collect an ancient impost called the tribute of Patrick. This was paid to him in what is described as scraballs, a kind of silver coin weighing 24 grains, and in offerings of other kinds.² Shortly before the date of his death Turlogh invaded Connaught, and after despoiling the country about Westport, expelled Rory O'Connor from the government of the province.³ Immediately afterwards he led his forces to Dublin, and compelled MacIseachlan, king of Leinster to become tributary to him.⁴ After a long illness, he died in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His eldest son Teige “died in his father’s bed,” also in the same month of June,⁵ and was buried with his parent in the church of Killaloe.

A.D. 1086. MURTAGH MORE O'BRIEN.

Turlogh was succeeded by his second son, Murtagh More, whose first act was to attack the Leinster men. In a battle at Rath Edair he utterly routed them, and compelled them to acknowledge his sovereignty.⁶ He subsequently proceeded to invade Connaught, by means of boats on the Shannon and on Lough Ree. There he was repulsed by his brother-in-law, Rory O'Connor, with the loss of his vessels, and, for some time, of his personal liberty.⁷ O'Connor afterwards took steps to organise a force for the invasion of Murtagh More’s kingdom. He secured the aid of Donald MacLoughlen O'Neill, King of Ireland, and both repaired with their united forces to Munster. “They burned Lime-rick, plundered the plain of Munster as far as Emly, Lochgur, Brucee, Dunaiched, and Dromin; they carried off the head of the son of Cailleach O'Ruarc from the hills of

¹ *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1077.

² *Idem*, A.D. 1068.

³ *Idem*, A.D. 1019.

⁴ *Idem*, A.D. 1080.

⁵ *Idem*, A.D. 1086.

⁶ *Idem*, A.D. 1087.

⁷ *Ann. Inisfallen*, A.D. 1089.

Singland ; and they obtained eight score heroes, foreigners and Irish, as hostages. The chief of these hostages was Madadán O'Kennedy, the son of Congalach O'Hogan (of Arderony, four miles to the north of Nenagh), and the son of Eochaid O'Lynch. Cows, horses, gold, silver, and flesh meat were afterwards given in ransom for these young men by Murtagh More."¹ With a view to the general advantage of the country a meeting was convened, and attended by the provincial kings—namely, by Donald O'Neill, of Ulster; Murtagh More O'Brien, of Cashel ; Donald O'Mealachlin, of Meath; and Rory O'Connor, of Connaught. Here it was agreed that O'Neill, conformably to the ancient institutions, should be the sole King of Ireland. After so deciding they parted in perfect harmony. Their good accord was not of long duration, as we find O'Brien very soon afterwards invading the territory of Meath, and suffering a signal defeat at Magh Lena. He attacked, in succession, the people of Galway, of Léinster, of Offaly, of the northern parts of Connaught, and of Ulster, with varied results. Indeed, his whole time seemed to have been employed in aggressions on his neighbours of the north and east of Ireland.² He carried his arms into the remote north, and demolished the palace of Grainán Aileach, near Derry, the seat of the northern kings. He ordered that his men should bring back with them to Limerick a stone of the ruined building "for every sack of provisions they had," his object being to avenge the injury done to Ceann-Coradh by Donald Mac Loughlen O'Neill some time before. It is mentioned that these stones were afterwards built into the tower of the existing cathedral of Limerick.³ Murtagh More combined with his belicose tastes some religious instincts. He made a gift of Cashel, with its buildings, to the bishop, Ua Dunain, and ordered that it should be appropriated to religious uses for ever.⁴ On the occasion of a visit to

¹ *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1088.

² *Ibid.*, A.D. 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093.

³ *Ibid.*, A.D. 1101.

⁴ *Ibid.*, A.D. 1101.

Armagh he presented to the church there, eight ounces of gold and three hundred and sixty cows.¹ He attended the synod convened at Fiad-mic-Aengusa in Westmeath for the reform of abuses, and in various ways showed his devotion to the interests of order and morality. During his reign, the death is recorded of Cormac Ua Finn, chief lector of Dalcais; of Ua Mailcain, chief poet of Dalcais; of Magrath, chief poet of Munster; and of Gilla Patrick O'Duvrata, lector of Killaloe. About the middle of the year 1114 he was seized with a fit of sickness, which reduced him to the condition of a skeleton. Finding that his capacity for prosecuting further acts of turmoil was gone, he resigned the government of his kingdom. His brother Dermot assumed the reigns of power without permission, but was soon deprived of authority by the warlike Murtagh. Advantage had been taken of his inability to fight, and the men of Ulster and Leinster had visited Dalcais for purposes of plunder. They were met by the inhabitants, and a bloody battle was fought at Tulla O'Dea, with no decisive result. Murtagh, although in feeble health, could not permit that any invasion of his territories should be made with impunity, and he accordingly led an army into Leinster; finding himself incapable of acting the part of a general, he resigned his power into the hands of his brother Dermot. The Connaughtmen, taking advantage of his absence, pillaged Thomond, as far as Limerick, but Dermot soon avenged himself by carrying the war in turn into their country. He did not survive his accession to power long, for he died at Cork in 1118, and he was followed to the grave in the following year by his able brother Murtagh. The latter was buried in the church of Killaloe. Dermot O'Brien left six sons, viz., Conor na-Catharac, so called from a cahir built by him in Lough Derg; Turlogh, Teige Glac, Dermot Finn a man of violent character; Dermot Don, of whom we have

¹ *Idem*, A.D. 1130.

no account, and Donogh, who became bishop of Killaloe in 1161.¹

A.D. 1119. CONOR-NA-CATHARAC O'BRIEN.

Conor-na-Catharach was inaugurated King of Munster in succession to his father, and at the same time his brother Turlogh became King of Thomond. During Conor's reign of twenty-two years he led his forces successively into Meath, Connaught, and Leinster. Joined by MacMurrough, King of Leinster, he laid siege to Waterford, then held by the Danes, who were the owners of 200 ships. The foreigners surrendered the town and gave hostages for their future good behaviour. In 1141, just two years afterwards, he compelled the Danes of Dublin to submit to him as their king, and he likewise reduced to subjection the MacCarthy's of South Munster. In the course of his reign, Thomond was the scene of two raids by the people of Connaught. The first was in 1119, when they possessed themselves of Killaloe, and the next, five years later, when Turlogh O'Connor conveyed a fleet of boats over Eas Danaire, now called the falls of Doo-nass, and plundered the shores of the lower Shannon, as far as Faing (Foynes Island). The death of Conor-na-Catharach occurred at Killaloe, in the year 1142. He was succeeded in the government of Munster by his brother Turlogh, who, up to that time, had been King of Thomond.²

A.D. 1142. TURLOGH O'BRIEN.

No time was lost by Turlogh on his accession to power in showing his prowess to his neighbours. He plundered Leinster forthwith but brought away no booty. His next exploit was to cut down the Ruidh Bheithagh (the red birch tree), under which the O'Hynes were inaugurated chiefs,

¹The bishop had been a widower at the time of his ordination. His descendants became a powerful family in Clare; said to be represented in 1770, by Francis O'Brien, of O'Brien's Castle. See Lodge's *Peer-*

age of Ireland, by Archdall, Vol. ii., p. 13.

²The story of Conor-na-Catharach is taken from the *Annals of the Four Masters*.

at Roevehagh, in the county of Galway. Next he ravaged the O'Kelly's country in Galway, and made a prisoner of Teige O'Kelly, their chief. Then he invaded Leinster a second time, with more success than attended his first expedition. Lastly he harried Meath and Dublin; but whilst he was employed on that work his own dominions of Thomond were plundered by Turlogh O'Connor, with his Connaughtmen. This was not his only misfortune, for O'Connor joined his brother, Teige Glac O'Brien, in deposing him from his sovereignty and driving him as a fugitive into Kerry. He was determined, however, not to give up his power without a struggle. He assembled his forces, and prepared to do battle against O'Connor and MacMurrough, of Leinster, both of whom had united their men in a plundering expedition into Munster. The armies met at Moinmore, near Emly. A sanguinary engagement ensued, in which the Munstermen were utterly routed, with the loss¹ of seven thousand men slain. Among these were the following chief men belonging to Thomond: Murtagh, the nephew of Turlogh, and his heir-apparent; Lughaid and Conor, his cousins; Cumara Beg, Lord of Ui Caisin; two of the O'Kennedys, of Gleann Omra; eight of the O'Deas; nine of the O'Shanahans; five of the O'Quins; five of the O'Gradys; twenty-four of the O'Hogans; four of the O'Hehirs; four of the O'Neills (buidhe), of Clann Delbhaithe in Tradraighe; and five of the O'Aherns. Only one shattered battalion of the Dalcais survived the dreadful slaughter. Turlogh was obliged to fly, and O'Connor assumed full power over Munster, ravaging the country in all directions according to his good pleasure. Loss of life by famine followed his proceedings, as a natural consequence. He divided Munster into two parts, assigning to MacCarthy the southern division, and the northern to the O'Briens, namely to the two brothers, Turlogh and Teige

¹ A.D. 1151. *Four Masters.*

A.D. 1158. Donald O'Loneran,
Archbishop of Cashel, of the tribe of

Dalcais, died. *Ann. of Inisfallen.*

A.D. 1159. Donald MacNamara
was drowned in the Shannon.

Glac. Shortly afterwards he banished Turlogh to the north of Ireland, and left Teige sole ruler of North Munster. Teige's authority, so conferred, was not left long uncontested, for O'Neill led an army of northerns to Thomond, and by their means defeated his forces, and restored Turlogh to the sovereignty. This man appears to have been a sort of shuttle-cock between O'Neill, of Ulster, and O'Connor, of Connaught, who deposed and again restored him at will. At length, in 1165, he resigned in favour of his eldest son, Murtagh, but he resumed his authority in the following year. His death happened in 1167, presumably at Killaloe. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Murtagh-na-dun-na-sgiath, who, having been killed by his cousin, Conor O'Brien, in the year following, was succeeded by his brother, Donald More.

A.D. 1168. DONALD MORE O'BRIEN.

Almost the first act of Donald More, after his accession to power, was to deprive of sight his brother, Brian na Sleibhe, who had been inaugurated King of Ormond. This inhuman procedure of blinding their enemies was commonly practised by the O'Briens about this time. Several instances of it are recorded, but we refrain from further dwelling on the revolting fact. Donald More lost no time in imitating the aggressive practices of his ancestors. He fought several engagements with Rory O'Connor, King of Connaught, who had come to Munster in 1169 to inflict punishment upon the Dal Cais for the murder of his half-brother Murtagh-na-dun-na Sgeath in the previous year. O'Connor was accompanied by O'Ruarc. They met O'Brien at Aine-Cliaich (Knockany), and exacted from him as an eric, for the death of the murdered man, seven hundred and twenty cows.¹ The strife between the people of Munster and the

¹ *Ann. Four Masters*, A.D. 1169.

Connaughtmen continued almost without interruption for four years, with varied results; ultimately O'Brien bethought him of calling in the aid of the English. With that object in view he swore homage and allegiance to Henry II., and obtained in return the support of FitzStephens and his party of mercenary adventurers. That was the first occasion in which the English gained a footing in Munster.¹ O'Brien was not long faithful to his new allies; in 1174, joined by several others of the Irish chieftains, he gave battle to the English at Thurles and routed them with the loss of seventeen hundred of their best men killed. At Limerick likewise he attacked and drove out of the city many others of the invaders.² Again in 1185, he routed the English under John. He invaded Galway, and saw his own territory invaded in turn by Cathal O'Connor, and his town and palace at Killaloe burned. After living for some years longer a life of strife and contention he died in 1194, and Murtagh Dall, his eldest son, assumed his place. Of Murtagh Dall's story nothing has come down to us except what is told by Bishop O'Brien in his pedigree of the family published in the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis* of Vallency. There it is stated, that shortly after his accession to the Sovereignty of Thomond, he was taken prisoner by the English and deprived of sight. His brother, Conor Roe, was inaugurated king in succession, but his tenure of power was not long, inasmuch as he was dethroned in 1198, and deprived of life by his nephew in 1201. Another of the brothers, Murtagh Finn, struggled for the possession of the Government, but the third son of Donald was the one who finally succeeded in establishing his right to the throne of his father. His name was Donogh Cair-

¹ Lodge, Vol. ii, p 14. A.D. 1171. A.D. 1170. Lorcan Ua h Echthighern (Abern) was slain by the sons of MacNamara, and the Uí Caisín. *Four Mast.*
A.D. 1171. The O'Connors, of Con-

naught, plundered O'Liddy, of Thomond. *Four Mast.*

² *Four Mast.* A.D. 1174-1176. A.D. 1182. Brian, son of Turlogh O'Brien, was slain by Regnal Mac-Namara Beg. *Four Mast.*

A.D. 1201. DONOGH CAIRBREACH O'BRIEN.

breach, so called from the place of his education, Cairbreach Aova, now Kenry, in the county of Limerick. With a determination to render himself supreme over his brother he allied himself with the English. Having done homage to King John at Waterford, he purchased from that monarch, the lands of Carrigoguinnol, in the county of Limerick, together with its lordship, for himself and his heirs for ever at the yearly rent of sixty marks. The Kingdom of Thomond was at the same time granted to him, and his other brothers, who might claim any title to it, were declared usurpers and enemies of John, as supreme Lord of Ireland. In requital of his baseness in recognising the power of the English enemy, Donogh was soon afterwards, deprived by them, of the city of Limerick, with its surrounding country, and he was compelled to remove his residence to Clonroad, near Ennis. Donogh Cairbreach is the direct ancestor of the succeeding Kings and Earls of Thomond, of the titled families of Inchiquin, and of the Viscounts Clare.¹ In the course of his reign, it is mentioned that, in 1223, the son of Gilla-na-naev O'Shaughnessy was slain by the MacNamaras, of Clan Cullein, presumably in the church of Cill mac Duach, because the *Four Masters* say, that "the *Bachalmore* (crozier), of St. Colman Mac Duach was profaned."²

A.D. 1242. CONOR-NA-SUIDAINE O'BRIEN.

The death of Donogh Cairbreach occurred in 1242, and he was succeeded by his eldest son, Conor-na-Suidaine. At his death, Donogh's kingdom comprised the country lying between Loop Head and Birr, thence by Cashel, round by Knockaney, to the bay of Galway. His residence, at Clonroad, is described as an earthen fort, of a round form, and this fortress continued for generations to be the principal

¹ *Bishop O'Brien's pedigree*, apud *Collectanea*, and apud *Lodge*.

² This relic is yet extant, but in very

bad preservation, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

home of the O'Brien. Donogh Cairbreach was the first who was styled The O'Brien.¹

A.D. 1258. TEIGE CAEL-UISCE O'BRIEN.

As if things were not bad enough already, a new element of strife now begins to appear in the story of the O'Briens, namely the English invaders. In the south of Munster, these began to grow powerful, and they sought to extend their power to the northern parts of the province also. Conor na-Suidaine, however, was determined to preserve his territories intact, and in 1257 he gave battle to and defeated the enemy. Again, in 1257, he attacked and worsted them on the Galway side of his kingdom. At length, it appeared to the Irish, that their only hope of safety from the aggressions of the stranger was union amongst themselves. They saw that, by keeping asunder, they would become the prey in detail, of an astute enemy, who omitted no opportunity of fomenting their differences. A general meeting of the provincial kings of Ireland was therefore convoked, at a place called Cael-uisce, on Lough Erne, near the present Castle Calwell, and Conor O'Brien, being unable to attend in person, sent his eldest son Teige, called in after times, from that incident, Teige Cael-uisce, to represent him in the assembly (A.D. 1258). As the best means of resisting the English, it was proposed, that one supreme king of Ireland should be acknowledged, with full powers vested in him, to call out and command the forces of the whole country. This was agreed to, but when it came to the selection of the supreme ruler, a contest arose between O'Neill and O'Brien as to which of the two should be the man to be chosen. O'Neill's right was regarded as paramount and unquestionable, but O'Brien would not yield, and as a consequence, the conference broke up without arriving at any definite settlement of the question. Since Ireland was first inhabited up to the

¹ *Wars of Thomond.*

present day, no act more fatal to her true interests ever happened than this. The opportunity was lost, never to return, of annihilating the power of England, then in its weakness. The example of Brian Boromhe, who by means of his sole sovereignty over the whole island was able to extirpate the Danes, was forgotten by his descendant Teige Cael-uisce, and by his act of vain folly, the island has since remained a scene of anarchy, fomented by the machinations of the unscrupulous stranger.¹ Teige died in the following year, but it had been better for his country that he was never born.²

A.D. 1261. BRIAN ROE O'BRIEN.

A.D. 1261. This year his father was involved in a quarrel with the inhabitants of the eastern parts of Thomond, and with their kindred, who occupied the left banks of the Shannon. These were called the Ui Bloids. They refused to pay the customary tribute to Conor na Suidine, and he resolved to enforce it. He assembled the forces of Ui Caisin under Sioda, son of Niall MacNamara, and those of Ui Dongaile under Anneslas O'Grady. The chief command he entrusted to his own son, Brian Roe. Brian Roe immediately burned Caislean Ui Chonaing (Castleconnell), and proceeded to devastate the country of the enemy lying between Birr, in the King's County, and Knockaney, in the county of Limerick; and between Cashel and Killaloe. Hostages and booty were brought to the royal residence at Clonroad. Just at that time, the O'Loghlens of Burren had given some cause of offence to Conor, and to punish them, he assembled his followers, aided by the people of Cineal Fearmaic, under the guidance of Donogh O'Dea, and of O'Hehir. Having repaired to the "Upper Cantred"

¹ *Annals of Four Masters*, A.D. 1258. *Wars of Turlogh O'Brien*.

² It is right to remark, that the *Four Masters* say, that O'Neill was voted to the supreme authority, at this

meeting, but M'Grath, author of the *Wars of Turlogh*, asserts that it broke up without making choice of any king of all Ireland. His account is the more worthy of credit.

Burren, they drove all they met before them, through the valley of Duvgleann (Gleannamanagh, near Corcomroe Abbey), thence by Beal-an-clogaid (at Pouldoody), westwards, and making their way by the sea northwards, they encountered Conor Carrach O'Loughlen. An obstinate battle was fought, in which O'Brien lost his life. He was buried in the neighbouring abbey of Corcomroe (A.D. 1268), where his monument is yet to be seen in a good state of preservation. Besides the king, several other principal persons were slain in this engagement, to wit, his son called little John, his daughter, his nephew, the son of Rory O'Grady; Duvloghlen O'Loughlen, and Thomas O'Bealán.¹

A.D. 1276. THOMAS DE CLARE.

Brian Roe O'Brien was inaugurated King at Magh Adhar, in succession to his father, and MacNamara, as the principal man amongst the chiefs, made proclamation of their choice. Brian was not the eldest son of the deceased monarch; Teige Cael-uisge was the senior. He was dead, leaving a son, Turlogh, who was too young to assume the reins of power after the death of Conor. For nine years, therefore, Brian Roe was permitted to reign unmolested, but then his nephew, assisted by the MacNamaras, who were his maternal kinsmen, and by his foster-brothers, the O'Deas, contested his right to reign. (A.D. 1276). They attacked Clonroad, and being unable to defend it, he fled with his dependants to take refuge amongst the people of Ui Bloid. These received him warmly, and they advised him to go, accompanied by his son Donogh, to solicit aid from Thomas de Clare, son of the Earl of Gloucester, who was then at Cork, and who had received from Edward I. a grant of all the lands he could conquer in Munster. An agreement was concluded between them, to the effect that de Clare should have all the land lying between Limerick

¹ *Ann. Four Masters*, A.D. 1268.

and Athsolas, on condition of rendering assistance to Brian in his endeavour to retain the chieftaincy. A summons was issued by de Clare, calling upon the Geraldines, Butlers, and all others, whether English or Irish, whom he could influence, to meet him at Limerick on a certain day. Nor was Brian Roe idle. He promised to bring to the confederacy the aid of the people of Coonagh, Ui Bloid, and Uaithne (Owney); but these latter refused to contest the right of Turlogh, whom they regarded as their lawful ruler. With their combined forces, Brian Roe and de Clare marched to the attack of Clonroad, the stronghold of Turlogh. Its owner was absent, having gone to Corcabaskin to obtain aid from Teige Buidhe MacMahon, from Rory MacMahon, and from the O'Gradys, and O'Hehirs. Thus reinforced, he attacked and wasted Ui Cualachta and Ui Fearmaic, the patrimony of the O'Quins, O'Hehirs, and O'Deas. Thence he invaded Ui Caisin, but the MacNamaras, to escape from him, temporarily removed their cattle to Sliave Echtghe. About that time (1277), De Clare built the Castle of Bunratty,¹ and after conquering the old families of Tradraighe, he bestowed that district upon his own followers. As a further defence of his new territories, he built a wall from "the stream to the sea," supposed to be from Athsolas to Sixmilebridge; no trace of it exists in our time.

A.D. 1277. BATTLE OF MOYGREASAN.

In the meanwhile, Turlogh was busy seeking support for himself. He was joined by the MacMahons, that is, by Donogh son of Rory; and by Bryan, son of Teige Buidhe; by Cumeadha MacGorman; by Donald, son of Teige Alainn O'Brien of Tromraidh (Tromroe); and by Donald Mantach O'Connor Corcomroe; by the MacNamaras of Clancullein; and finally by the de Burgos and O'Kellys of Connaught. All these being ready, in the following

¹ King Henry III. had granted to Robert Mucegross the patent of a market and fair at Bunratty, but he never used the privilege.—*Camden*.

autumn, they ravaged Moynoe and Tomgraney, and encountering Brian Roe and his auxiliaries at Moygreasan utterly defeated them in a pitched battle. In this engagement was killed Patrick Fitzmaurice, the brother of de Clare's wife. This woman believing that her brother's death and her husband's defeat were occasioned by his connexion with Brian Roe, persuaded de Clare to invite that chieftain to Bunratty, and then to assassinate him. It was done according to her wish, and the murder was consummated under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. The parties were gossips. They had sworn mutually to defend one another, with the most solemn rites. They made oath upon bells and crozier, and upon the relics of the saints; blood was drawn from the veins of each and mingled in a vessel; the holy Eucharist was divided between them. In spite of these guarantees, O'Brien was torn to pieces by horses, at the command of his savage confederate. Such was the horror excited by this atrocious act, that it was referred to, as a proof of English perfidy, in the eloquent memorial presented, a few years afterwards, to Pope John XXII., by the chieftains of Ireland.¹ Brian Roe at his death left several sons; the eldest, named Donogh, assumed his father's place. One would suppose that abhorrence of de Clare should be the guide of the young man's conduct towards such a monster, but we read that, in the following year, they were united together to crush the power of

TURLOUGH INAUGURATED KING.

Turlogh, who, immediately upon the death of Brian Roe, had himself solemnly inaugurated at Magh Adhar as king of Thomond. Donogh resented this act, claiming for himself the chieftaincy in succession to his father. He was

¹ See *Wars of Turlogh. Ann. Four Masters*, A.D. 1277. *Ann. Clonmacnoise*, A.D. 1277. See *Remonstrance of Irish Chiefs* in O'Flaherty's *Tar Connaught*, edited by Hardiman.

backed up in his efforts by de Clare, that being the best method of dividing the two Irish parties. Donogh soon put himself at the head of his own and the English forces, and marched "eastwards of the Shannon." There, he exacted submission from the section of the Ui Bloids, who resided in that district. His next act was to plunder Uaithne (Owney and Ara), and carry away the spoils to Bunratty. Afterwards, he was joined by Mahone O'Brien, grandson of Donald Connachtach; and he marched to Burren and Corcomroe, despoiling "the posterity of Fergus MacRoigh" (the O'Loughlans and O'Connors); thence proceeding due west through the district of "Triuchead na Naumeadh," he reached the residence of MacMahon of Corcabaskin. After this, he directed his march towards Clonroad, on his way ravaging Ui Cormaic and "Imire Uaine." Finding that Turlogh had fled from Clonroad on his approach, he pursued his cousin to Quin, and wasted the country as he went along. At Quin, he was opposed by Sheeda MacNamara, but in the encounter which ensued that chieftain lost his life. Cuvea MacNamara, son of Sheeda, fled for protection to Turlogh O'Brien, who was at a place called Forbair (Furroor)? Together, they retreated westwards, and the country about the Fergus being thus left without protection, was ravaged by de Clare and his ally. The work of MacGrath, called *Cathreim Thoirdhealblaigh* (the Wars¹ of Turlogh), from which the above account is mainly taken, goes on to describe the struggle between the O'Briens for supremacy, but the contest is merely a wretched tissue of strife, plunder, and robbery, unworthy of record. We shall therefore content ourselves with making such selections only as may serve to illustrate the topography of the country, and afford information as to the families who inhabited the various districts composing the country of Thomond.

¹ *Wars of Turlogh O'Brien: Ann. Inisfallen, A.D. 1278.*

A.D. 1279. DEATH OF DONALD AT QUIN.

Keeping in view these objects, we shall mention that de Clare, in 1279, assembled a large force to surprise Turlogh at Feartain (Fortane). His auxiliaries marched to his aid through Beal-coille-Druinge (Bealkelly)? There they were met and utterly routed by Turlogh. De Clare, as was his wont after defeat, fled to his stronghold at Bunratty, but Turlogh taking advantage of his victory spoiled Tradraige and drove out from it its English settlers.

A.D. 1280.—At the instance of MacCarthy More, a division was made of Thomond between Turlogh and Donogh, the latter getting the western portion. He did not long survive to enjoy his acquisition, for he was drowned in the Fergus in three years afterwards. His brother Donald having come to Quin, "close to that town where he bought wine for the nobles who came on a visit to his house" was, for some unexplained reason, stabbed in the groin by "a soldier of the English garrison of the strong-walled castle of Quin." He returned the blow with equal effect, both wounds proving mortal.

During the years between 1286 and 1306, the *Cathreim* contains only an account of uninteresting raids made upon the country by the rival chieftains while endeavouring to decide their respective rights to the supreme power. In the course of these contests we are told that Donogh O'Dea was slain by his kinsmen Loghlen and MacCraith O'Dea: O'Liddy was slain at Quin by the English; the town of Bunratty was burned by Turlogh O'Brien and by Cuvea MacNamara, the approach to the place being made by a wooden bridge laid across the river, near the castle. It is also mentioned that Turlogh made a visit to west Thomond, passing through "Disert Murt-haile," now Killadysert.

A.D. 1306. DEATH OF TURLOGH.

On the 10th of April, 1306, Turlogh died, and at a meeting held at Magh Adhar, his son, Donogh, was unani-

mously chosen to rule in his stead. Cuvea MacNamara, in virtue of his office, announced to him his election as king of North Munster, then comprising the following territories, viz. :—Owney, the two Elys, Ormond, O'Luigheach, Aoisgreine, Cunach, Eoganacht of Cashel, Aois-tre-mughe,¹ a part of Connaught, and the whole of the present county of Clare. His reign was short, lasting only four years and four months, and Cuvea's death happening just at the same time, "he was buried near the grave of his king, in the abbey of Ennis Clonroad, and his son, Donogh MacNamara, was appointed chief of Clan Culein in his stead, by the states, who assembled for the purpose of his election." A.D. 1307. In this year a raid was made by Sheeda, brother of Donogh MacNamara, into Connaught, and he drove away many cattle. On his way home he was attacked at Moynoe, by the tribes of Maolmana O'Cormacain, and O'Cindeargain, and his foster-brother slain. In revenge, Sheeda, aided by his nephews, ravaged the termon lands of Moynoe. The Ui Bloid, composed of the families of Clan Turlogh and Clan Dermot (O'Brien), the O'Kennedys of Killokennedy, the O'Gunnings of Castle Connell, the O'Coffeys of Owney, the O'Shanahans of Kilnoe and Killuran, the O'Hogans, of Ara, the O'Aherns of Cratloe, the O'Muldoons, the O'Duracks of Ogonnelloe, the O'Lonergans, the O'Flahertys, and the O'Moloneys rose to revenge this onslaught, but O'Brien, the chief king of Thomond, interposed, and made peace between the belligerents. The truce, however, was but of short duration, as in 1309, the Ui Bloids assembled and met their enemies the MacNamaras, who had been joined by the small sept of the O'Dovarcans, at Baile-in-Cuilin (Ballycullen), near Sixmilebridge. From this place they went along, skirmishing as far as Kilgorey (Cill-n'-Guaire). Here, Donogh MacNamara

¹ These districts comprise the present baronies of Elygarty, Kilmanagh, Ormond Upper and Lower,

and Clanwilliam in the county Tipperary; and in Limerick the baronies of Owney, Clanwilliam, and Coonagh.

A.D. 1309. MACNAMARAS AND UI BLOIDS.

addressed his men, and in the course of his speech, enumerated those families who were favourable to his cause. They were the MacInerneys, Claras, Maninains (Manions), Moloneys, O'Hallorans, O'Cormicks, Slatterys, Hartigans, Hanleys, Cindregans, O'Malleys, O'Meehans, O'Liddys, and the Clan-an-Giolla-Mhaoil. He then dressed himself in his war panoply, namely, a tunic (cotún), extending from the neck to the knee, over that a coat of mail, a saffron-coloured belt, with a dagger and a spear thrust into it; over the coat of mail a shirt (scabal), on his head a helmet, a sword at his side, a javelin in his right hand to cast at his enemies, and a spear in his left. Both parties joined battle at Kilgorey, and the Clan Culein were victorious. Among the slain of the Ui Bloids are enumerated the following:—Turlogh, son of Turlogh Fionn; Mahone, son of Dermot Fionn; O'Ahern; the chief of O'Floinn Feathneadhe; Rory O'Shanahan; Esles O'Hagan, of Forgabhail;¹ together with fifteen of his kindred. Eleven of the O'Kennedys were spared, and with them Maoel-seachlin, son of Murrough O'Shanahan, and Aodh O'Shanahan, his elder brother, the chief of O'Rongaile. These were carried away prisoners by the MacNamaras. Immediately afterwards, another struggle took place between the Clan Culein and the Ui Bloids, in which Donogh MacNamara, the chief of his tribe, lost his life, but his kinsfolk, being joined by the O'Briens, and by de Burgo, of Galway, defeated the Ui Bloids, and killed one of their principal chieftains, Donald O'Grady, of Cineal Dongaile. The MacNamara selected as successor to Donogh, was Loughlen, son of Cuvea.

A.D. 1310. In this year, it is recorded that O'Brien and de Burgo laid siege to de Clare, in his castle of Bunratty.

¹ This place cannot be identified.

He sallied forth and, on the hill above the castle, defeated and put to flight his assailants. It is also related that the sons of Brian Roe ravaged the termon lands of St. Cronan, and burned Clonroad.

A.D. 1311-1316. STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE RIVAL
O'BRIENS.

A.D. 1311. Accompanied by Dermot, the grandson of Brian Roe, de Clare, made an incursion into Burren. They marched in two separate divisions. The first night, Dermot encamped at Criothmaill (Crughwill) and de Clare at Cnoc Dloghain.¹ Donogh, son of Turlogh O'Brien, prepared to oppose them, and that night he lay at Sliabh Cairin. On the following day, advancing towards the enemy, he arrived at Glean Caoin (Glenquin). There, he was treacherously slain by Murrough, son of Mahone O'Brien, a man distantly related to him by blood. De Clare, whose policy it was always to depress the power of the lawful king, resolved to supply the vacancy thus created in the chieftaincy, by the appointment, as king over Thomond, of his ally Dermot, the grandson of Brian Roe. With that design, he summoned the adherents of Dermot to assemble at Magh Adhar, and they named him king accordingly. He was installed by Loghlen, son of Cuvea MacNamara. But an opponent soon appeared in the person of Murtogh, brother of the late king. Supported by the de Burgos, he marched into Thomond, by Bealach-an-Fhiodhfail,² where he was joined by Loghlen Reagh O'Dea, and by the sons of Donogh O'Dea, at the head of the forces of Cineal Fearmaic. Thus reinforced, he placed himself to guard the entrance of the wood. Dermot instantly arrived, fully determined to contest the pass. A fierce fight followed, in which Dermot was

¹ Supposed by O'Donovan to be Cnoc-a-Daingin, in the parish of Dromcreehy. See *Letters of Ord-*

nance Survey of Clare in Library of Royal Irish Academy.

² This is the road from Gort to Killinaboy through Rockforest Wood.

worsted. An assembly of the partisans of Murtogh was convoked at Magh Adhar, and at this meeting, he was chosen king of Thomond, and Loughlen MacNamara nominated as its hereditary Lord Marshall.

In the interval between the years 1311 and 1316, scarcely anything deserving of description happened in Thomond. It is stated in the work from which we have been quoting, that the struggle for supremacy between the O'Briens went on without cessation. It is mentioned that a fruitless attempt was made to seduce Loughlen Reagh O'Dea and his clan from their allegiance to Murrough O'Brien; that Sheeda MacNamara plundered Burren, and while carrying his prey home by way of Connaught was seized by an illness of which he died, "bequeathing his body to St. Brendan of Birr." It is further recorded that Murtogh O'Brien plundered Ui Dobharcan,¹ and immediately afterwards the district of Cille-o-na-Suilleach (Kilnasoolagh near Newmarket-on-Fergus); that Loughlen MacNamara was made prisoner by de Clare, at Bunratty; that the adherents of Brian Roe, of Ara, killed Loughlen and Maoelsaghlen MacNamara, beheading them and casting their bodies into Coolmeen Lake, near Sixmilebridge. Mahone MacNamara, being elected chief of the tribe, and called the MacNamara, lost no time in taking steps to avenge the death of his kinsmen. He summoned to his aid the O'Kellys, de Burgos, O'Madigans, and Butlers of Galway; M'Crath O'Dea, and Donald O'Dea, of Inchiquin; the O'Loghlens, and Comyns, of Burren. Joined by these, he marched to a place called Ballyiconway, where he was apprised by O'Shanny, that his enemies waited for him at Tulla O'Dea. He immediately attacked and defeated them. In 1314, Donogh, grandson of Brian Roe, was elected king at Magh Adhar, in opposition to his cousin Murtagh, who was the legitimate ruler. The MacNamaras, in this year, invaded Ui Rongaile (Kilnoe and Killuran), and subdued the O'Shanahans and

¹ This place cannot be identified.

O'Kennedys. Being reinforced by the O'Kellys and the O'Madigans of Galway, they proceeded on their marauding expedition to Inis-na-mona and Dangan-i-Grada (in the parish of Tomgraney). After burning the last named place they encamped next night at Magh Maolain. There they defeated the grandsons of Brian Roe, and made them flee westwards by Bealach-an-Fhiodhfail, in the parish of Kilkeedy. About this time Edward Bruce, with his Scots, invaded Ireland. The principal men of Munster being assembled at Limerick, selected Murrough O'Brien as their chief to oppose him. Murrough shortly afterwards went to Dublin to attend the Parliament held there, his main business being to take care that de Clare should not traduce him before the assembly. In the following year (1317), he resolved to make a decisive effort to overmaster his rival and cousin, and at the same time to crush the power of the English strangers. He got his brother Dermot to call together his partisans at Rath Laithín (Rathlaheen), to consult with them as to the best mode of attaining those objects.

A.D. 1317. CHIEFS MEET AT RATH LAITHÍN.

There came to this meeting (August 15th), Felemidh O'Connor, son of Donald of Corcomroe; the O'Deas, Loghlen O'Hehir, Rory MacCrath, Donald O'Duibh-duin, and Cu-eabha MacGorman. It was decided that each one should go home, call together his followers, and meet again, on a certain day, at Ruadhan (Ruan). This was accordingly done; from Ruan they marched northwards through the gap of Bearnaidh-an-Cailin, by Leacht-inghen-i-Lochlain, through Upper Clan Culein, through Caraidh Eachdroma (Augrim), leaving Tulla O'Dea on the left, by the banks of Beascnaton, through the weirs of Caraidh-mac-a-At'burion, where they slept that night. Next morning, they marched along Bothar-na-mac-Riogh,¹ across Mullach Gaoil, along

¹ The road between Corofin and Killinaboy.

the Lionans (Leana), along Cill-mic-i-Donain, along Caher Crailehdigh, through the middle of Crioich-maile (Crughwill), through the valley of Duvgleann (Glennamanagh), they proceeded through Coill-an-air, out into the arable lands of the abbey of Corcomroe, and slept in the abbey that night.¹ A list of Dermot's followers is given by Mac Grath.

A.D. 1317. LIST OF THE SEPTS OF THOMOND.

In addition to those just mentioned, there came to his aid the O'Hehirs, the M'Graths, the O'Dubhduins, the MacGormans, and the following septs of the clan Culein (the MacNamaras), viz.—The MacInerneys, the clan Lorcain, the O'Claras, the clan Meanman (Mannions ?), the clan Giolla Maoel, the O'Maoel Domhnaigh (O'Moloneys), the clan Alivaren (O'Hallorans), the clan Comhremaigh (O'Currys), the O'Slattery, the O'Hassetts, the O'Malleys, the O'Hartigans, the O'Cindergains, the clan Aillie (O'Haleys), the O'Conways (Conduibh), and the O'Meehans : then came the M'Mahons, of Corcabaskin, under the command of Donogh, son of Rory, son of Rory ; the O'Lynches, and the O'Kellys (Caolaidhe), of Galway ; the MacRegans, the clan Mahowna, the O'Griffeys, the O'Howards (Muintir Iomhair), and the MacEncroes (Mac Con Cros) of Inagh ; the O'Galvins (Muintir Chealbhair), the O'Liddys, the O'Doyles, the O'Kellihers, the O'Cuiníns (Cuneens), and the O'Gerans.

A.D. 1317. BATTLE OF LOGHRASKA.

To oppose these, Donogh, grandson of Brian Roe, summoned to his assistance his brother Brian Bane, his cousin-

¹ Although some of the places mentioned by MacGrath cannot be identified, there is no doubt that Dermot marched by the road which leads from

Ruan to Corofin, thence by the hill of Lena, to Castletown, and to Corcomroe Abbey.

german, Murtagh Garv, son of his uncle Donogh; Brian Bearra, Tiede Luimneigh, son of Brian Roe; the clan Mahon, the clan Teige (O'Brien), the inhabitants of Tuachadh-na-Faiseach (*i.e.*, Ui Bloid); Loghlen, the O'Gradys, the clan Giolla Mochaine, the clan Flaherty O'Dea, the MacDonagans, the O'Shanahans, the O'Aherns, the O'Hogans, and the O'Kennedys. These being assembled, slept the first night at Cill-Litire-Maoel Odhrain.¹ Thence they proceeded to Loghraska, and there came in sight of a hag, whose hideousness is described by the Irish historian in terms of laughable exaggeration, and whom they found employed in washing the blood off a pile of limbs and carcasses of dead men. These, she said, were symbolical of the heads and limbs of Donogh himself and his followers, who were doomed to perish in the approaching combat. Nor was that combat long a-coming: Dermot leading his forces that same day from the abbey of Corcomroe, came in sight of his enemies, and gave them battle at Druim Lurgain. Before the fight began, he addressed his troops, and his exhortation was followed by another in verse, from his chief poet, it being the custom amongst the Irish that the bard should accompany and encourage his kinsfolk in battle. In the conflict that ensued Donogh was slain by the hand of O'Connor of Corcomroe, his party utterly defeated, and nearly the entire following of Brian Roe extirpated. The victors purchased their success dearly, no less than twenty-one principal men of the MacNamaras, four leaders of the O'Moloney's, and two of the O'Hallorans having fallen. After the battle, the chiefs of either party were buried by Dermot, with all honours, in separate graves, in the neighbouring abbey. The victory thus gained, finally decided the right to the chieftaincy of Thomond, and placed it, indisputably, in the race of Turlogh. It moreover led to the annihilation of de Clare, and to the expulsion of the English from the country, for the final struggle took place not long afterwards.

¹ This place cannot be identified. Perhaps it is Leitir in Kilkeedy parish.

A.D. 1318. BATTLE OF DYSERT O'DEA.

A.D. 1318. De Clare called together his partisans, English and Irish, the latter under the command of Brian Bane, who was almost the only person of his race that escaped death at Corcomroe. They decided to invade Ui Fearmaic, and to attack O'Dea in the first instance. The two brothers, Murrough and Dermot O'Brien, resolved to support him, and with that object in view, drew their forces together at Dysert O'Dea. De Clare made a division of his troops into three bodies: the first he posted at Tulla O'Dea, under command of his son, with instructions to intercept the O'Connors, who were expected to come from Ennistymon. His second detachment was to march from the Fergus to Magowna. The third, under his own leadership, he brought to Dysert. When he arrived there (May 10th, 1318) he found O'Dea posted in defence of a small stream that descends from the hills and falls into the neighbouring lake. The O'Deas opened their ranks on his approach, and he, mistaking that movement for a sign of fear, rushed onwards without thinking of consequences, and thus separated himself from the main body of his supporters. The Dal Cais closed in upon his troops, overwhelmed, and cut them to pieces, he himself being killed by the axe of Conor O'Dea. His son shared the same fate, being slain by Felim O'Connor, as that chieftain was rushing down with his followers from the neighbouring hill of Scamhall to support O'Dea. At that moment, Loughlen O'Hehir, with the men of Ui Cormaic coming up, the united forces of the Irish fiercely attacked the foreigners, and these being already dispirited by the loss of their leaders, gave way on all quarters, and a total rout ensued. Never was victory more decisive.¹ Its effect was to rid the country of Thomond for more than two

¹ Among the killed were four knights, viz. :—Sir Henry Capel, Sir Thomas Naas, Sir James Caunton (or Condon of Fermoy), and Sir John Caunton.

Also, Adam Appleyard and 80 more. De Clare's body was removed to Lime-rick, and buried in the Franciscan church there.

centuries of everything Saxon. De Clare's widow, hearing of the loss of her husband and son, set fire to the castle of Bunratty, and with what remained of her followers made sail for England, never to put her foot on Irish ground again. After this time, the name of de Clare disappears from the page of the history of Ireland.¹

¹ We here lose the valuable information contained in the *Catherineim Toirdhealbaigh*, or the *History of the Wars of Turlogh O'Brien*, written in 1459. Although the work is compiled in the vilest style of bombast, it gives many incidents relating to the history and topography of Thomond of great interest and value. The writer lived so near to the times of which he narrates the story, and his office of historiographer gave him such facilities for collecting information, that his narrative may be received with implicit faith. His name was John, son of Rory MacGrath. An excellent transcript of the tract was made in 1721, by Andrew MacCurtin, of Ennistymon, one of the best Irish scholars of his day, and is now deposited in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. See O'Curry's *Lectures on MS. Materials of Irish History*, Dublin, 1861, p. 234.

I cannot discover where the patrimonial lands of the family of Magrath were situate in Thomond. Several references are made to them, and to their learning, in the *Annals of the Four Masters*. I subjoin them here :

"A.D. 1410. Thomas, the son of Maoelmurry Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, died.

1411. Dermot, the son of Gillaise Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, died.

1425. The son of Flan Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, a prosperous and wealthy man, died.

1461. Aengus Magrath, a learned poet, died.

1573. William Magrath, son of Aengus, Ollav of Dalcais in poetry, a learned man, distinguished for his knowledge of the sciences and of agriculture, died."

GENERAL HISTORY OF THOMOND BEFORE IT WAS FORMED INTO AN ENGLISH COUNTY.

FROM THE DEATH OF DE CLARE IN 1318 TO THE
FORMATION OF THOMOND INTO AN ENGLISH COUNTY
IN 1580.

CHAPTER XIII.

DURING the long interval between the expulsion of the English and their re-appearance in the affairs of Thomond (1318-1543), its story is shortly told. The Annalists give only concise and scattered accounts of its inhabitants and their history. Their references have relation mainly to intestine disorders, or to invasions made upon neighbouring regions for the purposes of plunder. Such matters are so uninteresting in themselves, and afford so little information as to the history of the times, or the manners of the people, that we shall treat them as deserving of comparatively slight notice.¹

After the fall of de Clare, Brian Bane, accompanied by what remained of his followers, betook themselves to that part of the kingdom of Thomond which lay at the east side of the Shannon, and settled themselves there. The Mac

¹ The following extracts relating to those times are taken from the *Four Masters* :—

"A.D. 1335. Finola, the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Turlogh O'Connor, died."

"A.D. 1339. Turlogh O'Connor put away his wife and re-married Slaine, daughter of Turlogh O'Brien, who

was widow of the son of the Earl of Ulster. She died in 1343."

"A.D. 1343. Murtogh O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, died."

"A.D. 1343. Rory Magrath, Ollav, died." (He was the father of John Magrath, author of *The Wars of Thomond*.)

Namaras, as before related, having expelled the inhabitants of most parts of the present baronies of Lower Bunratty and Lower Tulla, who, for the greater part, had been partisans of de Clare, took possession of their country, and continued to hold it until Cromwell put them out in turn. They became so powerful that, in the year 1578, they owned no less than forty-two castles, scattered over Upper and Lower Bunratty, and Upper and Lower Tulla, and in 1641, according to the *Book of Distributions*, they numbered no less than one hundred and ninety-one proprietors of land in what would now be called fee-simple.

Brian Bane O'Brien was distinguished for his turbulence. Amongst his many enemies, he had for antagonists, his own relations, who had expelled him from Clare. These were ruled successively, in his life time, by Murtagh, by Dermot, and by Murtagh's son, Mahone Moinmoy, who by violence, had deprived his uncle Dermot, and his first cousin Brian, son of Donogh, of their right to reign. His own tenure of power lasted for twelve years, and at his death he was succeeded, in accordance with the laws of Tanistry, by his brother Turlogh Maoel (1367). After a rule of three years, Turlogh was dispossessed by his nephew, Brian Catha-an-Aonaigh.

Being thus driven out, he betook himself for aid to Garrett, Earl of Desmond, and was cordially received by that nobleman. They raised an army, and proceeded towards Thomond to reinstate Turlogh Maoel, but before they could cross the Shannon they were met at Manister an-Aonaigh, near Croom, by Brian, and utterly routed. Great numbers were slain in this battle, and amongst the prisoners were Garrett, together with many chiefs of the English army. The victors took possession of the city of Limerick, and Sheeda Cam MacNamara was placed in the town as warden (1369).¹ Turlogh Maoel finding it now useless to protract the struggle, gave it up, and having

¹ *Ann. Four Masters.*

obtained from Desmond a grant of extensive tracts of land in Waterford, he went to reside there. Very little information touching the actions of Brian-Catha-an-Aonaigh is given by the Annalists. We gather from them that being joined by the MacWilliam Burkes of Galway, he suffered a defeat in 1386, from the O'Connor Roe, and that, in 1395, he went to Waterford to pay nominal homage to Richard II. by whom he was honourably received. His death is recorded, in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, under the year 1399.¹ His successor was his brother Conor, of whom nothing is handed down to us deserving of mention, and Conor was succeeded, in 1426, by his nephew Teige-na-Glemore. Of this ruler's history nothing remains on record, save that he was deposed by his brother Mahone Dall (the blind) in 1438. Mahone Dall was not permitted to enjoy his power long without molestation. He was attacked, in 1446, by MacWilliam Burke and deposed, his brother, Turlogh Bog (the soft), the son-in-law of Mac William, being placed in his stead.² Turlogh Bog enjoyed the sovereignty till his death in 1459, when he was succeeded by his nephew Donogh, the son of Mahone Dall. Donogh had to give way, in two years after his accession, to his cousin Teige-an-Chomhaid (of Coad on the lake of Inchiquin).

At this time, the power of the English in Ireland was very much weakened, owing to their contests at home in the Wars of the Roses, and the Irish chieftains, taking advantage of their adversaries' strait, united with one another to drive them, if possible, out of the country. Teige-an-Chomhaid placed himself under O'Neill as an ally,³ and he marched to South Munster to enforce payment of the tribute called the Duv-Cios, which his great

¹ A.D. 1421. Died More, daughter of Brian O'Brien, and wife of Walter Burke. She was the most distinguished woman of her time in Leath Magha for hospitality, good sense, and piety.

She was usually called the great More of Munster.

² *Ann. Four Mast.* A.D. 1446.

³ *Idem.* A.D. 1464.

grandfather, Mahon Moinmoy, had been the first to levy on the English settlers of Munster. His success was complete.

He plundered the west and south of Munster, and took possession of Clanwilliam and the whole county of Limerick, these having been made over to him by the Earl of Desmond as a condition of obtaining peace. Moreover, he imposed a yearly tribute of sixty marks, to be payable for ever, by the citizens of Limerick. It is hinted by MacFirbis, in his *Annals*, that the people of Leinster had a project for raising O'Brien, like his ancestor Boroimhe, to the throne of Ireland. It is also mentioned by him that never since the time of that monarch had such a host been seen as the one led by Teige to overrun the country south of the Shannon. From such statements as these, it may be inferred how weak was the power of England at that epoch.¹ Teige-an-Chomhaid died soon afterwards (1466), in the castle he had built on the margin of the lake of Inchiquin; its picturesque ruins yet remain as an object of attraction to the visitor. He was succeeded by his brother, Conor-na-Srona, (of the great nose), his own children being too young to take his place. On the subject of Conor-na-Srona's actions, while he continued to govern Thomond, the annalists are almost silent. It is mentioned that he sent his nephews, Gilla Duv, and Murtagh Garv, to the aid of their relative, MacWilliam of Clanricard, when his territory was invaded by the other MacWilliams, and by O'Donnell of Tirconnell. He also co-operated with the Butlers against the Fitz-Geralds of Kildare. The Earl of Kildare, after his marriage with a niece of the King of England, returned from that country in 1496, and lost no time in coming to Thomond to punish the act of its king. Conor-na-Srona

¹ *Annals of Four Masters*, A.D. 1466, with O'Donovan's note, in which he reproduces the statement of Donald

MacFirbis, contained in *Annals of Ireland* of the same date.

boldly met him, and in an action at Ballyhickey, near Quin, defeated his troops, and put him to flight. Conor then took possession of the stronghold of Fincen Mac Namara, near the place of battle. This was the last of his actions, for he died in the same year (1496), after an unusually long reign of thirty years.¹

After the death of Conor-na-Srona, his brother Turlogh Oge, surnamed Gilla Duv, from the darkness of his complexion, was inaugurated chief in his place. He had been elected Tanist, had enjoyed that title since 1474, and now he became king. His reign was short; it lasted only three years. Nothing is recorded of him except his accession, his short reign of three years and two months, and his death in 1499. History is not equally silent as to the actions of his nephew and successor, Turlogh Don, (the yellow-haired), eldest son of Teige-an-Chamhaid. It is recorded, that in 1501, he wasted and burned Limerick City, and Cois Maighe in that county. His consanguinity with the MacWilliams of Clanrickard drew him into many quarrels in the course of his reign. They had been using their neighbours the O'Kellys, oppressively, and an appeal for protection being made by these to Garrett Earl of Kildare, the Lord Deputy, he marched into Connaught to their assistance. He was met at Knocktow, in the territory

¹ *The Annals of the Four Masters* have the following particulars which, although not referring immediately to the History of Thomond, we give here:

"A.D. 1474. The abbey of Donegal was commenced by Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and by his wife, Finola (the white-shouldered), daughter of Conor-na-Srona O'Brien, and was granted by them to God and to the friars of St. Francis, for the good of their own souls, and as a burial place for themselves and their descendants." [This abbey, of which a most interesting account is given by Rev. Mr. Meahan in his work, *The Franciscan Monasteries*, was the place where the Four

Masters subsequently compiled their great work.]

The next extract we shall give is under the year 1481, and is in these words:

"Slaine, the daughter of O'Brien, (Conor), and wife of MacWilliam of Clanrickard, a vessel full of charity and hospitality, and who excelled the women of her time, died, after having gained victory over the world and the devil."

Another extract is as follows:

"A.D. 1490. Celia, daughter of Dermot-an-Duna MacCarthy, and wife of Turlogh Oge O'Brien, worthy of being queen of Cashel, died."

of Clanrickard, by MacWilliam and by O'Brien, joined by the MacNamaras and other septs. A fierce battle was fought, in which Kildare was worsted. By this defeat, his anger being fairly roused against the Burkes and O'Briens, he led an imposing array into Munster, in four years afterwards, designing to inflict condign punishment upon them for their delinquencies. "He marched through Bealach-na-Fadbaighe and Bealach-na-Gamhna,¹ until he arrived at a wooden bridge (*i.e.*, the bridge of Portcroise), which O'Brien had constructed over the Shannon. This bridge he broke down, and encamped that night in the country. O'Brien encamped so near that they heard one another's conversation during the night. On the morrow, he set out for Limerick, taking the short cut through Moin-na-brathair as his way.² Here he was attacked by O'Brien and utterly defeated.³ Between the years 1510 and 1522 we have nothing to record of Turlogh Donn. In the latter year a quarrel sprung up between the O'Neills and O'Donnells of the north. The King of Thomond sent his sons, Donogh and Teige to render assistance to the chieftain of Tir owen. They were accompanied by the bishop of Killaloe, Turlogh son of Mahon, who was the cousin-german of their father. Before they could effect a junction with O'Neill, they found he had been defeated in battle by the O'Donnells, and they returned home after a fruitless journey. It was not long till their services were again called into requisition. In the early part of the sixteenth century, the kingdom of Thomond included part of the present counties of Tipperary and King's County. The Earl of Ormond's territory was adjacent, and he, having some grudge against O'Carroll of Ely, attacked that chieftain's country. O'Brien immediately took up

¹ Old roads, on the south side of the Shannon, between Limerick and Portcroise, in the parish of Castleconnell.—Note by J. O'Donovan.

² Moin-na-brathair, is the low

ground, now the Long Pavement, between Parteen and Limerick, on the Clare side of the Shannon.

³ *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1504 to 1510.

arms to defend his dependant chief. A battle ensued at the ford of Camus, near Cashel, in which the fortune of the day was undecided, but where Teige, son of the King of Thomond, lost his life "by the shot of a ball," as the annalists describe it. His body was brought to Ennis and buried in the abbey there amongst his ancestors.¹

From this time, till the date of the death of Turlogh Donn, there is nothing to relate concerning the general history of Thomond. Some isolated facts touching the career of particular individuals have been set down by the Four Masters; these, although not of much interest we reproduce here :—"A.D. 1503. Teige Boirneach (*i.e.*, of Burren); Murrogh and Mahone, two sons of Mahone O'Brien; Conor, the son of Brian, son of Murtoigh, son of Brian Roe O'Brien; Conor, the son of Rory, son of Ana O'Loghlen; and Murtoigh, son of Turlogh, son of Murrogh, son of Teige O'Brien, went with Owen, son of O'Flaherty, into West Connaught, against Rory Oge, and Donald (of the Boat) O'Flaherty). A battle was fought between them, in which the sons of Mahone O'Brien were slain. A.D. 1508. Donald O'Brien, son of Brian, son of Turlogh, Tanist of Thomond, died. A.D. 1512. Teige, son of Donald O'Brien, died; and Brian, the son of Donald, son of Teige, son of Turlogh, died in six weeks afterwards. A.D. 1514. Donogh, the son of Conor O'Brien, was vindictively and unbecomingly slain by the sons of Turlogh, son of Murrogh O'Brien, namely, by Murrogh and Donogh. The murdered man had been the choice of the men of Ireland for his dexterity of hand, puissance, vigour, and bravery. A.D. 1524. Dermot, son of Gilla Duv O'Brien, a man who assisted those who asked anything of him, more liberally than any other man owning a like extent of territory, a man of the most untiring hospitality and prowess, who was rather expected to live and enjoy the wealth and dignity of his patrimony, died after unction and penance. A.D. 1524.

¹ *Ann. Four Masters*, A.D. 1523.

More, the daughter of O'Brien (*i.e.*, Turlogh Donn), and wife of Donogh, the son of Mahone O'Brien, a woman who kept a house of open hospitality, died. A.D. 1528. Finola, the daughter of the O'Brien, that is, of Conor-na-Srona, and wife of Hugh Roe O'Donnell (the O'Donnell), a woman who, as regards both body and soul, had gained more fame and renown than any of her contemporaries, having spent her life and her wealth in acts of charity, and after having been twenty-two years in the habit (dress) of St. Francis, died on the first day of Lent, which fell on the 5th of February, and was buried in the monastery of Donegal, which had been founded by her husband and herself in 1474. A.D. 1531. Donogh, the son of Turlogh Donn, who was Tanist of Thomond, a man of hospitality and nobleness, died.

Turlogh Donn died in 1528, after a long reign of twenty-nine years. His death is recorded in these words by the Four Masters: "The O'Brien, *i.e.*, Turlogh, the son of Teige, who of all the Irish in Leth Mogha had spent the longest time in acts of nobility and hospitality, the worthy heir of Brian Boromhe, in maintaining war against the English, died after unction and penance."¹

A.D. 1537. CONOR, KING OF THOMOND, AND MURROGH,
THE TANIST.

By his wife Ragnailt, daughter of John MacNamara, Lord of Clanculein, Turlogh left several sons, but this history is concerned with two of them only, Conor, his successor, and Murrogh, called *par excellence* the Tanist. From the elder of these two men descended the Earls of Thomond; from the younger, the Barons of Inchiquin, the O'Briens of Dromoland, those of Blatherwycke, Glencolumbkille, and others. Conor, now King of Thomond, was married a second time. His first wife had been

¹ The author has in his possession, on the occasion of the Election of a MS. translation by Eugene O'Curry. Turlogh Donn to the chieftaincy of of the Inauguration Ode, composed Thomond.

Arabella de Burgh, daughter of the MacWilliam, of Clanrickard, and by her he had one son, Donogh, surnamed The Fat. By his second wife, sister of the Earl of Desmond, he was father of Sir Daniel O'Brien of Ennistymon, and of Sir Turlogh, who died childless. Desmond was desirous to promote the interests of his nephews at the expense of their elder brother, while he, to preserve his rights, allied himself in marriage with the house of Ormond, a connexion which, in the subsequent reign of Elizabeth, tended very powerfully to the support of his family and the maintenance of their ancient power in Thomond.¹ He proposed that a piece of ordnance, with one hundred men of the king's army should be placed under his command, that with these he might become master of the castle of Carrigoguinnol and of the country round, and that, after the acquisition of these, he might hold them from Henry VIII., and conform to such English usages as that monarch should prescribe. Donogh thus set the first example of an O'Brien prepared to surrender his ancient kingly title, and willing to become a vassal of a foreign ruler.²

Conor O'Brien had rendered every support in his power to Silken Thomas FitzGerald in his rebellion against Henry VIII. After his defeat, FitzGerald repaired to Thomond, and got protection from its king, while a ship could be put in preparation to carry him off to Spain. To punish the refractory conduct of O'Brien, Lord Leonard Gray, the Lord Deputy, was ordered to bring him into submission. He was directed to compel Conor to bind himself, by indenture, to renounce the Pope's supremacy, to acknowledge in its stead that of Henry, to agree to contribute to the expenses of the Government, and to send a certain quota of men to every hosting of the royal troops.

¹ O'Donoghue's *Historical Memoir of the O'Briens*; Dublin, 1860, p. 165.

² *Calendars of State Papers*, A.D. 1535, Oct. 6.

Conor allowed the Lord Deputy to proceed no further on his way than Limerick. There he met him in July, 1537, and came into all his terms. He further undertook to aid the English in the work of subduing his brother Murrogh, the Tanist, and breaking down his bridge at O'Brien's bridge. Both these objects being accomplished, a peace for one year was made between the King of England and O'Brien. From the terms of this league it is obvious that the provincial ruler was treated on a footing of perfect independence of British power.¹ He did not long survive the visit of the Lord Deputy, his death occurring in two years afterwards (1539). He was the last of the descendants of Brian Boroimhe, who to the end of his life exercised supreme rule as king over Thomond.

A.D. 1542. THE ENGLISH ATTEMPT TO SETTLE THOMOND.

We now approach the time when the struggle between the English and Irish began in Thomond. Hitherto the natives were masters of the land of their birth. Each sept, and each individual of the sept, enjoyed his property absolutely free from any control of a man calling himself his landlord. The Church of the people too had its rights clearly defined, and enjoyed the lands bestowed upon it by the munificence of pious benefactors in former days. By the establishment of the rule of England all this was changed, and the endeavour to subdue the people, and bring them under the British system of land tenure, was the cause of a sanguinary struggle between the rival races that did not come to an end till the time of Cromwell and William III. In their preliminary movement to draw Thomond into subjection, the English Council proceeded very cunningly. They resolved to buy over O'Brien to their interests, by the offer to him of enormous bribes.

¹ *State Papers Ireland*, Vol. iii., p. 56.

They saw that if he could once be seduced, the other and smaller chieftains would follow. Acting on these views, they tendered to him the ownership in fee-simple, and to the exclusion of all the rest of the world, of the lands out of which he had received tribute as chief king, but to which he could lay no claim, as owner in our sense of that term. They further offered him the lands of the abbeyes then lately suppressed, together with the Improprate ownership of the Tithes of the parishes to which the king claimed the right of presentation. Such proposals were too tempting to be refused, and Murrough, who, in his capacity of Tanist, had succeeded to the chieftainship on the death of his brother Conor, gave intimation of his readiness to enter into negotiations with the king with a view to the surrender of his authority. His first step was to write to Henry VIII. through the Lord Deputy, St. Leger, proffering his allegiance, and praying for pardon for himself and his adherents for the assistance they had given to Silken Thomas, and again, to the chieftains of the north in their attempt to drive the foreign enemy out of that country. He proposed to give up his claim to tribute from all lands lying on the east side of the Shannon, and as an equivalent, he embodied in his request the other privileges and demands already adverted to, to wit, a grant in fee-simple of all lands to which he could lay claim from ancient usage; authority to govern Thomond according to the king's laws; the right to all the lands of the suppressed livings, as well as to all church patronage, except the appointment of bishops. He further offered to give up the title of the O'Brien and to take that of an earl, with the privilege of sitting in Parliament. All his demands were acceded to, and he was summoned over to the English Court at Greenwich to receive the investiture of his earldom. He repaired thither accordingly, accompanied by his nephew Donogh, son of the last King of Thomond. To himself was given the earldom of Thomond, with remainder to Donogh, who

was in reality, according to British ideas, the legitimate and proper chief, as being the eldest son of the last ruler. Lest Donogh should feel discontented, the title of baron of Ibrickan was bestowed upon him, and he was to enjoy it during the lifetime of his uncle.¹ The example of the O'Brien and his nephew was followed by other chieftains of Thomond, who saw that the time was come when the power of England was likely to become predominant. Sheeda MacNamara, the Lord of Clanculein, offered to become the king's subject on condition of obtaining a peerage, and of having the lands from which he only had the right of tribute previously, conferred upon him in fee-simple. His proposal relative to the peerage was refused, and he was obliged to content himself with the simple dignity of knighthood, but the lands were granted to him in conformity with his wishes. A similar honour was conferred on Donogh O'Grady, head of the Ui Donghaile, and the lands of his tribe also bestowed upon him.

A.D. 1543. ANIMOSITY OF THE NATIVES AGAINST THE ENGLISH.

In the letter of the king to the Irish Council, signifying his decision on these matters, he refers to another topic, namely, a request preferred by Dr. Neylan that the Abbey of Ennis, then about to be dissolved, should be granted to him, and stating the decision of the monarch declining to yield to Neylan's application. Neylan grounded his claim upon the fact that he had advised Conor, the late Prince of Thomond, to give in his adhesion to the Government of England. In the same letter, Henry states, that he had conferred the bishopric of Kilfenora on the son of Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy.²

¹ *Calendars of State Papers*, November, 1541, March 31, 1542, June 2, 1542, July 5 and 12, 1542.

Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1542.

² *Calend. of State Papers*, July 9, 1543.

All these questions of titles and grants of land were viewed by the people with indifference. They little knew how important such things might become in the future. As long as the O'Briens, MacNamara, and O'Grady lived they received their usual tribute, and it was not till after their death that the enormous significance of their dealings with the English Crown became manifest. Then it was found that the lands which had for ages belonged to the members of the clan, each possessing his own share by indefeasible right, suddenly became the exclusive property of the eldest son of the defunct chief. Their eyes were opened to the trick that had been played upon them, and they fiercely resisted every attempt to enforce claims which they deemed absolutely preposterous and untenable. On the other hand, the eldest sons of the grantees claimed the aid of English power to support them in the assertion of their newly acquired rights, and the foreigners feeling that by the creation of dissensions amongst the natives their own authority might be more easily extended, lent a willing hand to the chieftains in their endeavour to coerce their kindred into a recognition of the feudal law of primogeniture. Very few records of these struggles have come down to our times, but from incidental glimpses, furnished by the writings of the Four Masters, we learn that they were fierce, protracted, and bloody.

A.D. 1552. DONOGH (THE FAT) O'BRIEN.

Murrough O'Brien died in 1551, and the earldom devolved upon his nephew, Donogh the Fat, according to the terms of its creation. He was, however, to be earl only for his lifetime, without power to transmit the title to his descendants. To enable him to do that, he was advised to surrender his dignities to Edward VI., and to apply for a new patent. The young king did all that he wanted and more; he granted to Donogh the lands and hereditaments which had lapsed to the Crown by the death of Mur-

rogh, to descend to his heirs according to the course of the common law of England. The new patent bears date the 7th of November, 1552. No sooner were its terms made known than the half brothers of Donogh (who were the children of his father by his second marriage with the daughter of the Earl of Desmond), saw how completely their interests had been sacrificed. Instead of having a share in the inheritance of their father, and having the right of being nominated Tanists in case that, at any time, one or other of them might, perchance, be selected for that honour by the Dalcassians, they saw themselves cut off from every hope of succession to lands or attainment of dignity. They flew to arms and attacked their brother, in the dead of night, at the Castle of Clonroad, whither he had retired for safety. They burned and plundered the town, but whether they reached Donogh is not related, although his death happening five weeks afterwards gave rise to the suspicion that he received some bodily injury at the hands of his infuriated brothers.¹ Being thus delivered from their foe, they proceeded to elect a King of Thomond according to the ancient usage of the country, and so set at naught the validity of the title of earl inherited by their nephew, Conor. The choice of the people fell upon the eldest of the brothers, whose name was Donald, and who was the ancestor of the O'Briens of Ennistymon. He was evidently a man worthy of their vote, for he was bold and warlike, as the relation of his actions will sufficiently show. He invaded Ely O'Carroll, and compelled its chieftains to submit to his authority. He ravaged the territory of Clanrickard. He invested the Castle of

¹ *Annals of Four Masters*, A.D. 1553. The attack on Clonroad was made in the very beginning of Lent, and Donogh's death happened on the Passion Saturday following:

About this time (A.D. 1552), the same Annalists record the death at the hands of the followers of Earl Donogh

of his first cousin Mahon, the son of Brian, son of Teige, son of Turlogh Donn. They also state that Dermot, second Baron of Inchiquin, and eldest son of Murrough the Tanist, died in 1552, on the eve of the Festival of St. Bridget, and that he was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Doonmulvihil, inhabited then by the earl, but was forced to raise the siege. He immediately afterwards invaded Clanrickard, and thence drove away flocks and herds belonging to the Burkes.¹ In 1555 he led an army into Leinster to oppose the forces of the Lord Deputy Sussex. He met them in the Queen's County, and a truce was concluded, both parties preferring a patched-up peace to the risk of a battle. In this truce O'Brien acted as the representative of all the Irish from the Barrow to the Shannon.²

A.D. 1558. CONOR O'BRIEN, THIRD EARL OF THOMOND.

Hitherto all went favourably for Donald, and for two or three years longer he was suffered to rule supreme over Thomond, and to regulate its affairs by the law of Tanistry. He was the last native prince of Ireland who governed according to the ancient usages of the people, and in whose territory the Brehon laws were latest administered. But a change was soon to come over his affairs. By the death of his brother Turlough, in 1557, he lost a valuable auxiliary, and his nephew Conor, having claimed the aid of the Lord Deputy, received that nobleman's promise of support in his endeavour to assert the rights and property of an eldest son and of an English earl. Sussex accordingly repaired to Thomond with a strong army, took the castles of Bunratty, Clare, and Clonroad, placed them in the hands of Conor, and re-established him in all the privileges and lands appertaining to the earldom of Thomond. Donald was proclaimed a traitor, and with his son, Teige an Tsusain, (of the uncombed hair), was obliged to fly to Maguire of Fermanagh. There, before a year had passed, Teige died, but Donald lived to return to his native country and to give much additional trouble to the Earl.³

¹ *Four Masters*, A.D. 1554.

² *Idem*, A.D. 1555.

³ *Idem*, A.D. 1558. *Calendar of State Papers*, A.D. 1558.

Conor O'Brien, thus restored to his rights, testified his gratitude by solemnly relinquishing the title of the O'Brien, and promising on his own behalf, and on the part of his kindred, to be for ever obedient to the Government of England, and to live according to its laws. His act of renunciation was performed in the Cathedral of Limerick, and it was soon afterwards followed by a solemn engagement, entered into by the principal chieftains of Thomond, to be faithful subjects of the English Crown.

Conor now proceeded to bring into subjection his rebellious relatives, Teige and Donogh, the sons of Murrogh. The latter named of these resided in the castle of Inchiquin, and the Earl resolved to dispossess him. He laid siege to the place, but he had to abandon it soon afterwards, because of the intelligence he received, that the Earl of Desmond was coming to support his kinsman. Desmond hearing that the Earl was at Ballyallia, marched to that place and reached it late in the evening. On the following morning, at break of day, he gave battle, at Spancilhill, to the forces of the Earl of Thomond and to those of the Earl of Clanrickard, who had joined him, and routed them completely.¹ He restored Donogh and Teige to the quiet possession of Inchiquin and the other places which had belonged to them and then departed to his own country.² Notwithstanding the defeat suffered by Conor at Spancilhill, he soon plucked up courage to attack other enemies. His first enterprise was against O'Flaherty, of West Connaught; his next was to aid the Earl of Essex in an expedition against the chieftain of Tyrone. Again, he invaded the country of O'Conor Kerry, and Glenn Carbraighe (Glin, county of Limerick.)³ But he was soon called back

¹ *Annals Four Masters*, A.D. 1559. These writers call the place Cnoc Fuarchoil, the hill of the cold wood. It is now corruptly called in Irish Cnoc Urcoil, and incorrectly translated Spancil Hill.—*O'Donovan*.

² Eveleen, daughter of the Mac

Carthy, who had been successively the wife of the Earls of Desmond and of Thomond, died in 1560, and was buried at Oirbealach (Muckross Abbey).—*Four Masters*.

³ *Four Masters*, A.D. 1562.

to defend himself from his own kinsfolk at home. Donald, who had been driven out of the country in 1558, came back from Fermanagh to assert his position as elected king of Thomond. He was immediately joined by the brothers Teige of Smithstown, and Donogh of Leamaneh. Their first act was to force and plunder the stronghold of Baile-mac-Riagain (Ballymacrogan). They were pursued by the people of the place and overtaken at Cathair-meg-Gormain (Cahermagorman, in the townland of Soheen, parish of Dysert). At first they fled from their enemies to Cnoc-an-Scamhail (Scool-hill) ; suddenly they turned and routed the Earl and his followers.

Two years afterwards (1564), another coalition was made between the Earl's enemies, and they prepared to plunder the lands he possessed in the eastern parts of the county. They ranged along the river O'Cearnaigh, in Clan Culein, (Sixmile-bridge), and attacked the castle of Rossroe, where he happened to be at that time. They burned the town, and killed nearly one hundred of his followers whom they found there. Their proceedings alarmed the whole country, and the Annalists relate that every man from Sliabh Oidhcadha-an-Righ (Cratloe mountains), to Luchat (Lughid Bridge), and from Rinn Eanaigh (Rinanha), to Scairbh (Scariff), rose to pursue them. They escaped across the Fergus, bringing off their booty safely. To sustain themselves in their efforts against the Earl, they brought from beyond the Shannon "Bonnaghtmen" (mercenaries), of the Clan Sweeney and Clan Sheehy, whom they employed in helping to devastate their own unfortunate country.¹

¹ The following occurrences are related by the *Four Masters* as having happened about this time, viz. :

"A.D. 1565. Mahon, son of Turlogh Mantagh (Toothless), son of Donogh, son of Donald, son of Turlogh Meith (the Fat), was slain in his own town of Aircin, in Arran, by his own relations. Alarmed for the consequences of their act, they fled to Rossbay,

near Loop Head. Donald O'Brien of (Ennistymon), made them prisoners, and having brought them to Magh Glac (Ballinalacken), in sight of their island, he hanged some and burned others of them in expiation of their offence.

A.D. 1568. Margaret, daughter of Donogh, second Earl of Thomond, and wife of the Earl of Clanrickard, died.

A.D. 1570. It now became necessary that the English should publicly exhibit their newly-acquired authority in Thomond. Sir Edward Fitton, President of the Province of Connaught, issued a proclamation for holding an assizes at Ennis in February of this year. A supply of provisions and liquors was sent into the monastery of that town by the high sheriff, Teige O'Brien of Smithstown, the first man who ever held that office in the county. When Fitton arrived, he expected that the Earl of Thomond should be among the first to receive him, but that nobleman, disdain- ing to acknowledge the authority of the President, remained at his castle of Clare, two miles distant. A message was sent to him, carried by a party of cavalry, headed by his uncle, Sir Donald of Ennistymon. Instead of obeying, he attacked the messengers and made them prisoners. Fitton, on the following day, apprehensive for his own safety, retired towards the county of Galway, being conducted thither by the high sheriff, and by his brother Donogh of Leamaneh. They were pursued as far as Gort-insi-Guaire (Gort), by the Earl. Such conduct as this, after all the favours bestowed upon him, excited the anger of the Lord Deputy, and it was resolved to chastise the rebellious O'Brien. The Earl of Ormond was deputed to perform that duty, but when he arrived in Thomond, instead of meeting opposition, he was met by Conor, and received at his hands full submission. It was agreed that he should give up to Ormond the Castles of Bunratty, Clonroad, and Clare, reserving to himself only one stronghold, that

A.D. 1569. Slainé, daughter of Murrough, the Tanist, died.

A.D. 1569. More Phecagh, (the Gaudy), daughter of Brian, son of Teige-an-Chomhaid, and wife of O'Shaughnessy, a woman distinguished for her beauty and munificence, died.

A.D. 1569. Gilla Duv O'Shaughnessy, the son of the above lady, died. He was a man who, although

not skilled in Latin or English, was much esteemed by the English.

A.D. 1570. MacNamara, that is John, the son of Sheeda, son of Maccon, son of Sheeda, son of Teige, son of Loughlin, Lord of East Clan Culein, died. He was a man noble and majestic, the favourite of women and damsels, on account of his great mirthfulness, and Donald Reagh, the son of Cuvea, the son of Donogh, took his place."

of Moy, near Lahinch. No sooner had he surrendered these than he repented of his facility, but it was too late. Finding that he could not make head against the new powers, he fled to Kerry and afterwards to France. Ormond took advantage of his flight and seized his other castles of Castlebank, Dysert, Moynoe, and Moy. He also received the submission of the O'Loghlens, MacMahons, and many other principal people of the county. In the course of his operations, he had occasion to make a demand upon the Mayor of Limerick for the conveyance of ordnance to the Castle of Bunratty, and he complains to the Lord Deputy that he had been refused all aid by that magistrate. He also refers to a good road which he had got made through the long pass to Bunratty.¹

Thomond, from his place of exile at Paris, wrote to the Queen expressing contrition for his rebellion, and asking to be restored to his possessions. Elizabeth, knowing how essential it was to secure the allegiance of so important a personage, readily granted the pardon asked for, and gave permission that he should present himself at her court in England.² After his return home, he adhered strictly to his engagements, and in the following year, when Fitton held another assizes at Ennis, he gave every assistance to the President in his endeavour to bring the country under the rule of English law.³

QUARRELS OF THE O'BRIENS.

In 1573, for some reason not known to us, a war broke out between the O'Briens themselves. It is needless to say that the quarrel was taken up by their partizans on all

¹ *Four Masters*, A.D. 1570. *Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland*, preserved in Public Record Office, London. A.D. 1570.

² *Calendar of State Papers*, A.D. 1570.

³ *Idem*, April 21, 1571.

The following are taken from the *Four Masters* :

"A.D. 1572. Died, Margaret, aunt of Conor the Earl. She was hospitable, pious, and chaste.

"A.D. 1572. Conor, the Earl hanged Owen Roe MacWard and Maurice Ballagh O'Clery, men learned in Poetry and History."

sides, and that a general plunder of the country was the consequence. What the dispute was about is of very little importance, but in their description of the fighting, the *Four Masters* give the names of several places in the county, according to their original spelling, which we here reproduce as illustrative of its topography. One of the belligerent parties assembled at Ard-na-cabóg, near Clare Castle. Thence they marched through Dromcliff, Kilnamona, and Dysert, and "over the stone road of Coradh-Finné (Corofin), by the gate of the Castle of Inchiquin, and by Bothar-na-mac Riogh" (the road from Corofin to Killinaboy, called the road of the king's sons, for some reason with which we are unacquainted). They despoiled the church of Cill-inghine-Baoith (Killinaboy), and proceeded in a north-westerly direction, by the confines of Corcomroe and Burren; spreading themselves about, they plundered the country in all directions. Their opponents mustered their forces at Carn-mic-Tail, now Carn-Connachtach, but they had to retire from that place early the next morning, their invaders approaching by Sliabh-na-ngroigheadh,¹ keeping Bel-atha-an Ghobhain (Smithstown), on their left. Both armies—one in pursuit of the other, then marched by Cill Mainchin to Bél-an-chip.² There a skirmish took place, and one party retreating before their antagonists, by way of Beann Formaile,³ both arrived at Caherush (Cathair Ruis).

ANOTHER ASSIZES AT ENNIS.

Having in view the final subjugation of the Irish of Munster, the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, made a progress through that province in 1576. He abolished the ancient customs of "Coigny, Kernetty, and Bonaght," and ordered that the rules of English law should be

¹ Now Slievenagry (the mountain of horses), near Lisdoonvarna.

² Now Cnoc-a-chip (cip means the trunk of a tree), in the townland of

Carowntedaun, on the seashore.

³ Now Binn Formaoile, a mountain about one mile to the west of Inagh chapel.

substituted for them. He made Donald O'Brien of Ennistymon, Governor of the County of Clare, and the new ruler signalled his accession to the office by hanging refractory rebels and malefactors. In this year, Thomond was separated from Connaught and joined to Munster, at the solicitation of the Earl of Thomond. In the following year, Sir William Drury, who had been recently appointed President of Munster, and who had, at Limerick, hanged several of the gentlemen and common people of the O'Briens, held an assizes at Ennis which lasted for eight days. He left the county, after he had appointed a marshal to compel the inhabitants to pay a tribute of ten pounds for each barony to the Queen, an impost wholly unknown to the Dal Cais up to that time. The lands of the Earl of Thomond were not exempted from payment, although he had proceeded to England to obtain that favour, as well as to complain of the injury and injustice done to him by his kinsmen. His journey, however, was not quite unproductive of advantage. He obtained from Elizabeth a renewed grant of all his lands, pardon for his people, and a patent conveying to him most of the Church lands and livings of the county.¹ He did not long survive his return home, for his death occurred in 1580, his age being forty-five years, during twenty-two of which he en-

¹ About this time the *Four Masters* record the following events :—

"A.D. 1577. Teige O'Brien of Smithstown. died.

A.D. 1578. Slainé, sister of Conor, and of Morrogh the Tanist, and wife of Brian MacMahon of West Corcaskin, died.

A.D. 1578. Sida, son of Maccon, son of Sida, son of Maccon, Tanist of East Clan Culein, was slain at Sliabh Echtghe, as he was pursuing a prey which the kerns of Clanrickard were carrying off.

A.D. 1579. Sir Donald O'Brien of Ennistymon aged 65, died, and was buried at Ennis. His son Turlogh succeeded.

A.D. 1581. Two companies of soldiers were billeted in Thomond, by Captain Deering, from November to March.

A.D. 1582. Teige O'Brien, (ancestor of the O'Briens of Ballycorick), brother of the 2nd earl of Thomond, died, and was interred in the Monastery of Ennis.

A.D. 1582. The Dean O'Grady, that is, Conogh Oge, son of Donogh, son of Donogh, son of Nicholas, a man of great power in Church and State, died.

A.D. 1582. Donogh O'Brien of Leamaneh, son of Murrogh the Tanist, had joined the Earl of Clanrickard against the English, but had been pardoned. Captain Mordant, Marshall of Clare, pretended to discover

joyed the chieftainship of his race. He was buried in the abbey of Ennis, and his eldest son Donogh succeeded, as fourth Earl of Thomond.

some flaw in the protection, and having taken O'Brien prisoner, hanged him in the gateway of Limerick. Mordant was joined in this foul act by Sir George Cusack, who was that year Sheriff. O'Brien's body was laid in the Abbey of Ennis. (By an Inquisition, taken at Dromoland, 6th December, 1582, it was found that Donogh O'Brien was taken in rebellion and executed; that at his death he was seized in fee of the castles of Dromoland and Ballyconneely, and the lands of Ballyconablan, Ballygirean, Latoon, Rathfolan, and Lytherayne. It was also found that Donogh's father, (*i.e.* the Tanist), was seized of Leamaneh, of the castle of Tromroe, of Ballygriffy castle, and of the abbey of Corcomroe.)

A.D. 1583. The countess of Thomond, *i.e.*, Eveleen, wife of Donogh the fourth Earl, and daughter of Maurice Roche, died at Clonroad, and was buried in Ennis abbey.

A.D. 1583. Turlogh O'Brien of Ennistymon, went to England, and was created a knight by Queen Elizabeth.

A.D. 1584. Turlogh O'Loughlen, was taken prisoner at Muckinish, by Sir Turlogh O'Brien, and at the Summer assizes following, was hanged by Captain Brabazon.

A.D. 1584. The son of MacNamara

of West Clanculein, namely, Donogh, son of Teige, son of Cumeadhá, son of Cumara, son of John, died.

A.D. 1584. The Lord Justice, Sir John Perrott, repaired from Galway to Limerick, staying the first night at Kilmacduagh, and the second at Quin. There he was met by those chieftains of the County of Clare who had not already paid their respects to him at Galway. Cruise, the Sheriff of Clare, also waited on him, having in his custody Donogh Beg, a nephew of Donogh, second Earl of Thomond, who had been guilty of various depredations in Connaught. Perrott ordered that he should be hung from a cart, and that his bones should be broken with an axe. His body thus mangled was fastened with ropes to the top of the 'Cloccas' (belfry) of Quin.

A.D. 1585. A parliament was convoked at Dublin, and the following representatives from the County of Clare attended its sittings: the Earl of Thomond; Sir Turlogh O'Brien of Ennistymon, and Boetius Clancy, who had been nominated members; Turlogh O'Brien, nephew of the Earl; John MacNamara, Lord of West Clanculein; and Rossa O'Loughlen of Burren. (Lord Inchiquin also sat in this parliament as a peer.)

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF CLARE.

FROM 1580 TO 1641.

CHAPTER XIV.

IN the previous part of this work we have related the history of Thomond, as it existed under its ancient institutions. Henceforward, we are to record the story of the County of Clare under its new name, and as subject to English rule. The first step taken towards what was called the settlement of the county was the issue of a commission, by Sir John Perrott the Lord Deputy, addressed to Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught, and to other principal men of Connaught and Clare, authorising them to substitute a stated tax for the uncertain "cessings and cuttings" which had previously prevailed under the government of the native chieftains. This impost was to be paid to the Queen, and it was fixed at ten shillings, of English money, for every quarter of one hundred and twenty acres. In addition, the inhabitants were to render their aid of horse and foot, on the requisition of the Queen's representative, and upon these conditions all other tributes were to be abolished. The Commissioners began with Clare, and an agreement was made with the principal gentry of the county, of which the following is an abstract:—"Indenture, dated the 17th of August, 1585, between Sir John Perrott, knight, of the one part, and the Lords spiritual and temporal, chieftains, gentlemen, etc., of that part of the province of Connaught called Thomond, that is to say, Donogh Earl of Thomond; Murrough Baron of Inchiquin; the Reverend Fathers in God, Mauritius (Murtagh O'Brien Ara), Bishop of Killaloe, Daniel, Elect-Bishop of Kilfenora, (Daniel O'Griffy, Vicar-General); Donogh O'Horan, Dean of Killaloe;

Daniel O'Shanny, Dean of Kilfenora; Denis Archdeacon of the same; Sir Edward Waterhouse of Doonass, knight; Sir Turlogh O'Brien of Ennistymon, knight; John MacNamara (Finn) of Knoppoge, otherwise called MacNamara of West Clan Culein; Donald Reagh MacNamara of Garruragh, otherwise called MacNamara of East Clan Culein; Teige MacMahon of Clonderalaw, otherwise called MacMahon of Corcabaskin East; Turlogh MacMahon of Moyarta, chief of his name in Corcabaskin West; Murtagh O'Brien of Dromline, (brother of the Earl of Thomond); Mahone O'Brien of Cloondovan, gent.; Owny O'Loughlen of Greggans, otherwise called the O'Loughlen; Ross O'Loughlen of Glancolumbkille, Tanist to the same O'Loughlen; Mahone and Dermot O'Dea of Tullyodea, chiefs of their name; Conor MacGillarcagh of Cragbrien, chief of his name; Turlogh, son of Teige O'Brien of Ballycorick, gent.; Luke Brady, son and heir of the late bishop of Meath; Edward White of Cratloe, gent.; George Cusack of Dromoland, gent.; Boetius Clancy of Knockfinn, gent.; John MacNamara of Mountallon, gent.; Henry O'Grady of the Island of Inchicronan, gent.; Donogh MacClancy of the Urlan, chief of his name; Donogh Garv O'Brien of Ballycessy, gent.; Conor O'Brien of Cahircorcran, gent.; and George Fanning of Limerick, merchant, of the other part.

"Witnesseth, that all Irish titles shall be abolished; the inhabitants are to grant to the Queen ten shillings a-year for every quarter of land containing one hundred and twenty acres that bears either horn or corn, in lieu of all other demands, save the raising of horse and foot for her Majesty. The Earl of Thomond is to surrender all claims upon Inchiquin in favour of Baron Inchiquin, but he is to have five shillings per quarter of annual rent out of Clonderlaw, Moyarta, Burren, and part of Tulla, except such lands as belong to the see of Killaloe. Out of other parts of Tulla, Lord Inchiquin is to be paid a yearly rent of five shillings for each quarter, the bishop of Killaloe's lands to

be exempted ; and out of Corcomroe, he is to receive five shillings per quarter, but his claim is not to extend to the denominations owned by the bishop and dean of Kilfenora, nor to the property of Boetius Clancy, "in consideration of his birth, learning, and good bringing up ;" nor to that of Sir Turlogh O'Brien of Ennistymon. Some of the signatories of the Deed of Composition seem to have been bribed into conformity by Perrott, for we observe that Turlogh O'Brien and Boetius Clancy were to hold respectively their castles and lands of Ennistymon, Dough, Ballinalacken, and Knockfinn free from crown-rent and from all demands of the Earl of Thomond. On the same terms John MacNamara Finn, was to hold his castles of Knap-poge, and Dangan, and four quarters ; Donald MacNamara Reagh, his castles of Garruragh, &c., and four quarters ; Teige MacMahon, his castle and lands of Clonderalaw ; Turlogh MacMahon, his castle and lands of Moyarta, Doonbeg, &c. ; Owney O'Loghlen, his castle of Greggans, with four quarters of land ; Mahone O'Brien, his castle and lands of Cloondovan, and six quarters ; Sir Edward Waterhouse, knight, having purchased lands, bordering upon ill neighbours, he is to have the castle of Doonass, otherwise called Annaghmore and Annaghbeg, with eight quarters, exempt from crown-rent and from all demands of the Earl of Thomond. The Deed further sets forth that Dr. James Neylan, "in respect of his constant good intention towards the State, whereof he hath good testimony under the hands of many governors of this realm," shall have the castle of Ballyallia and Ballycoree, with two quarters of land, on the same terms ; and finally the document declares that Edward White, Clerk of the Council of the province of Connaught, shall have the castle of Cratloe (More), with three quarters of land in the said Cratloe, viz., Kyrrenbuoy, Portryne, and Clonsoynshyne, free from rent ; and that George Cusack shall have Dromoland, with four quarters, on similar terms. It was

settled that the Deed should be enrolled in the Court of Chancery.¹

All the efforts of the Lord Deputy were unavailing to secure the peace of the newly-defined county. In the very next year after the execution of the instrument above abstracted, one of the parties to it, namely, Mahone O'Brien,² was in arms against the English. He retreated to his castle of Cloondovan, and there he was besieged by Sir Richard Bingham Governor of Connaught. At the end of three weeks, Mahone being on the battlements of his stronghold, in the act of pouring down rocks upon the besiegers, he received a bullet through the head, a disaster which induced his retainers to surrender the place. They received no quarter, and the west side of the castle was razed to the ground, it being deemed at the time, an almost impregnable fortress.³ Other disturbances appear to have preceded the revolt of Mahone, because we read that an assizes had been previously held at Ennis, at which no less than seventy persons, men and women, were put to death. The English established a jail at Ennis, and appointed one Patrick Morgan jailer (1591). Thus did they signalise their advent into the county.

Some minor occurrences took place about this time, and we proceed to extract these from the *Annals of the Four Masters*:

"A.D. 1586. Donald, son of Murtagh Garv O'Brien, was hanged at Ennis in January by Sir Richard Bingham.

A.D. 1588. Teige, son of Donald Reagh MacNamara, of Garruragh, was hanged at Galway.

¹The above abstract is taken from the original *Chancery Roll* in the Record Office, Dublin. It is asserted by the *Four Masters* that John Mac Namara did not sign the Deed.

²From this Mahone, according to the *Four Masters* (A.D. 1586), the sliocht Mahon (the family of Mahon), is named.

³*Ann. Four Masters*, A.D. 1586. By an Inquisition taken on the 24th

May, 1592, it was found that the above-named Mahone O'Brien was, at his death, the owner of Cloondovan, Boulawan, Killeenmacoog, Derrinatlaghtaun, and Tulla, all of which lands were forfeited to the Crown by his rebellion. See *Clare Inquisition*. These lands were afterwards given to George Cusack, but Turlogh, son of the former owner, slew Cusack. See *Four Masters*, 1599.

A.D. 1589. Una, widow of Conor, third Earl of Thomond, and daughter of Turlogh (Mac Ibrian Ara), died at Clare-More.

A.D. 1589. Turlogh, son of Teige, son of Conor, son of Turlogh, son of Teige O'Brien of Beal-atha-an-Chomraic (Ballycorick), died.

A.D. 1589. Teige-an-Duna, the son of Donogh, son of Murtagh, son of Donogh, son of Murtagh, son of Ballach, the senior of the MacMahons, of Tuath-na-Farna and of Slioth-an-Bhallaigh, died. He was a most brave man.¹

A.D. 1589. Dermot Oge, the son of Dermot, son of Donogh, son of Dermot, son of Conor bishop of Limerick, son of Murrogh-an-Dana O'Dea, died, and was buried in his own town of Dysert Tola, in the cantred Cineal Fearmaic in the upper part of Dal Cais."²

A.D. 1588. SPANISH ARMADA.

About this time occurred certain incidents which may be here related :

On the 5th of September, 1588, seven ships of the Spanish Armada came into the Shannon and anchored at Carrigaholt. Two of these were of one thousand tons burden each, two others of four hundred tons, and the remainder of smaller size. Nicholas Cahane, the Coroner of Thomond, went on board, but he could get little information from the strangers further than that they were perishing from want of water. Eager for the acquisition of this necessary article, they despatched a boat to Kilrush with offers to exchange a cask of wine for every cask of water they might take away. The townspeople dared not supply their wants, for the sheriff of the county had received

¹ Tuath-na-Fearna here means Kil-ladysert.

² Cornelius O'Dea, bishop of Lime-

rick, succeeded in the year 1400, resigned the see in 1426, and died in 1434. See Harris' *Ware's Bishops*.

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positive orders from Sir Richard Bingham to refuse supplies of every kind, and he was to put to death all Spaniards who might come on shore. In despair at this reception, they put to sea once more, to brave their fate on the stormy ocean. On the next day, a vessel was seen at anchor in a wild spot, a mile to the west of the castle of Liscannor. The patron and purser, whose name was Pedro Baptista of Naples, landed in the expectation of procuring water. The purser was arrested, and gave the name of his ship as the "Sumiga." He stated that the crew were perishing for want of water, and that the master and four of the men had already died of thirst. Other vessels were observed from the shore, and on the 10th of September one of them drifted into a bay near Doonbeg, and became a total wreck. Three hundred of the crew were drowned, and about sixty men who had landed were slaughtered by the natives or executed by order of Sir Turlogh O'Brien, of Tromroe. Another ship attempted to sail between Mutton Island and the shore, but she took the ground and went to pieces. A thousand men belonging to her were said to have perished. From the surrounding country, the population came down to the shore for plunder, and it was with difficulty that Cahane could find a boy willing to take a message to the Mayor of Limerick. Such of the unhappy foreigners as escaped drowning were executed by Boetius Clancy, high sheriff of the county, assisted by Sir Turlogh O'Brien, Captain Mordaunt, and Mr. Morton. A massive table, preserved at Dromoland Castle, is almost the only relic, left in Clare, of the disastrous fate of the Spanish Armada.¹

For some years peace prevailed in the county, a most unusual circumstance. The Burkes of Galway, broke out into rebellion, and the Earl of Thomond was summoned by

¹ See Froude, *History of England. Calendar of State Papers. Eliz. Carew MSS. Journal of Royal Archaeological Association*, 1889, vol. ix.,

fourth series, Article by T. J. Westropp, M.A. See, also, *Harleian Miscellany*, i.

Sir Richard Bingham to aid him in bringing them into submission [1590]. Again, in 1593, in 1596, and in 1597, the Earl's services were called into requisition to help the English. He left Ireland for England, in January, 1598, and remained there the whole of that year. Before his departure, he had been solicited by the Lord Justice to co-operate against O'Donnell who had revolted in Ulster. Murrough, fourth Baron of Inchiquin, also was required to give his assistance. They promptly responded to the call, and marched their forces, under command of the Governor of Connaught, towards the North. In attempting to cross the river Erne, they were met by the army of O'Donnell, and the Baron of Inchiquin received a bullet in the arm pit, through an opening in his coat of mail. His body was carried to Assaroe, and buried in the abbey of that place. The Franciscan friars of the monastery of Donegal laid claim to the privilege of having his remains repose in their cemetery, and appealed to the bishops of Derry and Raphoe. Their demand was acceded to, and the Baron's body was re-interred in Donegal.¹

During his absence in Tirconnel, the Burkes of Castleconnell attempted to dispossess his wife (Margaret Cusack, daughter of Sir Thomas Cusack, Lord Chancellor of Ireland), of the lands of Portcrusha, an ancient inheritance of his family, situated at the Limerick side of the Shannon. Lady Inchiquin's reapers were driven off by the Burkes. She immediately despatched a number of men from Clare to sustain her servants at Castleconnell. The Burkes met them, and a fierce combat took place, the result of

¹ We subjoin the following notices taken from the *Four Masters* :

A.D. 1596. Conor O'Brien, son of O'Brien of Ballycorick, accompanied by the MacSheehys of the County of Limerick, having been on an expedition in the North, on their return home were taken, and Conor hanged at Cork.

Teige, the nephew of Conor, third Earl of Thomond, was taken in the

country of the Butlers, and executed by the Earl of Ormond.

A.D. 1597. Ellen, widow of Donagh, second Earl of Thomond, and daughter of the Earl of Ormond, died.

A.D. 1597. Dermot, son of Edmond, son of Rory O'Dea, of Tulla O'Dea, was killed by the insurgents (?) of the County of Clare, in the month of July.

which is not given by the Annalists. They only say, that Ulick Burke and four other gentlemen were slain on one side, while on the other, Hugh O'Hogan, Murrough O'Brien, and Thomas, the son of Christopher Cruise, lost their lives.

The *Four Masters* further set down that, in this year, [1598], "there existed strife and dissensions among some of the gentlemen of Thomond, concerning the division and joint tenure ('im comhoinn agus im comhaighear a cnuice') of their territory lands, which it would be tedious to describe." No doubt, these quarrels were occasioned by the new tenure, giving all the lands of each principal chief to his eldest son. The Annalists go on to describe the strife, but as it is impossible, from their narrative, to understand the subject, we give the story substantially in their own words: "Among these gentlemen was Teige, the brother of Donogh, fourth Earl of Thomond, by whom the bridge of Portcrusha was taken from Margaret Cusack, after the Burkes had failed in depriving her of it. He also took the castle of Clooney, in Ui Caisin, and the castle of Scariff, from the attorney of the bishop of Meath's son (Brady). Among these also, was Conor, son of Donald, son of Mahone, son of Brien O'Brien, who took Baile-an-Caislain (Castletown, in Upper Clan-Culein), from John MacNamara Finn. Among them likewise was Turlogh, son of Mahone, from Coill O'Flannchadha, who took Derryowen from George Cusack. Among the same gentlemen, was Turlogh, son of Murrough, son of Conor O'Brien of Cathair Mionain (near Kilfenora), and his kinsman Dermot Roe, who joined in the war of the Irish. Among them, moreover, was Teige Caech (purblind), the son of Turlogh, son of Brian, son of Donagh MacMahon, who, about Christmas of this year, captured an English ship which had been going astray for a long time before. It happened to put in at a harbour at West Corcabaskin, in the neighbourhood of Carraig-an-Cobhlaigh (Carrigaholt). Teige

took away the ship from the crew, and all the valuable things it contained. It was not long afterwards till Teige found the profit very trivial and the punishment severe. The same Teige took Doonbeg from a Limerick merchant who had it in his possession in lieu of debt. Subsequently, having a quarrel with Daniel O'Brien (afterwards the first Viscount Clare), he repaired to the Earl of Desmond for aid. He returned across the Shannon, and in the night made an assault upon young O'Brien, at Kilmurry Ibrickan. He made a prisoner of the young man, and killed many of his people. He then conveyed him to Doonbeg castle, but after a week's detention he was set at liberty."¹

In a former part of this book, a minute account of raids made by the inhabitants of Thomond upon one another is given. I allude to the contentions of the time of de Clare. In the *Annals of the Four Masters*, two others of these plundering expeditions are described: these we here proceed to give, and they will be found highly illustrative of the state of things that existed in Ireland under its native rulers. Of all the political institutions ever devised by human ingenuity the system of clanship, as it prevailed in Ireland, was the best contrived for retarding the progress of civilisation and preventing the material prosperity of a people. The perpetually recurring practice of the different septs, invading the territories of their neighbours, on the slightest provocation, and often without any reason at all, acted as an effectual bar to the advancement of the inhabitants in worldly well-being. No man would build a substantial house when he knew, that at any day, it might be burned to the ground. No man would sow more corn than would suffice for his indispensable wants when he knew, that at any time, it might be trampled on, burned, and destroyed. War was the occupation of the people; the maintenance

¹ *Four Masters*. A.D. 1598, 1599. Donald O'Brien of Ennistymon, a most praiseworthy woman. *Idem*.
In 1599, died More, daughter of Sir

of a crowd of idle retainers, the business of the chiefs. Steady industry or trade was never thought of; nothing was considered but the indulgence of empty pride and insolent bullying. Their jealousies prevented the native rulers from combining to expel the English. Just at this time, the northern lords, O'Neill and O'Donnell, were engaged in a deadly struggle against the foreigners, but O'Brien, instead of giving his consent to repeated applications for aid from Tyrone and Tirconnell, accorded his full support to the English.¹ Such conduct excited the resentment of Red Hugh O'Donnell, and he determined to ravage the country of the Earl of Thomond, in revenge for that nobleman's supineness in the national cause. Accordingly, at the dawn of day, on a particular morning, in the year 1599, his forces arrived at the eastern extremity of Coill-o-Flancadha. Here he divided them into marauding parties, sending one to Burren, under command of Teige O'Rourke and MacSweeney Banagh, another into Ballyogan (Baile-*ui-ogan*), and Coilmore,² to Tullyodea, and to the gate of Baile-*ui-Griobhtha* (Ballygriffy). Maguire he despatched, with a strong party to Inchiquin, and he himself, with the main body of his followers, marched through Rockforest and arrived at Killinaboy about mid-day. Those whom he had detached to the south, returned northwards, by Druim Finnglaise (Cregmoher), and Corofin, and joined him at Killinaboy. Thither the spoils of all Cineal Fearmaic, from Disert to Glancolumbkille, and to Tulach Chumain (Tullycommon), and from Cluain Sailchearnaigh (Cloonsilherny) to Leim-an-eich, were brought to him. O'Rourke and MacSweeney were not able to return to him that evening with the spoils of Burren, neither did Maguire come back, all having pitched their tents where the dark-

¹ Sir Turlough O'Brien, of Ennistymon, hired mercenaries for the Queen, and Daniel, (afterwards the first Viscount Clare), the younger brother of the Earl, took the command of the

people in assisting the Queen. *Four Masters*, A.D. 1599.

² Coilmore comprised Ballyogan, parish of Dy-ert, and several of the adjoining townlands.

ness overtook them. O'Donnell remained that night at Killinaboy, and next morning moved on to Kilfenora. Thence, he detached parties in all directions around, with orders to plunder the country. One of them having gone to Eidneach (Inagh), to Brentir of the Fearnmacaigh, to Cormacaigh, to the gate of Inis Dimáin, (Diman's holme, or island), to Cill-Easpug-Flannain (Kilaspuglonane), and to Baile Phaidin, (parish of Kilmacreehy), returned to him charged with spoil. He remained at Kilfenora till the following day, when O'Rourke and MacSweeny Banagh came back from Burrin, and Maguire returned from Inchi-quin, all loaded with much booty. Seeing the hills around covered with the herds that had been brought in by his followers, he gave orders for a retreat homewards. Passing by Nua-congobhail, (Noughaval), Turloch-na-gcoilean, (Turlagh, near the old church of Termon Cronan), the monastery of Corcomroe, and Corcair na Cleireach, (the monk's road), he arrived at Rubha (Curranroo), where he stayed for the night. On the morrow, he passed through the upper part of Clanrickard, by the gate of Athenry, and so to his northern home. In the process of stripping the country, the cattle of the learned historian and poet, Maoelín Oge MacBrody were carried off. He came to O'Donnell to ask them to be restored, and they were immediately given back to him. He then composed a stanza representing that it was in requital of the demolition of Grianan Aileach,¹ by Murtagh More, great grandson of Brian Boroimhe, in 1101, that God permitted the present devastation of Thomond in accordance with the curse of St. Columbkille, upon the O'Briens.²

Not content with the injury done to Thomond in 1599, as here described, O'Donnell determined again to visit the

¹ See ante, p. 203. Grianan Aileach was the seat of the O'Neills of the north. For a full account of it, see Ordnance Survey *Memoir of the parish of Templemore* (Londonderry).

² The Earl of Thomond was at this time a Protestant, and exercising the bitterness of marshall law against the Irish poets. (Note by Dr. O'Donovan in *Annals of Four Masters*.)

county and inflict further ruin upon it. The point selected this time for his incursion, was the north-east part of the county, and the date of his coming was the year 1600. At the dawn of the morning on a Sunday, he passed through Moynoe and Tomgraney, and marching onwards towards Ennis, he plundered that town, as well as the country by which he travelled. He lay at Ennis that night, and on the following morning, imitating his tactics of the previous year, he detached parties to ravage the country all round. It is needless to say that they faithfully executed the task imposed upon them. In the course of that day, they traversed, burned, and despoiled the district extending from Craig-ui-Chiardhuain (Creggy-kerrivan) to Caher Murchadha (Cahermurphy), to Kilmurry Ibrickan, to Caherrush (Cathair Ruis), to Magh, (Moy near Lahinch), to Baile-Eoin-Gabhan (Smithstown), and to Both Neill. "Many a feast, fit for the lord of a territory, was enjoyed throughout Thomond, that night, by parties of four or five men, under shelter of a shrubbery or beside a bush." On the following morning, O'Donnell set out for home, and reached Corcomroe Abbey that afternoon, with his spoils. That no time should be wasted, he employed the remainder of the evening, until night-fall, in stripping the country surrounding the monastery of its flocks and herds, and burning houses, "so that no habitation or mansion worthy of note was left which he did not burn and totally destroy. All the country behind and around them was enveloped in smoke, so that the vastness of the dark cloud of vapour was enough to set them astray in their course. On the following day, they pursued their way through Corcair, and halted at night at Clarinbridge. Here they divided the spoils of the Thomanians, and finally marched northwards through Connaught."¹

In the first week of March, 1599, Sir Conyers Clifford,

¹ The subjoined events are also recorded by the *Four Masters* as having happened about this time :

A.D. 1600. The Lady Honora, daughter of Conor, Earl of Thomond, and wife of MacMaurice, Earl of Des-

Governor of Connaught, sent from Galway to Clare, eight companies of soldiers, under command of Theobald Dillon, Captain Lester, and Richard Scurlock the Sheriff of Clare, with instructions that they should put themselves under the authority of Sir Turlogh O'Brien of Ennistymon. Teige O'Brien, brother of the Earl of Thomond, had been always rebellious against the English, and he determined to oppose the entry of these troops into the county. For that purpose, he placed himself in ambush, in the woods of Rockforest, and as Dillon and his party, on the following day, were marching from Cil-Cacide (Kilkeedy), through Bealach-an-Fhiadhthail, he attacked and slew many of them. On his own side, several persons lost their lives, one only of these being of distinction, namely, Dermot Roe, brother of Turlogh O'Brien of Caherminane. Finding however, that his opposition to the invaders was entirely unavailing, he made his peace with Dillon, and dismissed his followers to their homes. On the day following, the English repaired to Ennistymon, and placed themselves under command of Sir Turlogh O'Brien.¹ Thence they proceeded to Caherminane, described by the *Four Masters* as a castle inhabited by a number of plunderers, where the spoil of the surrounding country was brought to the owner, always opposed to the rule of the strangers. The castle had to be rendered to them. They subsequently departed for West Corcabaskin, to coerce Teige Caech MacMahon who, it appears, had broken out into revolt. After plundering his country, they marched through East Corcabaskin to Ennis, and there, for fifteen days, they held an Assizes which was attended by most of the principal gentry of the county.

mond, fled from her husband and came to her native county. She afterwards died at Dangan MacMahon (near Killadysert), and was buried in Ennis abbey.

A.D. 1601. Conor, son of Murtagh Garv. son of Brian, son of Teige O'Brien, died at Craig Corcraim (near

Corofin), and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

MacNamara Finn, *i.e.* John, son of Teige, son of Cuvea, died on the 24th of February, and his son Donald took his place.

¹ *Annals of Four Masters*, A.D. 1599.

At these Assizes, a renewed promise was obtained, that the Crown rent should be punctually paid in future; and it was settled that four companies of soldiers should remain, and a sheriff and sub-sheriff be appointed to preserve the public peace.

SIR TURLOGH O'BRIEN.—As this is the last time mention is made of this gentleman, I subjoin a sonnet attributed to him, by an anonymous writer in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. iv., p. 104. Several others of the O'Briens, bore the name of Turlogh, at the date of the poem (1593), but it is questionable if any one of the family, except, perhaps, the Earl of Thomond, possessed enough English to enable them to write a line in that language.¹

“ I woulde that I were
A voiceless sighe,
Floating through ayre

* * * *

Unperceived I would steale o'er thy cheeks of downe
And kisse thy soft lippes unchecked by a frowne.

I would that I were
A dying tone,
To dwelle on thine eare
Though the music were gone;
I would charm thy heart with my latest breathe,
And yield thee pleasure e'en in my deathe.

I would I might passe from this living tombe,
Into the violet's sweetest perfume;
On the wings of the morning to thee would I fly,
And mingle my soule with thy sweetest sighe.

My hearte is bounde
With a viewless chayne,
I see no wounde,
But I feel its payne.

Break my prison and set me free,
Bondage, though sweete, has no charme for me,
Yet now e'en in fetters my fond hearte will dwelle
Since thy shaddowe floats o'er it and hallowes my celle.”

Donogh Earl of Thomond, who had been for a year in

¹ Sir John Davis, however, says that many of the people of Clare spoke good English in his time, and that the chiefs “appeared in civil habit and fashion,” but that the common people were not so “reformed”

as the people of Limerick and Cork. *Calendar of State Papers*, May 1600.

Sir Turlogh of Ennistymon and Dough was married to Annabella, daughter of Sir Henry Lynch of Galway. *Archdall*, vol. ii., p. 25.

England, and on his way home, had remained for some months with the Earl of Ormond, appears to have been indignant, that his youngest brother Daniel should, like a common malefactor, be cast into a prison at Doonbeg. When he came to Clare he summoned his retainers to his assistance to chastise Teige Caech MacMahon's presumption. In April, 1599, he approached and laid siege to that chieftain's castle of Carrigaholt. It was surrendered in the course of four days. Doonbeg, another stronghold of Teige's, yet remained to be taken. In order to reduce it the Earl sent for cannon from Limerick. The defenders did not wait for a shot to be fired; they surrendered the castle at discretion. He gave them no quarter, and had them hung in couples, face to face. The neighbouring castle of Dunmore-mic-an-Fermacaigh was at once handed over to him. During his stay in the west country, his camp was filled with food and cattle from the surrounding district, extending from Cnoc-Daire, (Knockerry), to Leim-Conchulain, (Loop head).¹ Teige Caech fled from the Earl's wrath and took refuge in Berehaven, with O'Sullivan. That chieftain, having occasion for a ship to send to Spain for reinforcements to help him against the English, applied to Teige Caech for a loan of the vessel he had seized two years previously. The request was refused, and Teige sent his son Turlogh, with some men, on board to defend his vessel. O'Sullivan determined to seize her by force, and approached her in a boat, having Teige in his company, for some strange reason not explained. As they came near, Teige called out to his son and to his crew to fire. They did fire accordingly, and Teige received a bullet in his breast, shot by Turlogh. He lived only for eight days after, and the young man, struck with remorse, fled to Spain.² He was declared an outlaw, and his estates reverting to the Earl of Thomond, as Lord Paramount, were given to Sir³ Daniel O'Brien of Dough, who subsequently became Viscount

¹ *Annals of Four Masters*, A.D. 1599.

² *Lodge's Peerage*.

England, and on his way home, had remained for some months with the Earl of Ormond, appears to have been indignant, that his youngest brother Daniel should, like a common malefactor, be cast into a prison at Doonbeg. When he came to Clare he summoned his retainers to his assistance to chastise Teige Caech MacMahon's presumption. In April, 1599, he approached and laid siege to that chieftain's castle of Carrigaholt. It was surrendered in the course of four days. Doonbeg, another stronghold of Teige's, yet remained to be taken. In order to reduce it the Earl sent for cannon from Limerick. The defenders did not wait for a shot to be fired; they surrendered the castle at discretion. He gave them no quarter, and had them hung in couples, face to face. The neighbouring castle of Dunmore-mic-an-Fermacaigh was at once handed over to him. During his stay in the west country, his camp was filled with food and cattle from the surrounding district, extending from Cnoc-Daire, (Knockerry), to Leim-Conchulain, (Loop head).¹ Teige Caech fled from the Earl's wrath and took refuge in Berehaven, with O'Sullivan. That chieftain, having occasion for a ship to send to Spain for reinforcements to help him against the English, applied to Teige Caech for a loan of the vessel he had seized two years previously. The request was refused, and Teige sent his son Turlogh, with some men, on board to defend his vessel. O'Sullivan determined to seize her by force, and approached her in a boat, having Teige in his company, for some strange reason not explained. As they came near, Teige called out to his son and to his crew to fire. They did fire accordingly, and Teige received a bullet in his breast, shot by Turlogh. He lived only for eight days after, and the young man, struck with remorse, fled to Spain.² He was declared an outlaw, and his estates reverting to the Earl of Thomond, as Lord Paramount, were given to Sir³ Daniel O'Brien of Dough, who subsequently became Viscount

¹ *Annals of Four Masters*, A.D. 1599.

² *Lodge's Peerage*.

Clare. Thus ended the MacMahons, Lords of West Corcaskin.¹ In the *Annals of the Four Masters*, the character of Teige is given in very flattering terms. He is described as a man qualified, in every respect, to rule over any district in the country; that he was bounteous, and a purchaser of wine, horses, and literary works.

After the flight of Teige Caech's son, the Earl of Thomond exhibited the greatest activity in his support of English authority. During his absence in England, several castles and lands had been forcibly taken from those who were owners, by virtue of English law. These he restored to the proper legal inheritors. Among them is enumerated Doire Eoghain (Derryowen), Clooney, and Lisofin (Lis-Aodh-Finn, so called from Aodh Finn the ancestor of the MacNamara Finn). On the 15th of August, 1599, he was appointed Governor-General of Clare, and in that capacity he co-operated with the Earl of Essex in an invasion of the county of Limerick. He joined the Earl of Ormond in the following year in harassing Hugh O'Neill's retreat towards the north. They pillaged the country of the White Knight, and thence proceeded, by way of Kilkenny, to Dublin, there to pay their respects to Lord Mountjoy, the newly-appointed Lord Deputy. From Dublin they accompanied Sir George Carew in making a circuit of his province of Munster. After visiting, in succession, Kilkenny, Waterford, Cork, and Limerick, they, in the beginning of July, set out from Limerick with a large muster of soldiers, and marching along the county of Clare, on the north side of the Shannon, reached Baile-vic-Colmain (Colemanstown). There they crossed the river to Cloch-Gleanna (Glin Castle), owned by the Knight of Glin, and laid siege to that stronghold. It was surrendered in two days. After its capture they overran the county of Kerry. Then, returning to Limerick, they received the submission of many of the followers of the Earl of Desmond.²

¹ *Four Masters*. A.D. 1601—Clare Inquisitions. Sept. 11th. 1627.

² *Annals of the Four Masters* A.D. 1599-1600.

In 1601, Redmond Burke raised a company of hired freebooters to invade Thomond. They pitched their camp on the eastern side of Lough Cutra. Here they were joined by Teige, the son of Sir Turlogh O'Brien of Ennistymon. Thus reinforced, they went along by the mountain of Echtghe, through Ui Donghaile, and Ui Caisin till they arrived at Ballyallia and the neighbourhood of Clonroad. After stripping that district of its cattle, they returned, the same evening, to Cill Reachtais (Kilraghtis). Early the following morning, on the way to Connaught, they were overtaken by the MacNamaras of Clan Culein, and by the retainers of the Earl of Thomond. A running fight ensued and several of both sides were killed. The skirmish lasted from Kilraghtis to Miluic-ui-Grada, at the east of Cineál Donghaile. Among the slain was Teige O'Brien.

THE EARL OF THOMOND SUPPORTS THE ENGLISH.

An Assizes was held at Ennis, in February 1601, by the Earl of Thomond, in virtue of his office of Governor of the County. To prove his zeal for the cause of the foreigner, he hanged sixteen malefactors. Immediately afterwards he went to England, accompanied by his brother Daniel, and remained there for some months. By order of the Queen, he returned home, to oppose the Spaniards who had landed at Kinsale. He lost no time in collecting ships, arms, men, and stores. Arriving with his fleet at Kinsale, he united his forces, numbering four thousand men, to those of the Lord Deputy. The combined armies attacked and wholly routed the Spaniards and their Irish supporters, and Thomond returned in triumph to his own country. There, he found that, during his absence in England and at Kinsale, disaffection and disturbance had prevailed. Turlogh O'Brien of Derryowen, and Conor O'Brien of Castletown,

were at the head of the malcontents. They were soon compelled to surrender their castles, and were given only a fortnight to quit the country and live in exile. At some future time they might hope to be restored to their homes by the Lord Deputy and Council. They crossed the Shannon at Killaloe, but no sooner had they set their foot upon the other side, than their kinsmen, the O'Briens of Ara, made them prisoners and brought them back to the Earl at Killaloe. He ordered them to be hanged face to face on the nearest trees. The principal men of the party, thus summarily disposed of, were Conor, the son of Donald, son of Mahone O'Brien; Brian Ballagh (the freckled), son of Mahone; and Teige Ultagh (of Ballymulcashell), the son of Mahone O'Brien. Turlogh alone escaped, having fled for shelter to the woods. After this, the Earl repaired to Cork, on the invitation of the Lord Deputy, to render his aid in the subjugation of the O'Sullivans of Berhaven.¹

From the year 1601, at which year the last record touching the county is found in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, till the year 1641, the general history of Clare is almost a blank. We know that Stafford attempted to establish the right of the king to the absolute ownership of the soil of the county, and succeeded in that effort, but that before he could follow up his design of ejecting the owners, he was brought to the scaffold. His mode of proceeding against them was as iniquitous as it was ingenious. When, in 1585, the principal men of the county entered into the Composition Deed with Sir John Perrott, and surrendered their lands to the Crown, they neglected to enrol their surrenders and sue out letters patent. Their omission proceeded from utter ignorance of English law. Subsequently, the defect was remedied, and patents were granted to the holders, but although these patents received the great seal, they were never enrolled in Chancery. The neglect of the officers of the Court to comply with a form so essential

¹ *Annals of the Four Masters* A.D. 1601.

must have been deliberate, because a sum of three thousand pounds had been sent to Dublin to pay the cost. Stafford² availed himself of the flaw thus created in the title to confiscate to the Crown every acre belonging to the principal landowners of the county. It was intended that the Earl of Thomond and his brother, Sir Daniel O'Brien of Dough, should be exempted from this piece of wholesale robbery. They had become Protestants ; they had yielded complete submission to the English ; they had given their aid against the Irish at Kinsale and elsewhere ; they had been rewarded with lands in addition to their previous large possessions, Sir Daniel having got the enormous estate of Teige Cacch MacMahon of Carrigaholt ; and they, to show their gratitude to their masters, invited Protestants from England and settled them upon their estates in various parts of the county.¹

¹ Stafford Correspondence—*passim*.

CHAPTER XV.

INQUISITIONS RELATING TO COUNTY OF CLARE.—
REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

IN the interval of the first forty years of the seventeenth century, we shall best supply the history of Clare by giving the Inquisitions taken during that time. These Inquiries are thus explained: To enable the English conquerors to levy the Crown rents upon the parties properly liable for payment, they made use of Commissioners, whose business it was to visit the country, from time to time, and with the aid of a jury of natives, to inquire into the changes made by death in the ownership of property. In the form of a short abstract of each, in Latin, these Inquisitions, as they were called, have been preserved, and we give them here as translated from the original rolls in the Irish Record Office, Dublin. The spelling is so incorrect, that it is sometimes impossible to make out the places referred to, as they are known in our time.

1585. Aug. 11th.—Inquisition, taken at Ennis, before Sir Richard Bingham, Sir Nicholas White, and others, and before the following jury:—William Neylan of Cloghaunynyenth; Edmond MacSweeney of Ballyvraslan, gent.; Cosney MacClancy of Cahermaclancy, gent.; Ollinev (Gillananeave) O'Davoren of Lissylisheen, gent.; Teige MacLysaght of Pouliskaboy; Thady Reddan of Dromnyrhye; Donogh MacGillareagh of ———; Teige MacRory (MacBrody?) of Littermaelin, gent.; Maelin MacBrody of the Cungenagh, gent.; Nicholas MacMahon of Kilrush, or Killenshe; Gillabrida MacBrody of Kilkeedy; Daniel O'Shanna of Ballyshanny; Mahone MacNamara of Mooghane; Murtoogh Cam MacMahon of Doonagurroge; Mahone MacDonogh MacMahon of Knockalough;—The jury find

that Thomond consisted of nine baronies, and that Termon Tulla belongs to the Queen.

1577. Nov. 22.—Inquisition, taken at Knockenegan, before John Crofton, General Escheator, and a jury duly sworn, finds that JOHN MACNAMARA of MONTALLON died on the 16th of January, 1570, seized in fee of four stone castles (*castri*), and the lands following, viz.:—Montallon, Clooncool, Liscullane, Doon, Coolagh, Bally-na-cléithe (Hurdlestown), Castle-an-logha, Caherhurly, Cloongaheen, Killuran, Coolready, and Drummod; that he holds these by letters patent of Henry VIII. to his father Teige MacNamara; that John MacNamara is the son of said John; that he was six years old at the time of the death of his father; that Finola O'Malryber (O'Mulryan?) is his widow; that she now holds Montallon as her jointure; that Sheeda Maccon MacNamara, a relative of said John, holds the remaining denominations, but by what title is not known to the Inquisitors; that the Earl of Thomond and Captain MacNamara receive some rents from these lands, but by what right is not known.¹

1578. July 20th.—Inquisition, taken at Ennis, before Edward White² and a jury, finds that TEIGE O'BRIEN, son of Murrough, late of SMITHSTOWN, died on the 12th of December, 1577, being the owner in fee of the castle and town of Smithstown, of a water mill adjoining, of the hamlet of Boneill and of Anaghin; that Turlogh O'Brien is his son and heir, and that More ny Brien is his widow.

1578. July 31st.—Inquisition, taken at Quin, before Nicholas Finn, deputy of John Crofton, and a jury, finds that EDMUND O'BRADIE of TOMGRANEY, died on the 27th of December, 1567, seized of Tomgraney. Feenagh, Killuchillumore, Seanboicronan, Killokind, Cloom, Kilchonebrain, Knock, near the village of Kiltulla,

¹ These are obviously the rents payable to the Earl of Thomond and to MacNamara Reagh, as chiefs.

² Edward White was Clerk of the Council of the Province of Connaught, in which Thomond was then included.

with mills and church presentations, these lands having been granted to his father Donogh, by Henry VIII., on the 5th of January, in the 35th year of his reign; finds that said Edmond died without leaving male issue, and that his brother Donald O'Brady, now aged 38 years, and married, is his heir.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 16th of May, 21st year of Elizabeth, before John Crofton, finds that JOHN M'INERNEY, late of BALLYKILTY, died on the 5th of November, 1565, seized in fee of Ballysallagh and Ballykilty; that Mahone M'Inerney, aged 17, at his father's death, is the son and heir of said John; finds that Mahone, son of Loghlen, and Mahone's son, Loghlen the younger, both relations of John, had laid claim to his lands and appropriated them to their own use for thirteen years past.

Inquisition, taken at Windmill, on the 26th of July, 1580, before Thomas Arthur, deputy of John Crofton, Escheator, finds that FRANCIS AGARD, late of GRANGE-GORMAN, Esquire, was, at his death, on the 11th October, in the 20th year of the Queen, owner of Tomgrancy and Scariff, together with twenty-one quarters of land in the vicinity of these towns, and that he was succeeded by his three daughters, Mabel, Cecilia, and Mary.¹

Inquisition, taken at Dromoland, on the 6th of December, 1580, before Nathaniel Smyth, deputy of John Crofton, finds that DONOGH, commonly called DONOGH MAC-MURROGH O'BRIEN, late of DROMOLAND, was taken in rebellion against the Queen, and executed, on the 6th of September, 1582, being then owner of the castle and lands of Dromoland, of the ruined castle of Ballyconneely, and eight quarters of land, now wasted, adjoining said castle, namely the quarter of Dromoland, of Ballyconoblin, Ballygirreen, Lattoon, Rathfolane, and Lytlerayne; of the castle and lands of Leamaneigh, consisting of three quarters, now

¹ Agard must have been owner of these lands in the character of a mortgage. His tomb is in Christ Church,

Dublin, and the Latin epitaph states that he was "Primarius regionum O'Brien et O'Tola."

wasted ; of the castle of Ballygriffy and four cottages adjoining ; of the monastery of Corcomroe, valued at forty shillings ; finds that the lands of Donogh were forfeited to the Queen by reason of his rebellion.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 16th of January, 1585, before George Bingham, finds that TURLOGH O'BRIEN of BALLYGOWN (Smithstown), died on the 12th of July, 1584, being owner of the castle, fort, town, and lands of Ballygown ; of the monastery of Kilshanny, together with all its tithe, and its five quarters of lands ; of the castle and town of Boneill with its lands ; of Ballyvaghan castle and lands ; of Ballycasheen ; of nine quarters of land near the town of O'Brien's Bridge ; of Carrownacloghy, Gurtincraghin, Lis-lano, and Ballyvechallobeg ; finds that the three sisters of the said Turlogh, viz., Honoria, Slaney, and Aney are his co-heiresses ; the eldest, Honoria, being now fifteen, Slaney ten, and Aney seven years of age ; finds that they are under the guardianship of their mother More.

Inquisition, taken at Leaghfynin, near Derryowen, on the 8th of August 1586, before John Crofton, finds that in March 1585, MAHONE MAC AN ASPIG O'BRIEN, late of CLONDOWAN, was killed at the siege of his castle of Clondowan, by the shot of a cannon, discharged by order of Sir Richard Bingham,¹ O'Brien being then in rebellion against the Queen ; finds that he was owner of the castle of Clondowan, since demolished, with two quarters of land adjoining, one called Clondowan, the other Carrow-mac-Shaned ; of the site of a ruined castle named Moneygippaun, with two quarters of land lying contiguous ; of the ruined castle of Kilkeedy with its two and a half quarters, and a half-quarter called Carrow-an-poul-ke, and Carrow Geleissal Killeen ; of a quarter called Kilcoroghfin, of Drumnadeevna, Carrow Dowesse, Killourney, Cloonsilherney, the island of Manahowe : finds that by the composition deed, entered into between the Queen and County, it was settled that the

¹ See ante, page 251.

said Mahone O'Brien and his heirs should enjoy the ownership of six quarters of land free from Crown or other rents; finds that Mahone was owner of the Rectory and Vicarage of the parish of Kyllvlanchy (Coill-o-Flanchada), with the tithe thereof, except of the townlands of Monreagh and Carrownagowl, which he held from the sec of Killaloe; finds that all these lands were uncultivated and waste, except four acres planted with wheat and oats; finds that the Governor of Connaught, to wit, Sir Richard Bingham, gave this cultivated land to one Roger Bungar for a sum of money; finds that the cattle of George Cusack of Derryowen, and of James Darcy of Galway, had been pastured on O'Brien's lands; finds that Turlogh O'Brien, now aged fourteen years, is the eldest son, and would be the heir of Mahone, only that his father was killed in rebellion, and his lands confiscated. Another Inquisition, taken on the 24th of May 1592; finds that Mahone was owner of the following lands in addition to those above recited:—Boulevin, Tulla, Killenmaccooga, Derrynethloghtan, Poulataggle, all of which were unjustly kept from the Queen by Daniel O'Brien of Bealnaflirvarna.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis Abbey, on the 14th of January, 1589, before John Crofton, finds that HUGH MACCLANCY, late of TOOMULLIN, died on the 5th of October, 1579, being the owner in fee of the castle of Toomullin, and of certain lands which he rented from the Bishop of Killaloe; of Killilagh, Cahergaltyre, of the town of Cromlyn and of Knockane, situate contiguous to it; of Ballyelaghy, Derryns, and Ballycahan, all held in fee simple from the Queen; finds that HONORIA was the widow of the said Hugh, and that BOETIUS was his son and heir; that said Boetius was of full age and married at the time of his death, and that he subsequently, to wit, on the 14th of October, 1580, died, being the owner of the castle and lands of Knockfynn and of the neighbouring lands of Ballyvoc, Ballycahan, Ballynahown, Doonagore, Corraimulcaragh,

and Ballydusheen, in Burren; and of Ballyivryn, also in that barony; finds that the said Boetius occupied the castle of Knockfinn, and the lands here enumerated, as chief of his name, and held them from the Queen in capite; finds that BOETIUS MACCLANCY JUNIOR, his nephew, and the grandson of Hugh, above-mentioned, was his heir-at-law, and was of full age and married at the time of the death of his uncle.

Inquisition, taken at the Monastery of Ennis, on the 14th of January, in the . . . th year of the Queen, before John Crofton, finds that FLAN NEYLAN, late of KILNACALLY, died on the 18th of November, 1580, being then owner of Kilnacally, Shanavogh, Killeko, Ballinknock, Maghery near Gilteboy, Rusheen, Tullabeg, Tullamore, Rathkerry, and Islangar; finds that NICHOLAS NEYLAN, his eldest son and heir, was married and of full age.

Inquisition, taken at the Abbey of Ennis, on the 14th of January, 1589, before John Crofton, Esquire, finds that WILLIAM NEYLAN, late of Ballymacahill, died on the 2nd of April, 1588, seized in fee simple of the hamlet of Ballyvickahyl, and of the lands of Knockogan and Cappagh; finds that JOHN NEYLAN, now aged 26, is the son and heir of WILLIAM; and that his widow, named Slaney Mulconry, survives, and is entitled to her dower out of these lands.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis Abbey, on the same day, finds that SIR DANIEL O'BRIEN, KNT., late of ENNISTYMON, died on the 10th of October, 1579, being owner of the following denominations, viz.: Ennistymon, Liscannor, Dromore, Dromfinglas (Cregmoher), Ballytumulty, Ballymacdonellbane, Ballynacarragh, Ballingaddyeragh, Clogh-aunadine, Caneyellagh, Ballyvorda, Ballysteene, Ballyrochan; one moiety of the tithe of Clare Abbey; a certain tribute called O'Brien's rent, amounting to £22 a year, and payable out of part of Corcomroe; another sum of £10 per annum, formerly payable to the O'Connor out of another part of Corcomroe; both of which rents, however, having

been extinguished by the Deed of Composition of the Queen with the people of Thomond; finds that Sir Turlogh, the present owner, has a rent of £25, *i.e.*, five shillings per quarter, per annum, payable out of one hundred quarters of the lands of the aforesaid barony; finds that Sir Turlogh assigned to his brother, Murtagh O'Brien, of Tullagh, the lands of Ballymacdonnell, and Ballyhamulta, and to his brother Conor, the castle and lands of Dromore, and the lands of Ballynacarragh, and Ballyroghan; finds that "*flores serè filii Caroli als Cahall McMoriertagh*" claims the two quarters of Ballynacarragh as his by right of succession.¹

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 30th of March, 1591, by Martin Forsbroke, as Deputy, finds that GILLADUFF, SON OF TEIGE MACNAMARA, late of TYREDAGH, died on the 14th of February, 1591, seized of the castle and lands of Tyredagh; finds that Teige Mac Gilladuff junior, being of full age at the time of his father's death, is the heir-at-law.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 31st of March, 1592, before Martin Forsbroke, finds that DONALD REAGH, otherwise called the MACNAMARA REAGH, of FERTY (Fortane), died on the 13th of February, 1591, being owner of the following:—one-half of the town and lands of Dangan, of the castle and lands of Ferty, of Rath, Rosslara, Riaghcarrowbeg, Ballywaryn, Feakle, Leighlaigkerreardu, Killin-gurtin, Pallis, Ranygin, Caher, Leaghort, Core, Shamberbykwin, Corleabeg, and one-half of Qwyn; finds that Donald Oge MacNamara, whose age at his father's death was twelve, is the heir to these lands.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 24th day of May, 1592, before Richard Boyle, deputy of Nicholas Kenny, finds that DONOGH BEG O'BRIEN, being owner of DROM-FINGLASS castle, with the adjoining two quarters of waste and rocky land, went into rebellion with Gerald, Earl of Desmond, and having been taken, was executed by marshal

¹ I cannot understand what *flores serè* means.

law. His lands were consequently forfeited to the Crown, by the Act of Parliament of the 16th April, 28th year of the Queen.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the same day, finds, that TURLOGH O'BRIEN, of FOXIRE, was taken in rebellion and executed; finds that he was owner of Shallee castle and lands, and of Doonymulvihill castle, now unroofed, and that all his property was forfeited to the Queen on account of his rebellion.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 3rd of July, 1592, before William Mostyn, Esquire, Sheriff of Clare, finds that, amongst other lands, SIR TURLOGH O'BRIEN OF ENNISTY-MON, during the time he resided in England, was seized of the following denominations, viz. :—the castle of Ballygriffy and its appurtenances, namely. Ballygriffy, Carnknock, Cloonigallon, and Carrownakilla.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 23rd of October, 1593, before Richard Boyle, gentleman, finds that TURLOGH, son of DONOGH O'BRIEN, OF BALLYPORTREY, died on the 31st of August 1570, being then owner of Ballyportrey, Magheramacage, Carrowremaghlin, Foilrim, Garvillaun, Tiremoyleven, Carrowlehardan, Lisduff, Magherakarney; finds that Conor O'Brien is the son and heir of Turlogh, and that he was of full age on the day of the death of his father.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 2nd of June, 1595, before Richard Boyle, deputy, finds that PATRICK MORGAN, late of ENAGH, died on the 17th of November 1594, being the owner of Enagh O'Flynn, Teeronee, Clonbrowir, Boy-nack, Killanena, Enagh Teige MacSheeda, Knock . . . , Clashduff, Snatty, and . . . ; finds that Thomas Morgan is the son and heir of said Patrick, and was a minor when he succeeded to the estate.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 7th of August, 1596, before Thomas Dillon, Chief Justice, finds that MURTAGH O'BRIEN, late of TULLA, died on the 31st of August, 1593,

leaving his widow, Maria Ffrench, and an eldest son, Murrogh, his heir, whose age at his father's death was eight years ; finds that the following lands belonged to Murtagh ; Tullagh, Ballymacdonnell-ban, Ballyhoomulta, and Clonymolloyne ; finds that said Murtagh conveyed these lands in trust to one Peter Ledwich, of Leackyn, county Westmeath, and to George Ffrench of Galway.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 28th of May, 1599, before Edward Crofton, finds that DONOGH, son of MURROGH O'BRIEN, of DROMOLAND, was attainted of high treason and executed ; finds that on the day of his death he was owner of Dromen, which lands were forfeited by his treason, but are, at the time of this Inquisition, in the possession of one Conor Duff O'Dea ; finds that he was owner also of Drominalary, part of Inrinagh.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 4th of June, in the . . th year of the reign of Elizabeth, finds that after MURROGH O'BRIEN'S (the Tanist) return from England, he divided his estates between his three sons as here described :—To DERMOT, BARON OF INCHQUIN, his eldest son, he gave the lands of Inchiquin, Derryowen, O'Brien's-bridge, Ballycarroll, Ballyharaghan, and part of the lands belonging to the suppressed monastery of Kilshanny ; to TEIGE, his second son, he gave Ballinagown (Smithstown), Ballyveaghan, Boneill, Tromroc, and other parts of the church lands of Kilshanny ; to DONOGH, his third son, Leamaneh, Dromoland, Ballyconneely, Cowillreough, Clonemonhyll, and the lands belonging to the abbey of Corcomroe. The same Inquisition finds that Margaret Cusack, the widow of the late Baron, is now married to Christopher Cruise of the Naul, in the county of Meath ; finds that Teige O'Brien of Smithstown died on the 28th day of December, in the 20th year of the Queen, at Inchiquin, leaving issue Turlogh O'Brien, and leaving a widow Honoria O'Brien ; finds that Donogh, of Dromoland, was attainted of treason, on the 28th of September, 24th of the Queen ; finds that the afore-

said Donogh, Teige O'Brien of Leimaneh, and Donogh Duff MacConsidine of Ballyharahan, had bound themselves by bond, entered into before John Gough, the Mayor of Dublin, to repay to Roger Poope and John Sc... in of Grange-gorman, the sum of £50. The same Inquisition finds that **TURLOGH, SON OF DONOGH O'BRIEN**, was attainted of felony before a Commission, held at Galway, on the 22nd of May, in the 23rd year of Elizabeth, and that, at the time of his attainder, he was owner of these lands, viz. :—Shomley (?), Shallee, Doonymulvihill, and Danganbrack.

CHAPTER XVI.

INQUISITIONS—TIME OF JAMES I.

INQUISITION, taken at Ennis, on the 21st March, 1604, before Nicholas Kenny, Esq., finds that the Right Rev. Father, DANIEL NEYLAN, late bishop of Kildare, died at Dysert, on the 10th of June, 1603, leaving William Neylan his son and heir, then aged 13 years. The bishop, at his death, was owner in fee of the following lands, viz. :—Turlogh, Deelin, Ballylennan, Muckinishnoc, Ballymichell, Aghinish, Ballyalliban, Lissylishcen, Dangan, Poulbane, Crughvill, Owelaymoic, Booltiabrack, Tarmonbeg, all in the barony of Greggans (Burren); Dysert, in the barony of Tullagh O'Dea (Inchiquin); Towanlegheec, Glennaghteragh, Cruyt, Clontoohill, Kilmacklin, Cahercornan, the two Inchacorkas, Ballycullinanemore, Rathhearalla, Moyhullin, Dromcurreen, Cottin, Coolshengane, Cloonbeg, Bealickania, Ballyduffmore, a water-mill on the river Rothwell and its castle, all of these being in the same barony of Tullagh O'Dea; of Ballagh, Carrowreagh, Kiltoraghta, Laghvallyclinraghe, Ballyculleeny, Townmouda, Knocknaskagh, Cahersherkin, Caherinderry, (of which one half quarter belongs to one Flan O'Neylan, fitz David, servant and nephew of the bishop); of Knockanemore, Inclaghmor, Ballyclancahill, and Ballmacarragh, in the barony of Corcomroe, otherwise Dough-i-Conocher.¹

¹ Right Rev. Daniel Neylan.—His widow, Ellis Lynch, married Roger O'Shaughnessy, of Gort. He was of the Clare Neylans, and apostatised from the religion of his fathers. He was rector of the parish of Kilrush, and from thence was promoted, by the Queen's letter, of the 3rd of July, 1583, to the bishopric of Kildare. Owing to the poverty of his See, he

obtained from the Queen, on the 23rd of September, 1598, the rectory and vicarage of Carron, Co. Clare. [Ware's *Bishops*, p. 392.] In the transcript from the book of Distributions, given in this work, will be found the name of his son as owner, in 1641, of many denominations in Burren and Corcomroe.

By an Inquisition, taken at Corofin, in 1620, before Sir Roland de la Hoyde, it was found that the following persons were possessed neither of property, lands, nor cattle: Donogh O'Brien of Ballingaddy, Constance O'Davoren of Ballyalliban, Christopher Banks, Christopher Creagh of Limerick, Rory McMahon of Coolenusty, and Richard Bendle of Lissosfin.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 15th of May, 1605, before Nicholas Kenny, finds that Henry VIII., being possessed in right of the Crown, of various lands, church property, and tithes, which are enumerated in the original Inquisition did, by patent, dated at Greenwich, 1st July, 35th year of his reign, grant these to Murrough, then Earl of Thomond. It finds that the late Murrough O'Brien, Junior, Baron of Inchiquin, the grandson of the Patentee, being owner of these lands and tithes as his heir, did, by Deed, bearing date 18th January, 35th of Elizabeth, convey, in trust to Gerald Nugent, of Clonyn, Co. Westmeath, Esq., and to Cornelius O'Heynos, of Libla, in same county, for the use of Mabel Nugent, his wife, various denominations set forth in full, in the Inquisition here abstracted; finds that the said Baron, by Deed of 13th July, 1597, mortgaged certain lands to Marcus Lynch, and another, of Galway; finds that the daughters and co-heiresses of Teige, son of Murrough O'Brien, viz., Honoria, Slaney, and Aney, lay claim to certain of the Baron's lands as their property of right; finds that Maurice Doly (*sic*) claims part of the lake of Inchiquin; finds that the Baron died on the 29th of July, 1597, leaving Mabel Nugent, his widow, and a son and heir, Dermot, then aged two years and nine months.¹

Inquisition, taken at Clare, on the 27th of October, 1604 before Nicholas Kenny, Esq., finds that CONOR, SON OF DANIEL O'BRIEN, late of CASTLETOWN Mocrrossy, gent., at the time of his death, was seized of the upper room of the

¹ Amongst the property granted by this patent was a weekly market to be held at Coad on every Saturday.

castle, of the cellar, of the right to keep the door, of a moiety of the bawn lands and orchard belonging to the said castle, and of one half the following lands, viz. :—Kilfeilim, Knockluskran, Cragivoryn; Crannagher, Kilvoydane, and Noughaval; finds, that having entered into rebellion against Queen Elizabeth, on the 1st of October, in the 39th year of her reign, he was killed at Killaloe, on the 3rd of March, in the 43rd year of the Queen; finds that Joan Hogan was his wife, and that she claimed the above property for her dowry.

The same Inquisition finds, that SINON M'GIRRIGINE, formerly BISHOP OF INISCATHY, was owner of sixteen quarters of lands, three of which are situate in Killtylline, in the barony of Clonderalaw; three in Beallantallinge, in Moyarta barony; four called Kilrushene, and four named Kilnagalliagh and Moyasta, in the barony of Moyarta; two called Kilcredaun, in the same barony; which sixteen quarters of land are commonly called Tarmon Senan, that is, land given originally in free gift to St. Senan for pious uses, or for spiritual intentions; finds that the said M'Girrigine bequeathed these lands to the brotherhood of the Canons of Iniscathy, consisting of 303 persons, and to their successors, on the condition that said order of Canons should for ever, devote themselves to the service of God and to the performance of sacred duties; finds that Maurice, now Bishop of Killaloe, with the assent of his dean and chapter, conveyed, by deed of 10th July, 1595, three quarters of the above sixteen to John Gegynn, of Beallatallinge, for a term of 60 years; finds that the same Bishop, with the assent of dean and chapter, by deed of 31st March, 1595, leased three other quarters called Kiltelane, to one Teige M'Gillehanna, of Kiltelane, prior of Iniscathy, for 101 years; finds that the same Bishop made a lease of the four quarters of Killrushe, to Nicholas Cahan who, as well as his ancestors, was called Coarb of Tarmon Senan, which word signifies overseer or keeper, of these

four quarters of Killrush ; finds that these lands of Termon Senan were forfeited to the Crown, because they came under the statute of Mortmain.

Inquisition, taken at the Windmill, on the 13th of March, 1606, by Humphrey Wynch, finds that MAHONE, son of LOGHLEN MACINERNEY, died at BALLYSALLAGH, on the 12th of November, 1572, being then owner in fee of Ballysallagh, Ballykilty with its water-mill, and of Carrigoran, and leaving his son Loughlen his heir-at-law. This son died at Carrigoran on the 14th of November, 1576, leaving his son Donogh, then aged six years, but now of full age, as his heir ; finds that Mahone, son of John MacInerney, disputes the right of his cousin to the ownership of these lands, alleging that his father John, who was the true owner, had died at Dromoland, on the 5th of November, in the 7th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, leaving him, the said Mahone, his son and heir. A subsequent Inquisition, taken in 1632, finds that Mahone had been in possession, and that he died about the year 1617, leaving a son John to succeed him, a man then of full age.

Inquisition, taken at Quin, on the 24th of April, 1606, by Nicholas Kenny, Esq., finds that part of the lands of Keevagh, containing 16 acres, lying at the west side of the Quin river, together with the water-mill, called the Friars' mill, and water-course belonged to the Abbey in former times, and now are the king's property.

Inquisition, taken at Kilrush, on the 11th May, 1606, in presence of Nicholas Kenny, finds that COLLO MACSWEENEY died on the 31st of August, 1576, being then owner in fee of the castle, town, and lands of Kilkee ; that he left a son Hugh, of full age as his successor ; that Murrough MacSweeney, also of Kilkee, the brother of Collo, laid claim to the ownership of a moiety of the property, which claim after his death, was continued, by one Owen MacSweeney in the character of a mortgagee.

Inquisition, taken at Kilfenora, on the 11th of October,

1606, in presence of Nicholas Kenny, finds that DANIEL O'CONNOR, of CASTLE-I-CONNOR, died at Glan-i-Connor, on the 10th of October, 1585, being seized, at his death, of a moiety of the castle, barony, and town of Glan-y-Connor, viz., the cellar, the chamber, the castle, the middle room, and the porter's lodge; and of a moiety of the lands of Clogher; finds that Donogh O'Connor was the son and heir of the aforesaid Daniel.

Inquisition, taken in the fifth year of James I., is almost illegible, but it purports to be an inquiry into certain claims on the estate of the young Baron of Inchiquin. One of these is a mortgage to Nicholas Skerrett of Galway, merchant, of lands in Magherkearney, and a release by Skerrett for £66, the amount of said mortgage, to Edmond O'Hogan, the attorney of Dermot Roe, the young Baron. While his claim was outstanding, it appears Skerrett received interest in the shape of rents due by tenants of the Baron, namely, from Dermot Oge O'Neylan, and from Teige McMurrough out of Cahir Invoullame and Lisduff. The Inquisition further states that estates had been conveyed to the Baron's father by the following, viz.:—Conor, son of Turlogh; Murtagh MacDyer . . . , Robert Brett, Teige Mantagh, Bryan Oge, son of Bryan, son of—, of the Callaghs (Kells); Neylan of Drumna-Crigher; Donogh O'Roone O'Hogan, of Magherakearney. It finally mentions that a family named O'Kelliher, who were followers of the family of the O'Briens, were in possession of Apliskearney.

Inquisition, taken at Quin, on the 19th of April, 6th year of James I., by Nicholas Kenny, finds that DANIEL OGE REAGH MACNAMARA, of FORTANEMORE, was, at the time of his death, on the 13th of February, 1592, seized in fee, of the Island and Cartron or Caracute of land, called the ploughland of Rahire; finds that at the taking of this Inquisition, Hugh, son of Donogh, Maccon, son of Teige, and Donogh, son of Sheeda MacNamara, came and claimed for themselves and their heirs, the moiety of the lands of Cahir;

finds, that the above named Daniel Oge, was possessed of Lismeehan (Maryfort) ; of the quarter of Fonscogy called Urlen ; of Gurteenaneelig, of Myrde Elyvyn in Rosslara ; and of Drumcharley ; finds that Elena-ny-Gorman claimed the lands of Lismeehan as her dowry ; finds that Daniel Oge Reagh entered into possession of the lands of Ranaghan, on the 31st July, 1605, and being so possessed, permitted Daniel O'Molony of Derryclowse, and John and Conor O'Molony of the same place, to go into the occupation of the said lands, pending a Decree of Arbitration to be made by Gilladuff son of Conor, by Rory O'Halloran, by Hugh, son of Donogh, and by the priest Donogh O'Roury ; finds that Daniel, otherwise called the MacNamara Reagh, formerly of Garruragh, father of the above mentioned Daniel Oge, did, by Deed of the 16th of April, 1589, convey to William O'Molony of Limerick, yeoman, a moiety of the town of Dangan-i-viggin, the lands of Carrowroe, and Carrownaglogh, situate in the parish of Quin ; one half of the lands of Quin with eighteen tenements and eighteen gardens in the town of Quin, to hold to the said O'Molony, for the use of More O'Brien, the wife of the said MacNamara Reagh, according to certain conditions set forth in the Deed ; finds that the said Daniel Oge Reagh MacNamara, late of Garruragh, by Deed bearing date the 4th of December, 1605, did convey to Daniel O'Hickey, of Ballyicoregan, in the cross county of Tipperary, and to Owen Boy MacKeogh, of Kilmaclastery, the castle, town, and lands of Garruragh, Ballyurine, Fortanemore, Rayth, Feakle, Leaghkearward, Loghort, and Rosslara, to hold to them for certain uses ; finds that Daniel Oge MacNamara, called otherwise Daniel Oge Reagh, and Ancy MacNamara, otherwise Ancy O'Brien his wife, by Deed, under their hands, bearing date the 1st of April, 1606, conveyed to Donogh MacGilladuff O'Molony, of Glandree, gent., the land called the quarter of Feakle, subject to certain conditions contained in said writing : finds

that said Daniel Oge, joined by his mother More O'Brien, mortgaged to Conor Oge MacGilladuffe O'Molony, by Deed of 20th of April, 1607, the lands of Garruragh; finds that the Lady More MacNamara, *alias* O'Brien, of Garruragh, widow, and Eveleen Molony of Kilgorey, daughter and heiress of William O'Molony, late of Limerick, by Deed, bearing date the 20th May, 1607, granted for certain trusts therein expressed, to Donogh, son of Conor McClancy of Inch, and to Boetius Clancy, of Ballydonnogh, all that, the moiety of the town and lands of Dangan-i-viggin, the lands of Gurteen, Moynreecogh, Carrowroe, and Carrowreagh, to the use of Sir Roland Delahoyd, of Tyredagh, and which Deed, was confirmed by Daniel Oge Reagh MacNamara; finds that the aforesaid Lady More possessed, as her jointure, the lands of Riath, Rosslara, otherwise Liscahill, and Garruragh, which lands are, after her death, to descend to Aney, the wife of Daniel Oge Reagh, and then to his heir-at-law; finds that Daniel Oge possessed, in fee, the lands of Garruragh, Ballywryne, Fortanemore, Rath, Feakle, Laearroward, Leaghort and Rosslare; finds that he mortgaged certain lands, lying at the north side of Quin, near St. Fineen's Church, to one Nicholas Stritch of Limerick; finds that the said Daniel Oge occupied and cultivated the lands called Skeigh Inyrtane (Fortane), and that he permitted Teige, son of Loughlen, to hold same lands from him; finds that Hugh, son of Donogh MacNamara, of Glanvany, disputes Daniel Oge's right of ownership in certain of the lands mentioned in this Inquisition; finds that Daniel Oge Reagh died at Dublin, on the 10th of December 1607, leaving as heir his son Teige, aged six years and three months, at the time of his father's death.

Inquisition, taken at the Windmill, in the county of Clare, on Friday after the feast of St. Margaret, Virgin, *i.e.*, 22nd of July, 1608, finds that MAURICE, THE BISHOP OF KILLALOE, has laid claim to certain dues arising from lands in the barony of Moyarta, and that a Commission to

inquire into his demands had issued to Francis Barkley, High Sheriff. The Inquisition here abstracted, taken before Bernard, Bishop of Limerick, and John Sarsfield, further finds, that Teige Caech MacMahon of Carrigaholt, and Turlogh his son, had, on the 15th of December, 41st of Elizabeth, broken into rebellion against the Queen, that Turlogh was killed at Dunboy on the 15th of June, 44th of Elizabeth, and that father and son had been outlawed.

Inquisition, taken at the Windmill, on the 19th of July, 1609, before Nicholas Walsh, finds that various persons held lands from TEIGE CAECH MACMAHON and his son, as mortgagees, as follows:—Cloonluskane, Clooncingy, Ballinade *alias* Tullabrack, by Edmond Cahane (Keane); Clooncullin, by Thomas, son of Murrough MacGorman; Kelmacduane, by Dermot, son of Teige MacGorman; Ballynagurr, by Daniel MacGorman; Moyadda and Knockerry, by Teige, son of Shoneen MacGorman; Ballymacrinnan, by Oliver Stephenson; Leitrim, by Thomas, son of Melaghlin MacGorman; Cloghaunbeg, by Owen MacCiu MacGorman; Cloghaunmore, and Cahermoroghue, by Teige, son of Dermot MacGorman; Doonlickey, by Owen MacSweeney; Dough, by Owen MacCahane; Corbally, by William MacCraghe; Doonbeg, by Nicholas Oge Stritch; Moyadda, and Moyhret, by Murtoogh O'Harney; finds that Daniel O'Brien of Ennistymon, held various lands from Teige Caoech; that other parts of his lands were claimed by his relatives, Brian, son of Murrough, Maoel; Turlogh Duff, son of Brian; and Donagh, son of Murtoogh, son of Edmond MacMahon; finds that the Bishop of Killaloe, in right of his see, was seized of the lands of Ballonane and Kilcasheen, and of certain dues payable annually out of other lands mentioned in the Inquisition.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 18th of March, 1610, before Sir John MacNamara, knight, and Nicholas Kenny, finds that DANIEL NEYLAN, late of BALLYALLIA, died on

the 14th of March, 1608, leaving his widow Honora O'Grady with a claim for jointure on part of the lands of Ballyallia called Ballycoree; that James Neylan, the father of Daniel, had also left a widow, Finola Clancy, whose jointure was chargeable in another part of the same townland called Reaskaun, and Ballymaguiggin; finds that one Michael Chamberlain has a mortgage on Ballyallia; and that these lands are free from Crown rent¹; finds that James Neylan, who at his father's death was aged eleven years, is the heir of Daniel.

Inquisition, taken at Castlebank, on the 10th of October, 1610, before Nicholas Mordant and John Sarsfield, finds that, during the minority of TEIGE, son of DANIEL OGE MACNAMARA, who is mentioned at the end of a previous Inquisition, certain persons laid claim to and seized on portions of his property. They are here named: Rory O'Halloran entered on the lands of Corbeagh; Donogh, and Hugh son of Donogh MacNamara, took possession of Leaghorth; the Earl of Thomond seized on part of Corclone; and Loughlen O'Malley on another portion of the same denomination; John O'Halloran possessed himself of Pallin and Killagurteen, otherwise called Drumturney; the Lady More MacNamara appropriated to herself Cloncuse and Cragroe, wholly repudiating the claim of Ellen O'Gorman, widow of Cuvea, son of Donogh MacNamara, who alleged that these two places were part of Lismeehan, which had been left by her husband to her as jointure. The Lady More, took by force, other lands belonging to her grandson, to wit, Liscahill and Garruragh. The Inquisition further goes on to state that, in his life time, Daniel Oge Reagh MacNamara had made an exchange with his kinsman, Sheeda, son of John, by which the latter got possession of Roslara, in place of Laccorow-na-fonishany, which last named place was claimed by Aney O'Brien, widow of Daniel Oge, as for her jointure.

¹ See *Composition Deed of Thomond*, ante., p. 250.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 30th of January 1612, before Nicholas Kenny, finds that TURLOGH MERIGAGH, (the freckled), O'BRIEN, late of BALLY-NEILLAN, parish of Kilnamona, was owner of that place and of Knockacourhin ; that by deed of 25th February, in the fortieth year of the late Queen Elizabeth, he sold to Daniel, son of John Gnelome (?) of Moarhaun, gent., a moiety of the lands of Knockacourhin ; finds that the same Turlogh, being joined with Conor O'Brien, and divers other wicked persons, in rebellion against the late Queen, was killed at Kilveda, in the county of Clare, on the 6th of August 1599, and his estates confiscated to the Crown.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the same day, finds that DANIEL, son of DERMOT O'BRIEN, of BALLYGRIFFY, being seized of the lands of Cahirbannagh, Ballylevenan, and Magowna, with a cellar and room in the castle of Magowna, and of Gurtipwill, pledged the quarter called Lurgan to Turlogh McMahomide (?) for a horse and a hackney nag ; finds that, on the 10th of August, 27th of Elizabeth, he was attainted, at Ennis, of high treason, and his lands forfeited to the Crown.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 30th of April, 1611, before Nicholas Kenny, finds that MACCON MACNAMARA of DANGAN-I-VIGGIN, chief of his nation, being seized, in his lifetime, of the lands called the Callownaghs, afterwards Tarmon Tulla, consisting of the following denominations, viz., Tulla with its ruined fortress, Lissofin with its ruined castle, Clonteen, Dromlig, Moymore, Fomerla with its ruined castle, Kiltanon, Tyredagh *alias* Tiresheeda, Drom-caha, *alias* Kildonalballagh, Ballyore, Dromaghmartin, Creganeryen, Bunavory, Killeen, Furhee, Loughaun, Cutteen *alias* Cahercutteen, he, the said Maccon, did convey them, on the 11th of November, in the twentieth year of Richard II. (1397), to Donogh, son of Maccon, the Rector of the parish church of Tulla, to hold unto him and his successors ; finds that this grant was made contrary to the

Statutes of Mortmain and without having first obtained the king's license authorizing the donation.

It appears that these lands did not long remain in possession of the Church, for they continued to be the patrimony, until the time of Cromwell, of a branch of the Mac Namaras called Sliocht-an Bhallaigh, (the descendants of the freckled man), so called from Donald Ballach, the son of Mahone Dall, whose tomb is near the high altar of Quin Abbey. Their right, to some at least, of the lands, was disputed by the Earl of Thomond, and in the reign of James I. Alderman Nicholas Weston of Dublin, got a grant by patent, of Creganecreen and Cahercutteen, being three "Callounaghs" of said Tarmon lands. The patent, which bore date the 7th of January, in the 11th year of the king, set forth that they were the property of the Crown, having been forfeited under the Statute of Mortmain. By virtue of his grant, Weston proceeded to dispossess the MacNamaras. He subsequently conveyed the estate to Roland Delahoyde, afterwards Sir Roland Delahoyde, a gentleman from Leinster, who had come to settle in Clare, and who had married a daughter of Clancy of Inch, near Ennis. Delahoyde sought to retain the property by the help of the Earl of Thomond, with whom he was a great favourite, but a new claimant presented himself, in the person of William Hewitt, Vicar of Tulla, who alleged that he was entitled to it, under the grant to the church, made by MacNamara, in the reign of Richard II. He filed a bill in Chancery, in the fifth year of Charles I., against Sir Roland Delahoyde, Bryan Sweeney, and John O'Donoghue, gentlemen, setting forth that he had been turned out of possession by them. To this they replied by referring to the Statute of Mortmain, and to the right of the Crown to dispose of the property, to the prejudice both of the church, and of the Sliocht an Bhallaigh.

To inquire into the real right of ownership, a commission was issued, about the 20th of June, 1657, and it sate at Tulla. The commission consisted of four persons, two on behalf of

Hewitt, namely, Winter Bridgeman, Esq., and Richard Walker, Clerk ; and two on the side of Delahoyde, namely, Sir John MacNamara, Knt., and John MacNamara, Esq.:—Several witnesses were examined, amongst whom were Daniel MacNamara of Dangan-i-viggin, and Bætiús Clancy of Knockfinn, stated to be then aged 50 years or thereabouts. After several adjournments, and after hearing the testimony of many witnesses, judgment was finally given against Hewitt, on the 28th of June, in the fifth year of Charles I. It transpired during the inquiry, that Daniel, son of Cuvea MacNamara, was owner of one moiety of a quarter of the lands of Tyredagh, while Teige, son of Gilladuff, owned half a quarter of that townland, together with the middle room and one chamber of the castle, which apartments he had let to Sir Roland Delahoyde for rent. It is also mentioned, in the course of the pleadings, that an ancient record now lost, called the book of St. Mochuilla, the patron saint of Tulla, was frequently referred to. All this information is taken from a MS. book ^{24.}_{D. 10.}, in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, in the handwriting of the Chevalier O'Gorman. When he wrote, he states that only four of the descendants of Donald Ballach were known to exist. These were Captain Teige MacNamara of Rannagh, who in 1714, repaired his ancestor's tomb at Quin, and his brother John, both of whom belonged to the elder branches of the old stock ; and two other gentlemen whose names O'Gorman did not remember.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis Monastery, on the 21st August 1611, before Sir John Denham Knt., finds that EDWARD WHITE of Ballinderry, in the county of Roscommon, died at that place on the 4th of May, 1611, being then owner of the lands and castles of Cratloemore, of Quirenbuoy, of Portrine, Coulinfonshyne and of Carrow-nigare, all in the barony of Bunratty ; finds that a certain Geneta Butler, otherwise Geneta White of Calline, in the county of Kilkenny, who is the neice of said Edward

White, is his next heir; finds that Catherine Mostyn was the widow of said White.¹

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, in the 9th year of James I., finds that TURLOGH O'BRIEN was the heir of TEIGE O'BRIEN, that he died at BALLYGOWN (Smithstown), on the 12th of July, 1584, being seized of the following denominations, viz.:—the castle, town, and lands of Ballygown; Ballykennedy; Gortnaboul; of the castle, town, and lands of Bethneill; of the castle and its town which formely belonged to the monastery of Kilshanny, then lately dissolved; of the castle and lands of Ballyveaghan; Ballygastel, Clonyvorshin, Gortantubber, Ballyedramayn, Tromora, Ballgyuyn, Forynmill, and Cloonyconerybegg; finds that Teige O'Brien, the father of said Turlogh, had mortgaged, to one Loghlen Oge MacConsidine, the lands of Cahernahally; finds that the sisters of the said Turlogh, namely, Honoria, Slaney, and Aney are the co-heiresses to his estates; finds that Honoria, at her brother's death, was aged fifteen years and then married, Slaney ten years, and Aney seven years, respectively.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 12th of October, 1612 before Nicholas Kenny, finds that ANEY, daughter of TEIGE O'BRIEN, late of TULLAGHMORE, died on the 15th of October 1611, being then owner of Tullaghmore castle and lands, and of Knocknaraha; finds that, in her lifetime, she had mortgaged, to Daniel O'Tynn, the lands of Ballytarsna; that she had given the lands of Lisduff and Listnemehar to one Teige O'Brien of Dromore, in exchange for a quarter in Knocknaraha; that, at her death, she was seized of the lands of Fanta, and Carrowduff, which is a parcel lying on the east side of Ballyalla; of Carrowfrowsome, and Ballyashill, which last she had mortgaged to one Cullane; finds that she was owner of the tithe of the monastery of Kilshanny; finds that Dermot, now Baron of Inchiquin, claims all these

¹ Edward White was Clerk of the Council of the Province of Connaught. Vide, ante, page 250.

hereditaments as his of right ; finds that Donogh, son of Mahone O'Brien, was the legitimate husband of said Aney, and that he died, on the 20th of March, 1611, leaving as his heir, his son Turlogh, now aged five years.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 5th of March 1613, before Sir William Methwold, Knt., Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, finds that the following lands, belonging to TEIGE CAECH MACMAHON, of CARRIGAHOLT, at the time of his attainder, were held from him, by Owen O'Cahane, as tenant at will, viz.:—Lisdeen, Listcunaghan, and Kildima, all in the parish of Kilferagh.

Inquisition, taken at Killinaboy, on the 14th of May, 1613, before Nicholas Kenny, finds that BRIAN, son of MURROGH O'CONNOR, late of BALLYVORDA, died, on the 13th of March, 1593, seized of Ballyvorda and Ardnacoilla, and leaving as his heir, his son Owen O'Connor, then aged 18 years.

This Inquisition repeats the list of lands owned by Daniel Reagh MacNamara, as already given. It further states, that John and Loghlen O'Malley, and others of the race of O'Malley, had taken possession of the lands of Knockbeha, (Feakle), soon after the death of Donald Reagh.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, in 1622, before John, Bishop of Kilfenora, finds that RORY O'HALLORAN was owner in fee of KILLANENA, in the parish of Feakle, at the time of his death, on the 12th of March, 1619. He left three daughters, coheiresses, namely Murna, Una, and More, and a widow, More, daughter of John M'Namara.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 2nd of October, 1621, before John, Bishop of Kilfenora, finds that FINEEN OGE M'NAMARA died on the 1st of May, 1621, being owner, in his life time, of KILMURRY-NA-GAUL, of Rath, in Kilmurry parish ; of Clondaraghmore and Fibagh, in the parish of Killeely ; the two latter of these he held from Donogh, Earl of Thomond, as appears by letters patent of

the 19th of January, in the 18th year of the king ; finds that said Fineen, by Deed of the 22nd of August, 1615, gave the above-mentioned lands to Turlogh O'Brien of Ballymulcashell, in trust to the use of Honoria O'Brien, wife of the said Fineen, for life, with remainder to his heir ; finds that John, now aged four years, is the son and heir of said Fineen Oge and of Honoria ; finds that one Rory O'Liddy lays claim to Kilmurry as mortgagee, having taken these lands in pledge for twenty milch cows, ten barren cows, and thirty pounds in money.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the same day, also before the Bishop, finds that DONAGH, son of CUVEA MACNAMARA, died on the 8th of May, 1620, seized of the following lands, viz.:—DERRYMORE, Knockmoloher, Ballynahinch, Lisbarren, in the parish of Kilnoe ; of Dromefren and Clondaloe, in the parish of Killuran ; of half a quarter in the east part of Ballybroghan, in the parish of Ogonnelloe ; finds that, by deed of the 30th of September, 1615, he conveyed to Teige MacNamara of Rosslara, and to Flan MacBrody of Moynoe, the above recited lands, to the use of his wife Finola, daughter of Donald MacNamara, and to their issue ; finds that he, on the 2nd of July, 1618, mortgaged another part of Ballybrogan to one Patrick Harrold, of Limerick, merchant, for twenty-one pounds ; finds that John M'Namara, now aged seventeen years, is the eldest son and heir of said Donogh.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the same day, also by the Bishop of Kilfenora, finds that DONOGH, son of SHEEDA MACNAMARA, died on the 7th of March, 1619, owning the following denominations of lands:—Rosslara, parish of Tulla ; Lecarrowancarrig, parish of Feakle ; Fahy-i-allurain, parish of Kilmarogh (?) ; Gurt drinane and Gurt den, in the parish of Feakle ; finds that, by deed of the 20th of September, 1615, he conveyed these lands to trustees, namely, to Donogh O'Grady, of Cloneny, gent., and to Donogh, son of John MacNamara of Ballymukroine, for

the use of his wife, Finola MacNamara, for her life, and to their heirs afterwards ; finds that the mother of said Donogh, namely, Finola, daughter of Donald MacNamara, yet lived, and was entitled to her jointure out of said lands ; finds that John M'Namara is the son and heir of the said Donogh, and that his age, at the time of his father's death, was two and a half years.

Same Inquisition finds that JOHN REAGH MACNAMARA died on the 1st of March, 1613, being owner of LECARROW GORTNAMONIA, otherwise Lecarrow Lackanatown, in Rossroe, in the parish of Kilmurry, barony of Tulla ; of Gortdrislagh, Fybagh, and Cloncowsebeg ; in the parish of Killeely, which last he held from the Earl of Thomond, under patent, bearing date Dublin, 19th January, 18th of the King ; finds that, by Deed of the 3rd of February, 1611, he mortgaged Gortdrislagh and Cloncowsebeg for eight cows and eight pounds sterling, to Teige and Conor O'Ruddane, of Ballyroe, gents. ; finds that his mother, Aney MacClancy, the widow of his father Maccon, son of Sheeda, being still living, had a claim for jointure upon his lands ; finds that his widow also survived, whose name is Margaret Crues, and who claims her jointure out of Gortnamonie ; finds that Donogh MacNamara is the eldest son and heir of the above-named John Reagh ; finds that one Honoria MacNamara lays claim to Gortmania.

Same Inquisition finds that TEIGE, son of MAHONE FINN O'RUDDÁN, was owner in his life-time of CLOON-MUNNIA (near Sixmilebridge) ; that he died on the 12th of May, 1615 ; that John O'Ruddán, aged at the time of his father's death thirteen years, was his eldest son and heir ; finds that More O'Ruddán, his widow, now lives.

Inquisition, taken at Poulquin, (Quinpool, near Lime-rick), on the 9th of August 1622, before Sir Nicholas Walsh, Knt., finds that CONOR O'BRIEN OF DROMOLAND died at Leamaneh, on the 2nd of January 1604, being owner of the castle of Leamaneh and three quarters of land, then occupied

by Conor O'Flanagan; finds that he was owner also of Cahermacon, which lands were then in the occupation of Loughlen Reagh O'Hehir; that he also owned the lands of Felmanagh, Cross, Dromen, and Clonenickmarragh; finds that one Teige O'Brien, son of Murtagh, and one Teige O'Kearney, were then in the occupation of these three last-named denominations; finds that a certain Mahone, son of Brian Roe O'Brien, was owner of the lands of Kilbucke, which he had demised to Marcus Dowly and Conor M'Hillisabhe in trust; finds that the above-named Conor O'Brien was owner of Fahyfanee in Burren; that he had mortgaged the lands of Boherkoyer and Bradagh to James M'Inerney for £14; that he had mortgaged to Mahone Maoel, son of Gilladuff, the lands of Clonghelieth for five cows; that he had granted to James M'Inerney four acres of Rathfolan; that he had mortgaged Ballygriffy to Maurice, Bishop of Killaloe, for £150; that he had mortgaged Dromflare to Donald Buy O'Nealan for nine milch cows; that at the time of his death he was tenant of the following lands to the Earl of Thomond for a term of forty-one years, viz. :—Dromoland, Ballyconneely, Rathfolanmore, Ballygirreen, Latoon . . . Kiren; finds that of these lands, he had mortgaged certain parcels to one Donoghue, and to Conor, son of Mahone Roe; finds that Slaney O'Brien is the widow of said Conor, and that his eldest son and heir is Donogh, aged, at the time of his father's death, eight years.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 7th of May, in the... th year of James I., before Nicholas Kenny, finds that DONALD MERIGAGH MACNAMARA, of BALLINAHINCH, died on the 21st of April, 1604, being then owner of the undernamed lands :—Coolreaghbeg, Upper Clogher, Cloncullin, Clogherkeffe, Ballaghmayne, Ratheneonar, Shanvoyhe, Clonriushe, Manygullin; Ranaghan, of the west part of Ballydonaghan, of Clonmoher, Coolready, and Lisbarreen; finds that he had demised these lands to Bœtius Clancy of Knockfinn, in

trust to the use of his wife Honoria Clancy, during her life, and after her death to the heirs male of their body, and in default of such heirs male, to the use of his heirs general; finds that Donogh MacNamara is the son and heir of said Donald Merigagh.

Among these Inquisitions is one which sets forth, at enormous length, the names of the lands granted, by letters patent of the 19th of January 1622, to the EARL OF THOMOND. Too much of our space would be occupied by an enumeration of these townlands, and we shall content ourselves with giving some collateral particulars which may be found interesting. The Earl gives to one DONOGH, son of MURTAGH SALLAGH (the dirty), and to his heirs male, for some service rendered to him, two acres of arable land and the grazing of two milch cows. He devises to HUGH NORTON the lands of Lifford, Ballyconny, and Cappahard, near Ennis, together with various other denominations, situate in the barony of Ibrickan. He gives, by his Deed of November, 1619, to TEIGE O'BRIEN, the advowson and Rectory of O'Gashin; to JAMES COMYN, the castle and lands of Doonbeg; and to OWEN, TEIGE, LOGHLEN, and DONOGH O'DALY, sons of Loghlen Roe O'Daly; to SHANE, son of William O'Daly; to TEIGE, son of Owen O'Daly; and to ENEAS, son of Gilladuff; the lands of Finavarra. He gives, by Deed of 6th May, 1590, to DERMOT MACCONSIDINE, the lands of Clongarnan, Cohy, Cloninagh-upper, Kilroe, Cloninagh-lower, Clonwhite, and Carraghcully. By Deed of 9th June, 1617, he gives to HUGH and WILLIAM BRIGDALE, the lands of Cahercallamore, Ballyjane, Ballymacaula, and Athiwellan, in the town of Ennis. In 1618, he gives to JAMES FITZNICHOLAS BOURKE of Limerick, the castle, town, and lands of Downaghogan, Clonleskehine, and Skraffoyle. In 1623 he gives to RICHARD KEATING, the lands of Ballinacraggy, Cahermoyle, Garrinphibole, Shanclooney, Caherduff, Maghery, and Knocknaskcha. He gives to MICHAEL WHITE, and to ANASTATIA, his wife,

the castle and lands of Bealacorick, Knappagh, Inishlana, with its water-mill, Ballycloghassy, the Hill of Torses, and Carcacknappoge. He gives to ROLAND DELAHOYDE, by Deed of 1623, the castle, town, and lands of Fomerla, *alias* Fornerdy, Knockprehane, Fyamore and Fyabegg, Claspagh, Cahirlogan, and Rathclooney. In 1617, he gives to ROBERT TAYLOR, ANNE TAYLOR, and JOHN TAYLOR, their son, the Abbey of Clare, with two quarters of land, called Carrownakilly and Carrownagannanagh, the lands of Ballybeg, Cahercallabeg, excepting the town of Clare, and a parcel of land adjoining the bridge. He gives to NICHOLAS PARSONS, the island of Inishdadrom. He conveys to SIR THOMAS BROWN, to SIR JOHN BRERETON, to BÆTIUS CLANCY, and to ARTHUR STOTON, the castle, manor, town, and lands of Dromoland, the Abbey of Ennis, the lands of Dromligett, the town and lands of Queerenquilly, Clooncarne, Kilnanagh, the castle of Bealacorick, and the island of Inishdea, as trustees, to the use of Henry, now Earl of Thomond, and of the Lady Mary his wife, and to their heirs male. The Inquisition further states, that various persons claimed lands included in the Earl's Patent. The BISHOP OF KILLALOE claimed a great many townlands. MACNAMARA FINN, OF DANGAN-I-VIGIN, claimed Cratloemore, and Kirenboy a sub-denomination of that townland, Portdrine, Gortfynn, Garrowganee, Moyhill, Kilfintinan, Kilrackanbeg, Kilfeylim, Dromgranagh, Ballyunkouan, Bearnafunsin, Ballycarroll, Ballycorey, Ballyvicehinna, Shandangan, Ballymacloon, Crynegh, Agherinaghmore, Glanlon, Ballycar, Gilloge, Ballycarroncrona, Ballycannon, Knockalisheen, Glannagross, Grebole, Annaghbegg, Ballycomyne, Ballyvane, Beallaghlafliny, Aldowan, Carrownanillin, Sleight Teige Daly, Ballycasey, Tullyvarroga, Dromguilla, Rinanna, Ballymacknevin, Ballyconneely, Dromoland, Ballygirreen, Carrowmorlatta, Ballyvannavan, Glanmuintermollowna, Gurtmeerie, Danganbrack, Cloomanagh, Knockdurlis, and

Coolshamrock. CUVEA MACNAMARA, OF ARDCLOONEY, claimed Rossnacowhy, Knocknaskeha, and Cloonfadda. MAHONE, son of DONOGH MACNAMARA, OF KILKISHEN, claimed Bealaglafine, the castle and lands of Rosmanagher, Bealancullin, Ballyblood, Mohernaguta, and Coolbane. CUVEA REAGH MACNAMARA, OF CLONCLOGHER, laid claim to Agherinamore, Gortcahilroor, Bearncarrigie. DONALD O'GRADY OF MOYNOE, claimed the lands of Carrowcoole, Cloghanobron, Drominomora, and Knockmoet. DAVID O'RUDDANE OF BALLYVERGAN, claimed Ballyivore, Curraghkilleen, Gortashanvatta, Gortdrislagh, Clooncrossbeg, and Lisponery. TEIGE, SON OF DONOGH, SON OF JOHN MACNAMARA, OF LACKAMORE, claimed that townland as well as the lands of Ballygirreen and Knockenisheen. DONOALD, SON OF RORY MACNAMARA OF BALLYDUFF, claimed the castle and lands of Kilraghtis and Coolebawn. OWEN O'MOLONY claimed Ballybroghan, Ballycasha, and the castle and lands of Bealaboy. CONOR, SON OF DONOGH MACNAMARA, claimed Carrowbane, Ballycraggy and Maghera. MICHAEL CHAMBERLAIN claimed Ballymaley. OWEN O'CORRY claimed Cappahard. CONOR O'MOLONY OF BALLYKINNANE, claimed, by virtue of a mortgage, the lands of Ballycannon, Gortnaskehie, Gleanagross and Shanakyle. THOMAS ARTHUR OF THE CITY OF LIMERICK, claimed Lisballick, Ready, Cloncabbery in Annabeg, (Doonass). JOHN MACNAMARA of GRANAHAN, claimed that part of Ballykalla which is called Knocknakilla, Ballyenish, Cloonderdalough, and Granahan, otherwise called Bealagaddy. JOHN, SON OF TEIGE MACNAMARA OF CROSS, claimed Skart (Neskarte), Ballyknock, Ranyellagh, Farrenomarlen, Ballycomyne, and Corcagh-na-ganoge. RORY MACNAMARA, OF MONYNEVE, claimed Augvallebeg. WILLIAM HALPIN OF KILRUSH, claimed Kilcarrowly. CONOR O'BRIEN OF BALLYMULCASHIL, claimed that townland, as likewise the lands of Kilmore and Curraghkilleen. DONALD MAC-

NAMARA OF CARROWNEVER, claimed Ballyrohane, Callan, Ardmolton, and Cloonfadda. MORROGH MACGUCARRICK of CLONREDDAN, claimed Doonmore. NICHOLAS STRITCH FITZNICHOLAS OF LIMERICK, claimed Doonbeg, Ballycarrow, and Lismullin, and part of the pool of Cahitragh. CONOR, SON OF TEIGE MACNAMARA, OF SMITHSTOWN in the parish of Dromline, claimed Caherfirogue and Ballycasey. MAHONE, SON OF CONOR MACNAMARA OF ARDRASKON, claimed Dromore and Cloghlea, in Ballinacraggy. TEIGE, SON OF SHEEDA MACNAMARA, OF MONA-GRANAGH, and DONOGH CLANCY, OF URLIN, claimed Beallaghcuheen, Cloonyntin, Cappa-an-Shanvalley, Gortygreaghane, Lycareogh, and Knockballyushen. SHANE, SON OF DANIEL O'LURKAN, claimed as his patrimony, Cloonillany, Knocknaraha, and Rathdonald. MACNAMARA OF BALLYBOISE, claimed Tiyre and Skeopaghenballybloyd. CONOR O'BRIEN, OF DERROW, on the 20th of May, 1624, claimed as his property the castle and lands of Dromline, as well as the lands of Ballycasey and Tullyvaraga. JOHN RICE OF THE CITY OF LIMERICK, on the 26th of June, 1624, laid claim to the lands of Gortcallestalbuoy as his inheritance. JOHN AND TEIGE MACNAMARA, OF BALLINTLEA, claimed, as theirs of right, the lands of Carrowbane, Carrowbrannir, Tuohroure, Killeen, and Knockearoe. JAMES MORRIS OF BALLYLUDDANE, claimed Erribul and Knockaderreen, in Ballyluddane. TEIGE MACNAMARA OF MOYRUSH, claimed Gurtmaska and Cloonfadda. JOHN, SON OF DANIEL MACNAMARA, OF KILFINAGHTY, claimed Dromgowly and Moygalla. TEIGE MACNAMARA claimed the islands of Inishdea and Inishmore in the Fergus.¹

Inquisition, taken at Quinpool, on the 8th of August, 1612, before Donogh, Earl of Thomond, and others, finds that DERMOT, BARON OF INCHIQVIN, is seized, by various tenures,

¹ We know from the *Book of Distributions and Forfeitures* that, in many cases, the claims here set forth

were disallowed in favour of the powerful Earl of Thomond.

of lands, the names of which are given at great length, but which we must here omit on account of the space the enumeration would occupy. The same Inquisition goes on to state, that RICHARD WINGFIELD, as the husband of HONORIA, daughter and co-heiress of Teige, son of Murrogh O'Brien of Ballynagown, was seized in fee, of various lands, viz. :—Ballinagown, Lisduff, Shanbally, Knockoultagh, Lurraga, Cahereamore, Tullyodea, Oankeagh, Cahernamart, Maherareagh; of one-third part of the Abbey lands of Kilshanny, with the tithes thereof; of Carrowkeale, Carrowmore, Ballyalla, Porsoon, Ballygastell, Carrowanbachalla, and Garryanvoghalla in Kilfenora. The Inquisition in recital, further sets forth, that TURLOGH O'BRIEN, SON OF ANEY O'BRIEN, another of the co-heiresses of Teige of Smithstown, was seized of the castle and lands of Tullaghmore, Ballytarsna, Knockskea, Caheanmoher, Knocknaskeha, Fanta, the third part of the Abbey (with its lands), of Kilshanny and Ballydeely. The Inquisition proceeds to declare, that TEIGE O'BRIEN, and SLANEY O'BRIEN, his wife, the third of the co-heiresses of Teige of Smithstown, were seized of the castle and lands of Boneill, Dirhee, Inargydd, Seadyne, Martry, Drynagh, Morilla, Oankeah, and Ballaghboy; finds that Roger O'Shaughnessy, Esq., and Boëtius Clancy, Esq., are seized of the following lands, as Trustees for the use of said Teige O'Brien and his wife, for their lives, with remainder to their heirs male; viz., Dromore, with its sub-denominations of Carrowandrehid, Carrownahanagh, Dromonagromyn, Ballyka, Ballyedreman, Gortacroghery, Kilmaskeemet; finds that Conor MacGillyshaghta (Lysaght), is Trustee for the use, under a deed of 16th October, 1597, of said Teige O'Brien and his wife Slaney, of the following, namely, Teermorane, Ballyslattery, and its sub-denominations, viz., Rieskmore, Knock, Liscullane, Kilbeg-Magera-Ballymulcahy, known by the names following; viz., Coollistiege, Carrowduff, Cahergal, Alclooney, Blandrury, claimed by Teige, son of Donald

MacNamara ; Knockballane, Derrynane, Ballyverrighan, Killyane, and Carrowmore in Ballyallia.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 19th of March, 1619, finds that DONOGH GRANA (the Nasty) O'BRIEN, LATE OF MAGOWNA, died on the 22nd of December, 1612, being owner of Ardcarney ; of three bed rooms in the castle of Magowna, to wit the "white chamber," the "guard chamber," and one other near the court ; of the lands of Inchicolaght, Drumboige, and Derroolagh ; finds that he held these lands from DERMOT, BARON OF INCHQUIN ; finds that Syna is the widow, and that Conor is the son and heir of said Donogh ; finds that the lands of Técrónaun are now in the possession of SIR ROGER O'SHAUGHNESSY in his capacity of guardian of William Neylan (his step son) ; finds that BRIAN NA MOCOIREE (the early riser) O'BRIEN, had conveyed the lands of Ardcarney to Turlogh na Mocoire, by deed of 1616 ; finds that MARCUS O'GRIFFY and his wife enjoyed the produce of this land, and that the fee simple was claimed, as his right by JAMES, son of NICHOLAS NEYLAN.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 2nd of October, 1621, before John Bishop of Kilfenora, finds that ANEY O'BRIEN, WIDOW, died, on the 2nd of September, 1606, seized of the following lands ; Tullaghmore, one-third part of Porsoon ; Carrowduff, Kilshanny, Caherycoosane, Ballylaghboy ; one-third part of Knocknaskeha ; and also of Fantymore, Ballytarsna, and Ballygastel.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the same day, finds that JOHN MORE MACNAMARA died on the 31st day of May, 1618, being owner of the following ; Milltown, Dromleigh, Kiltanon, Affick, Roscarhy ; finds that John Oge is his son and heir.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 26th of August, 1623, before John Evans, finds that NICHOLAS STRITCH OF LIMERICK, died on the 26th of September, 1621, being then owner of Knockinahidrig, Gurtgurrane, and Gurtcum-

min ; finds that he was mortgagee of the following lands, viz. :—Dromenlih, Shandangan, Banigh, Creggywillin in Coonagh ; two-thirds of the pool called Curragh na Skorny, in the river Shannon, at Coonagh, in the county of Clare ; all of which were held, by military service, from the Earl of Thomond, as of his Manor of Bunratty ; finds that Nicholas Stritch, fitz Nicholas, is the son and heir of the aforesaid Nicholas.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 22nd of July, 1624, before Rowland Delahoyde, finds that CONOR O'BRIEN, LATE OF LEAMANEH, died on the 2nd of January, 1604, being then owner of the castle and town of Leamaneh, with its lands of Carrowcastle, Carrowmoyle, and Carrowfadda ; the castle and lands of Ballygriffy, with its lands of Carrowcastle and Knockballygriffy ; of Cahermacon, Clonyne, *alias* Carrowmore ; Feilmanagh, Cross, (the two last held from Dermot Baron of Inchiquin, now a minor) ; finds that a certain MAHONE, SON OF BRIAN ROE O'BRIEN, OF CARROWNAGOWL, conveyed to one Marcus Dowley of Tirmacbran (now Adelphi), the castle and lands of Carrownagoul, for the use of Mahone for life, with remainder to the use of his son Conor and Slaney his wife, for their lives, and after their death, to the use of their son Donogh O'Brien.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 2nd of August, 1624, before Bœtius Clancy, finds that JOHN MACNAMARA FINN, OF DANGAN-I-VIGGIN, died on the last day of February 1602, being then owner of the following, viz : Dangan ; of a certain water mill and gardens, with two-thirds of the tolls and customs of Quin ; of Cratloe Moyle, Garryncurra, Knappoge, Carrowancloghy, Ballymorris, Tomfinlagh, and Ballymulchana ; finds that said John Finn, by Deed of June, 1602, granted these lands to Sheeda Cam MacNamara, and to Galfridus Mulchony, in trust for the use of his eldest son Donald MacNamara then of full age.

CHAPTER XVII.

INQUISITIONS—TIME OF CHARLES I.

INQUISITION, taken at Ennis, on the 3rd of April, 1626, finds that MELAGHLIN MACGORMAN owned in fee, the lands of DROMELLIHY and Cahermoroghue, and that he died on the first of May, 1605, leaving Dermot MacGorman his son and heir.

Inquisition, of same date and place, finds that TEIGE MACMAHON OF CLONDERALAW, owned Kilkerin, Ballynamweel, Bohyodarun, Knockaphutteen, Dangan castle, Kilmurry, Cloonakilla and Binvoran; that he died about thirty years ago, and that Turlough MacMahon, then, *i.e.* (at the death of Teige), aged 30, and married, was his son and heir.¹

Inquisition, of same date and place, finds that DONOGH MACNAMARA owned the castle and lands of BALLINAHINCH, Lisbarreen, Clonmogher, Coolreagh, Coolready, Rahenamore, and others; that he died on the 31st of January, 1626, leaving as his heir, Daniel his eldest son; finds that he had mortgaged certain lands to Daniel MacNamara Finn, to Donogh O'Molony, to John, son of Teige O'Halloran, to Fineen and Daniel Oge O'Halloran, to Loughlen and Edmond O'Halloran, and to Rory, son of Shane MacIsog (Cusack).

Inquisition, taken the same day and place, finds that TEIGE O'RUDDANE owned CLOONMUNNIA and Ballysheen, and that he died on the 12th of May, 1618, leaving John Ruddane, then aged nine years, his heir.

Inquisition, taken on the same day, and at the same place, finds that MURROGH CAECH O'BRIEN, being owner of INISHMACOWNEY, in 1612, conveyed it to SIR GEOFFREY GALWAY, BART., of Limerick.

¹ This was Turlogh Roe.

Inquisition, of the same date and place, finds that OLIVER O'DAVOREN, being owner of LISSYLISHEEN conveyed it, by Deed of the 29th September 1590, to Constance Davoren; finds that said Oliver Davoren died, on the 1st day of August, 1601, leaving GILLANANEEVE O'DAVOREN, then of full age, his son and heir.

Inquisition, taken at Sixmilebridge, on the fifth of June, 1626, finds that DANIEL MACGORMAN died on the 10th of October, 1594, being then owner of DROMELLIHY and Cahermurphy; that he left as co-heirs his sons CONOR, MELAGHLIN, and CAHER, all being of full age; finds that the said Melaghlin conveyed Dromellihy, in 1618, to DANIEL O'BRIEN; finds that Conor is eldest son and heir of said Daniel.

Inquisition, of the same time and place, finds that DANIEL MACNAMARA, being owner in fee of the town, hamlet, and lands of BALLYMORRIS, containing four quarters of land, conveyed same in trust, to BÆTIUS CLANCY, for the use of said Daniel.

Inquisition, of the same time and place, finds that MORE O'CONNOR, being owner, forty years ago, of GLANCONNER (Glan, parish of Clooney), died and left these lands to her sons DONOGH FITZPATRICK, and TEIGE O'BRIEN; finds that, about twelve years ago, they conveyed them to Daniel O'Brien of Dough.

Inquisition, taken at Sixmilebridge, on the 13th of April, 1626, finds that JOHN MACNAMARA, was owner of KNOPPOGE castle and lands, of Dromullan, Ballyroughan, Coolbane, and Ballymulcanna, and that by Deed of the 12th of June, 1601, he assigned them to his son John.

Inquisition, of same place and date, finds that DONOGH MACNAMARA was owner of BALLYNEVAN castle and lands, and that he died on the 2nd of February, 1582, leaving his son SHEEDA, then aged twenty-three, his heir.

Inquisition, taken at Sixmilebridge, on the 5th of June, 1626, finds that DANIEL O'CONNOR owned GLAN, in

Corcomroe ; and that he died on the 31st May, 1590, leaving DONOGH his son and heir.

Inquisition, of same date and place, finds that DONOGH, LATE EARL OF THOMOND, being owner in fee of Rineanna and Ballycalla, parish of Kilconry, conveyed same to KENNEDY MACBRIAN, and BRIAN MAC MURTAGH, by Deed, dated in 1620.

Inquisition, of same date and place, finds that TEIGE MACNAMARA died on the 18th of February, 1613, being owner of CLONBOY, parish of O'Brien's Bridge, and leaving a son DANIEL ; finds that SHANE MACNAMARA, owner of three cartrons of ENAGH, died on the 1st of August, 1597, leaving a son named TEIGE ; finds that DANIEL MAC NAMARA was owner of two cartons of ENAGH, and that he died on the 31st of May, 1590, leaving a son named John ; finds that DONOGH MACNAMARA, owner of DERRYMORE, died on the 1st of May, 1570, leaving as his heir-at-law his relative Mahone, son of Donogh ; finds that the EARL OF THOMOND, in 1619, conveyed the lands of Tomlagh to DANIEL DORROGH CLANCY, and the lands Clondrinagh and Birrin to DONOGH, SON OF CONOR O'CARMODY.

Inquisition, taken at Sixmilebridge, on the 10th of January, 1627, finds that TURLOGH O'BRIEN OF DOUGH died on the 1st of August, 1623, leaving his eldest son DANIEL, then aged 44, his heir ; that by deed of 1602, he conveyed his lands to Brian, son of Teige O'Connor, and to Cucoggery O'Higgin, in trust for his own and his son's use. His lands were Balinalacken, Carrownacleary, Caher-cloggaun, Derrymore, Mooghna, Ballinahown, Ballyerrily, Loughanimulviry, Lehinch, Laghcloon, Caherycahill, Ballyherragh, Cragecurridan, Kilmoon, Ballyconnoc, Ballykinvartin, Cooleabeg, Fanorebeg, Lecarrowreagh, Ballynee, Fanore, Cahermakerrilla and Ballyloppane. The same Inquisition finds that MELAGHLIN MACGORMAN died on the 1st May, 1580, being owner of DROMELLIHY and Caher-

murphy, and leaving as his heir, his son DERMOT, then of full age.

Inquisition, taken at Sixmilebridge, on the 18th of January, 1627, finds that DONALD MEREGAGH MACNAMARA died on the 30th August, 1626, being owner of Ballylaghnán and Rohenamore, parish of Ogonnello, and leaving as heir his nephew DANIEL, son of Donogh of Ballinahinch.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 29th March, 1627, finds that DONALD CROM, (the stooped), O'CLOGHESY had conveyed, about thirty years previously, to David O'Cloghessy, the lands of BALLINAGLEARAGH; finds that RICKARD MACGILLAREAGH owned part of the lands of LISKILLOGE; that he died on the 1st May, 1616, leaving as his heir, his son CONOR, then of full age; finds that CONOR MACGILLAREAGH owned another part of LISKILLOGE, and that his heir was his son DERMOT; finds that DANIEL MACSWEENEY died on the 1st of August, 1612, being then owner of CUSHCRUAGH, and leaving a son named DONOGH; finds that, in 1606, CONOR, SON OF RICKARD MACGILLERAGH, had a mortgage on the lands of Lavally, the property of Turlogh MacMahon.

Inquisition, taken at Sixmilebridge, on the 10th of April, 1627, finds that CUMARRA MACNAMARA died on the 10th of May, 1596, being then owner of part of the castle and lands of CARROWMEER, Clonmore, Cloonaherna, Dromganaghmore, Rathluby, and Gortrahan, and leaving, as his co-heirs, his sons MAHONE and DONALD REAGH, both then of full age and married; finds that MACCON MACNAMARA owned the other part of CARROWMEER, Cloonaherna and Clonmore, and that he died on the 10th of August, 1594, leaving his son DONALD MAOEL, then aged 22 as his heir; finds that RORY, SON OF FINEEN, SON OF LOGHLEN, claimed part of Cloonaherna; finds that CUVEA REAGH MACNAMARA, being owner of part of CLONMONEY, and part of Ardclooney, conveyed them, by Deed of May, 1621, to Teige MacNamara; finds that FINEEN MACNAMARA, about

forty years ago, being then owner of ROSROE, mortgaged it to Nicholas Stritch of Limerick for £200; that he died on the 1st of May, 1621, leaving as heir his son SHEEDA, then aged 40 years, and that Sheeda had paid off Stritch's mortgage about thirty years ago; finds that TURLOGH O'BRIEN; being owner in 1602, of the castle, town and lands of BALLYMULCASHELL, Ardadullane, and Renneen, conveyed them, by Deed of that date, to Mahone Roe Mac-Namara of Mooghaun, and to Brian, son of Turlagh, as trustees for his own use, and after his death, for the use of his son CONOR.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 17th of May, 1627, finds that DANIEL O'BRIEN, being owner of CLOGHANN-BEG, mortgaged it to Dermot MacConsidine; finds that DERMOT MAC CAHANE, being owner of BALLYOWNAN, conveyed it to Donogh Clancy, for a term of sixteen years, from October, 1611, at the yearly rent of twelve pence; finds that said Dermot died in 1626, leaving as his heir his son Teige, and leaving Aney MacNamara his widow; finds that JOHN O'MOLONY owned part of KILBOGGOON, and dying on the first of May, 1610, left as his heir, his son John, then of full age; finds that TEIGE O'MOLONY owned another part of KILBOGGOON, that he died in 1619, leaving his son Rory his heir-at-law; finds that, in 1537, CONOR OGE O'MOLONY, being then the owner of part of KILBOGGOON, died, and left as his heir, his son HUGH.

Inquisition, taken at Castlebank, on the 31st of May, 1627, finds that TURLOGH MACMAHON, being owner of CRAGHERA, Cloonsnaghta, Ballyleaan, Cooga, Derrylea, and Shannacool, all in Killadysert parish, assigned them by deed of October, 1606, to John, son of Teige of Kiltyline, and to Christopher Curtin of Moyfadda, as trustees for the use of MAHONE his son, and of Joan his wife, and for their heirs.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 11th of September, 1627, finds that DANIEL O'BRIEN OF CARRIGAHOLT,

conveyed his lands to Sir Edward FitzHarris of Killinane, county Limerick, Bart., and to Patrick Creagh of Moyarta, merchant, to enable them to raise a fine at Hilary Term, 16th year of King James.

Inquisition, taken at Sixmilebridge, on the 29th of April, 1628, before John Evans, finds that MAHONE O'RUDDANE was owner of ARDMACLANCY and Cloonmoniaigh, and that he died on the first of August, 1627, leaving John his son, then aged forty, his heir-at-law.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 8th of June, 1625, before John Evans, finds that OWEN O'CAHANE died on the 1st of October, 1621, being then owner of LISLUINAGHAN and Lisdeen, and leaving these lands to his son Cahal or CHARLES O'CAHANE; finds that Cahal was aged 21 years, and unmarried.

Inquisition, taken at Sixmilebridge, on the 10th of January, 1626, before John Evans, finds that MAHONE OGE MACNAMARA of COOLREAGH, owned Coolreagh, Aughinish, Ballyvrogheran, Ballymulrony, Raheenbeg, Cloonrush, Clounty, Carrowcor, and Annaghniell; finds that he died on the 10th of April, 1580, leaving his married son CUVARRA, his heir.

Inquisition, taken at Sixmilebridge, on the 10th of January, 1625, finds that CONOR NA COILLE MACNAMARA was owner of BEALKELLY, Carrowena, Cloonty, and Gurteenclena; that he died on the 10th of January, 1605, leaving his son RORY, then married, as his heir.

By an Inquisition, taken at the same place, and on the same day, it was found that JOHN MACNAMARA was owner of part of BALLYMULRONY, of Bealkelly, Annaghneal, Cloonty, Ballyruhly, of part of Aughinish called Cutteen, and of Carrowcor; finds that said John died on the 31st of March, 1587, leaving as his heirs, according to the custom of gavelkind, his sons Donogh, Maccon, Shane, Hugh, and Daniel. The Inquisition describes the manner in which the lands were divided amongst the brothers.

Inquisition, taken at the same time and place, finds that OWNEY O'LOGHLEN was owner of the castle and lands of MUCKINISH; of the castle and lands of Glancolumbkille; of the castle and lands of Fahybeg and Fahymore; of Slievecarrin, Barrenfermallagh, Dangan, Ballyalliban, Errinagh, Coskeame, Faneygalvan, Mogouhy, and Cloonstuhine; finds that he assigned certain of these lands, in trust, to Maurice Lynch and Boetius Clancy, for the use of Sir Valentine Blake, Bart., subject to redemption; that he assigned other denominations to Constance O'Davoren, Owney Oge, and to Donogh, son of Ross O'Loughlen; to Conor O'Gannon and Enis O'Gannon; to Ross, son of Turlogh O'Loughlen; to Mahone MacBrien of Cappagh, and to Dermot O'Grady; finds that said Owney died on the 22nd of April, 1617, leaving as his co-heiresses Margaret MacDermot *alias* Bourke, and Mary O'Brien *alias* Bourke, now the wife of Donogh O'Brien, both these being daughters of Finola Bourke, *alias* O'Loughlen, who was daughter of Owney O'Loughlen, the grandfather of this Owney, now the subject of the present Inquisition. Another Inquisition, taken on the same day, at Sixmilebridge, finds that MAHONE OGE MACGILLAREAGH was owner of LAVALLY; that he died on the 1st of May, 1622, leaving his son DONOGH, a minor, his heir. Another Inquisition, taken at the same place and on the same day, finds that TEIGE O'BRIEN OF BALLYMULCASHEL was owner of that townland, and of Ardadillane, and Renneen; that he died on the 10th of February, 1585, leaving a son of full age named TURLOGH as his successor. Another Inquisition, taken on the same day, finds that MURTAGH O'BRIEN was owner of TULLAGH, Ballymacdonnellbane, Ballyhomulta, and Clooneymuldowny; finds that he died on the 10th of January, 1593, leaving MURROGH his son and heir. Another Inquisition, taken on the same day, finds that MURROGH O'CASHEA was owner of LISMORAHAN, Tourelis, Ballyganner, Poulcoolickey, and that he died on the 10th

of May, 1623, leaving his son John, then of full age, his heir. Another Inquisition, taken the same day, finds that DANIEL O'SHANNY of BALLYSHANNY CASTLE, was owner of Cohy, Ballykheryn, and Caherminanebeg ; finds that, by levying a fine, in the tenth year of James I., he assigned his lands to Marcus Kirwan, James Kirwan, and Andrew Begg, in trust for his son Donogh ; finds that said Daniel died on the 19th of April, 1623, and that his said son DONOGH is now forty-four years of age. Another Inquisition, taken on the same day, finds that MELAGHLIN O'LOGHLIN of GRAGANS, was owner of that place and of Glansleade, Tonarussa, Oghterlane, Dangan, Cregavockoge, Gortanlivaun ; finds that Melaghlin conveyed these lands, subject to redemption, by various Deeds, bearing date 1618, 19, 20, and 21, to the following persons, viz., Sir Valentine Blake, Oliver Martin, Murrough O'Cashea, John Lynch, Turlogh O'Loghlen, Fineen FitzPatrick, and Mahone Mac Brian ; finds that he died on the last day of December, 1623, leaving as heir his son, OWNEY OGE, aged thirty years, and married. Another Inquisition, taken on the same day, finds that THOMAS O'CAHILL was owner of CARROW-KNIELLY ; of two stone houses and a garden in Ballyvicklenan ; of Tiraghtbeg, Beagha, and Carrowvenagh ; that he assigned these to Donogh Maoel O'Cahill, to Dermot O'Cahill, to Daniel O'Cahill, and to Thomas Oge O'Cahill ; finds that said Thomas died on the first of March, 1621, leaving as his heir, his relative DONOGH O'CAHILL.

Inquisition, taken at Sixmilebridge, on the 3rd of April, 1626, before John Evans, finds that DONOGH MAC GILLAREAGH was owner of CLOONDRINAGH, and of another denomination not legible in the original ; that he died on the 1st of March, 1615, leaving as his heir his son Richard, then aged eighteen years. By another Inquisition, taken at the same place, on the same day, it was found that CONOR REAGH MACNAMARA died on the 16th of September, 1623, being owner of DROMGUILLE and Ballyhafiy

(Ballycasey), and leaving as his heir, his son JOHN, then of full age, and married.

Inquisition, taken at Sixmilebridge, on 3rd of April, 1626, finds that DANIEL MACSWEENEY owned CASEKNAGH, and that he died on the 15th of February, 1613, leaving his son DONOGH his heir.

Inquisition, taken on the same day, finds that PATRICK FANNING died on the 1st of June, 1612, being then owner (holding in soccage from the Earl of Thomond), of BALLYARRILY (now Mount Ievers), and of Ballynevan, finds that Clement Fanning, now of full age, is his son and heir; finds that said Clement assigned these lands to Thomas Bourke and Philip Garrett.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the same day, finds that MURTAGH CAM MACMAHON was owner of SHEEAUN, Knockbrack, and Lack; that he devised these lands, in trust, to Scanlon MacGorman and Mahone MacMahon, by a Deed, dated 10th August, 1585, for the use of his son, THOMAS MACMAHON, then of full age; finds that said Murtagh died on the 10th of January, 1593.

Inquisition, taken at Sixmilebridge, on the 13th of April, 1626, finds that DONOGH, SON OF CUVEA MACNAMARA, OF DERRYMORE, owned Clogher, Knockballynahinshy, Lisbourny, Dremirren, Cloondaloe, and Ballyvrogheran; finds that he assigned these lands to Teige, son of Sheeda, and to Flann MacBrody, in trust for certain uses; finds that he died on the 8th of May, 1620, leaving his son JOHN, then aged sixteen years, his heir.

Inquisition, taken at Sixmilebridge, on the same day, finds that DONOGH, SON OF SHEEDA MACNAMARA, being owner of LECARROW, Drinaun, and Rosslara, by Deed of 1615, conveyed these lands in trust to Donogh O'Grady, and to Donogh son of John M'Namara, for his own use and that of his wife Finola, and after their death to the use of his heirs; finds that he died on the 17th March, 1620, leaving JOHN his son and heir.

Inquisition, taken on the same day, and at the same place, finds that DONOGH MACNAMARA was owner of the Castle and lands of BALLYNEVAN, and that he died on the 2nd of February, 1582, leaving his son SHEEDA, then aged 23, his successor.

Inquisition, taken at Sixmilebridge, on the 5th of June, 1626, before John Evans, finds that the EARL OF THOMOND, in the reign of King James I., made an exchange of lands with Donogh, son of CONOR O'CARMODY, the Earl giving him the lands of CLONDRINAGH and Birrin, (parish of Kilfiddane),

Inquisition, taken at Sixmilebridge, on the 29th of April, 1628, before John Evans, finds that MACCON MACNAMARA was owner of portions of Aghenish, Rahenabeg, Bealkelly, Cloonty, Annaghneill, and that he died on the 20th of August, 1626, leaving JOHN his son and heir.

Inquisition, taken on the same day, finds that CUVARRA MACNAMARA, OF COOLREAGH, was owner of part of Clogher; of Quilty, Aghenish, and Rahenabeg; finds that in 1617, he vested these lands in his son John, and in Mahone, son of Donogh of Kilkishen; and that he died on the 23rd of August, 1626, leaving this John his heir.

Inquisition, taken on the 25th of August, 1628, at Sixmilebridge, finds that BRIAN, SON OF CORMACK, son of TUMULTAGH (O'CONNOR?) was owner of Ballyvrannyn and Muneanagh, (parish of Clooney), and that he died on the 31st of July, 1627, leaving his son OWEN his heir.

By another Inquisition, taken on the same day, it was found that NICHOLAS COMYN was owner of BALLYVRISLANE, Ballyvorda, Ballyheen (parish of Kilmacreehy), and that he died on the 10th of August, 1625, leaving his son JAMES, who was of full age, his heir-at-law.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 14th of October, 1628, before John Evans, finds that SIR TURLOGH O'BRIEN, KNT., being the owner, in 1620, of CROAGH, Clonmartin, and Feenagh (parish of Rathborney), devised same to his

second son, DONOGH O'BRIEN OF NEWTOWN, and to his heirs for ever.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 13th of January, 1629, finds that THOMAS MACNAMARA died on the 28th of July, 1620, leaving his son Fineen to succeed him; finds that Thomas, in 1619, had let the lands of KILCORNAN, of which he was owner, to one Thomas Buxten for a term of fifteen years; finds that Sheeda and Mahone MacNamara laid claim to Kilcornan as their property of right.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 14th of April, 1630, finds that JAMES COMYN was owner of the following lands in the parish of Kilmacreehy; that he died on the 3rd of September, 1628, seized of BALLYVRISLAN, Ballyvorda, Ballyphaudeen, Ballyhecan, and Lislorkan; finds that by Deed of August, 1628, he conveyed these lands to Hugh, Andrew, and Patrick MacCurtin, as trustees, for certain uses; finds that said James Comyn left as his heir, his son JAMES, then a minor.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 7th of August, 1630, finds that DONOGH, CUVARRA, CUVEA, AND DONALD MACNAMARA, about thirty years ago, were seized of the lands of KILBARRON, Ranagh, and Manegullin; finds that their relative, Donald, is their heir, he being the son of Donogh, son of Daniel, who was the son of Donogh, above-mentioned; finds that young Donald is a ward of the king, he being now only four years of age.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the same day, before Philip Percival, finds that CONOR O'BRIEN, being owner of RANAGHAN, Turmulmoney, and Garvillaun, conveyed them, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, to ROBERT BURNELL, who afterwards devised them to James Burnell.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the same day, finds that Henry VIII. had, by Letters Patent, granted in fee-simple to SIR DONOGH O'GRADY, KNIGHT, amongst other lands, those of FOSSAMORE, Cloonusker, and Kiltullagh. By virtue of this grant, Sir Donogh, about seventy years ago,

was in possession of these denominations ; finds that JOHN O'GRADY, yet living, is his son and heir ; finds that said John, after his father's death, and in the time of the late Queen Elizabeth, assigned these lands to the Right Rev. HUGH BRADY, LATE BISHOP OF MEATH, and to the bishop's heirs ;¹ finds that the Queen, by Letters Patent of the 1st of August, in the 24th year of her reign, conferred these lands on the bishop and his heirs in free soccage ; finds that this prelate died about forty years since, leaving as his heir his son, Luke Brady, whose death occurred about eighteen years ago. Luke's heir was his son, Luke junior. This Luke junior, about seven years ago, assigned back to Donogh O'Grady, son and heir of the above John, the townlands above mentioned. About six years since, John O'Grady, being thus owner, conveyed to Donogh, late Earl of Thomond, the lands of Kiltullagh.

Inquisition, of the same day, finds that EDMOND ROE MACSWEENEY was owner of DERRYUADDANE ; that he died on the 20th of May, 1625, leaving as his heir, his son Turlogh, then aged fifteen years.

Inquisition, of the same day, finds that MURROGH, SON OF TURLOGH O'BRIEN, was the owner of BALLYKINCURRA (near Corofin), Maghera, and Coiltabrack, and that he died on the 8th of August, 1622, leaving his son, TURLOGH, his heir.

Inquisition, taken the same day, finds that TURLOGH ROE MACMAHON, being owner of the following lands, viz., KILKERIN, Cloonarass, and Knockphutteen, mortgaged them to Stephen Stritch, by Deed of May, 1625 ; he also, by Deed of February, 1627, mortgaged to James Bourke of Limerick, the following lands, viz., Dangan,² Colemans-

¹ Hugh Brady, bishop of Meath, was born at Dunboyne, in that county, and was buried in the church of the same place, in 1584, after presiding over the see of Meath for twenty years.

—*Ware's Bishops.*

John O'Grady and the Right Rev.

Hugh O'Brady were brothers. The first-named was the ancestor of the O'Gradys of Kilballyowen, while from the bishop were descended the Bradys of Raheens.

² Called after this Bourke, Dangan-
ui-Bourke.

town, Ballinacally, Coolsuppeen, Coolneslie, Knockroe, Ballymulchure, Ballyogan, Ballina, Cloonkerry, and Ballygeery; by Deed bearing date the fifteenth year of King James I. he conveyed to his second son, BRIAN MACMAHON, and to his heirs male, the subjoined lands, viz., Knockalehid, Cloonakilla, Ballynageragh, Lack, Leamnalaha, Brecaghva, Fahyvickonirick, Binvorrane, Crossbeg, Crossmore, Derry-crossane Castle and Town, Lack in Kilmihil, Cloonakilla, Knockmore, Ballydunneen, also in Kilmihil; Coolreade, and Coolnayne. The Inquisition finds further, that TURLOGH ROE died on the 9th of June, 1629, leaving his eldest son, SIR TEIGE MACMAHON, BARONET, then of full age, his heir-at-law; and leaving, besides the lands given as above to his second son, the undermentioned denominations: Clonderalaw Castle and lands, Liskilloge, Cloonfurihis, Knappoge, Ballynamweel, Cloonkarkaire, Derrygecha, Carrowbane, Barrane, Killeenmore, and Kilmore. It also finds that Turlogh Roe, in November, 1617, demised to Andrew White and Michael White, the old Court of Ballymacrinan, the lands of Kilmurry and Cloncarcar, Templemaoel, and Ballymulcaire, for terms of years. It finds furthermore, that Sir Teige MacMahon, Baronet, on the 24th of July, 1629, mortgaged the lands of Carrowbane to Daniel O'Kealy, and the lands of Burren and Kilmurry to Turlogh, son of Brian Roe MacMahon.

Inquisition, taken on the same day, finds that GEORGE CUSACK, being owner of AUGHRIM, mortgaged it to Conon and Daniel O'Maoelan, by Deed of November, 1592; finds that George Cusack died on the 20th of January, 1599, leaving his nephew, Richard Cusack, his heir-at-law, and his widow, Catherine Handcock him surviving.

Inquisition, taken on the same day, finds that MURTAGH MACMAHON, who died about twenty years ago, was owner of CARRIGERRY and of lands in Tuath-na-Farnan (Kiladysert); that he left a son named Teige, then aged eighteen years, as his heir.

Inquisition of the same day, finds that TEIGE ROE MACMAHON, owner of DERRYCROSSANE, died on the 20th of June, 1624, leaving as successor his son, MURROGH.

Inquisition of the same day, finds that THOMAS O'CLOGHESSY was owner of BALLYNAGLERAGH; that he died in 1582, leaving his son, Art, to succeed him; finds that in 1618, Art gave in exchange, the lands of Ballynagleragh to Turlogh MacMahon, for those of Lissanair, parish of Kilmihil.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 27th of January, 1630, finds that TURLOGH O'BRIEN mortgaged the lands of KILSHANNY to Henry Blake of Galway, by Deed bearing date 1629.

Inquisition, taken on the 18th of April, 1630, at Ennis, by John Evans, finds that JOHN AND CUVARRA MACNAMARA mortgaged the following lands to Sir John MacNamara, Knight, viz., Coolreaghmore, Crogherine, Dromscare, otherwise Liscockboe; Quilty, Aghinish, otherwise Poulaspikie; finds that, by Deed of 1617, they conveyed certain lands to Mahone, son of Donogh MacNamara, of Kilkishen; finds that the aforesaid John pledged his part of Cloonty, Coolreagh, and Bealkelly to Thomas Nash, Esq., for £8 sterling; finds that said John died in January, 1630, leaving Mahone his son and heir.

Inquisition, of the same date, finds that DONOGH, LATE EARL OF THOMOND, conveyed, in 1618, to Maurice Mulconrey and his heirs, the ruined castle, and lands of CULLANE, with the lands of RATHLUBE.

Inquisition, of the same date, finds that THOMAS MACGORMAN, by Deed of November, 1623, demised the lands of DROMDIGUS to Henry Thornton and Daniel Molony, in trust for his own use, with remainder to his son Thomas, and to his heirs male; finds that said Thomas MacGorman, being owner of TULLYCRINE, conveyed it, in trust, to Thomas, son of Murtagh MacMahon, of Inchygreen and Teige O'Kelly of Carrowbane, for certain uses; finds that said

Thomas died in 1630, leaving Thomas his son and heir, then a married man.

Inquisition, taken on the same day, finds that THOMAS, SON OF MURTAGH MACMAHON, being owner of SHEEN and Knockbrack, demised same, in 1611, to Teige Roe MacMahon and Conor Roe MacMahon, of Mooghaun, in trust for his own use, with remainder to his son Murtagh; finds that the same Thomas, being owner of Knockalough and Knockmore, conveyed these, by Deed of 1621, to his son Murtagh, in trust for the use of himself, of his son, and of his son's wife More, and of their descendants.

Inquisition, taken at Sixmilebridge, on the 20th of October, 1630, before John Evans, finds that MURTAGH ROE MACGILLISAGHTA (Lysaght), was owner of BALLY-BREEN near Kilfenora, at the time of his death, about fifty years ago; finds that Conor Lysaght, then of full age, was his son and heir.

Inquisition, taken on the same day, finds that TEIGE MACGORMAN died on the 6th of May, 1624, being then owner of TULLYCRINE, and leaving as his successor his son, DONALD, then aged twenty-two years.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 17th of January, 1631, finds that TEIGE MACNAMARA, being owner, in 1629, of KNOCKBEHA (Feakle), mortgaged same to Flan Mac Brody, of Moynoe.

Inquisition, taken on the same day, finds that JOHN EVANS, by Deed of August last, mortgaged to EDMOND ROCHE the lands of LISCREAGH, Kilvealkelly, Gortnas-keliher, Gortdrislagh, and Carrowneany.

Inquisition, taken on the same day, finds that SIR DANIEL O'BRIEN mortgaged, in 1626, to Dermot Mac Considine, the lands of LEITRIM.

Same Inquisition finds that CONOR OGE, son of EDMOND O'LOGHLEN, died on the 19th of December last, being owner of FANNEHONNE and Sheshodonnell (Carron), and leaving his son MURTAGH to succeed him.

Finds that SIR JOHN MACNAMARA, in 1622, mortgaged the lands of CAHIRHURLEY to JAMES BOURKE, OF LIMERICK, and the lands of KILLURAN to JAMES ARTHUR, OF LIMERICK, for £200.

Finds that DONOGH O'NEYLAN, being owner of the following lands, died on the 10th of August, 1600, viz., KILCARRAGH, Cohy, Moymore, Lickeen, Coolpecaun, Rannagh, Carrowbloagh, Kilaspuglonane; finds that WILLIAM O'NEYLAN, then aged twenty-one years, and married, was his son and heir.

Finds that "CONSTANTIUS" CLANCY was owner of KILLONAGHAN, Knockaskeheen, and Corrurip, and that he died in April last, leaving his son, DANIEL, of full age, his heir.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 22nd of October, 1634, before John Evans, finds that DERMOT, SON OF CONOR M'DONNELL (MACNAMARA?) was owner of Clontra, Shawvogh, and Gortnaglogh; that he died on the last day of October, 1619, leaving his brother, MAHONE, his heir; finds that Mahone, in 1628, mortgaged these lands to THOMAS FITZDOMINICK ARTHUR, of Limerick.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 20th of April, 1631, before John Evans, finds that TEIGE, SON OF DONALD MACNAMARA, of GARRURAGH, by deed of 1628, conveyed to Teige, son of Donogh MacNamara, of Lecarrow, the lands of Lecarrowbeg and Drumcharly.

Finds that CORMACK O'CAHILL mortgaged, in 1628, the lands of BALLYMACKLENAN, to Daniel O'Brien of Dough.

Finds that MAHONE MAC GILLAPATRICK (FitzPatrick), being owner in 1608, of the following lands, conveyed them to John, son of Teige, son of Donald Mael (MacNamara), of Ballykelly, in trust, for the use of Mahone son of Dermot FitzPatrick and his heirs male, and in default of such to Teige, son of Dermot FitzPatrick, with remainder to Conor son of Dermot; finds that said Mahone died in

1619. The lands thus settled were Cappanavarnoge, Cooltinamagawan, Lakyle, Coolyore, Rusheen, Dromanettan, Ballyvaghan, Clankennedy, (parish of Killadysert).

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 22nd of October, 1634, before William Brigidall and John Evans, finds that DERMOT, SON OF SHEEDA MACNAMARA was owner of the castle and lands of BOYNAGH; finds that he died in October, 1614, leaving his son OWEN, then of full age, to succeed him.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 20th of April, 1631, before John Evans, finds that DONOGH O'CARMODY mortgaged the lands of CLANDRINAGH to Sir Daniel O'Brien, and that Carmody died in 1530, leaving his son JAMES his heir-at-law.

Finds that THOMAS LIATH O'CAHILL mortgaged, in 1628, part of the lands of BALLYVICKLENNAN to Maoel-murry MacSweeny of Kilballyowen; finds that the other part was mortgaged to Sir Daniel O'Brien, of Dough, by Cormack, son of Daniel O'Cahill.

Finds that JOHN O'GRADY, in his lifetime, was seized of the lands of FOSSAMORE and Fossabeg, of Capparoe, Kilfeilim, Tullery, Knocknagleragh, and Kilgobban; finds that his son DONOGH, of full age, at the time of his death, in 1631, became his heir; finds that his widow, Catherine Bourke, now survives him; finds that Donogh O'Grady, joined by Tiege, son of Mahone Roe, and by Conor, son of Mahone Roe, of Mooghane, conveyed, by deed of 1620, certain of the above lands to John MacNamara, of Danganbrack, and to Donogh, son of Donald MacNamara, of Ballinahinch.

Inquisition of 4th of October 1631, taken at Ennis, before Boetius Clancy and John Evans, finds that TEIGE MACNAMARA, of ARDCLONEY, in consideration of the sum of £80, by Deed of April, 1630, mortgaged that townland to Sir Daniel O'Brien for one thousand years, subject to certain conditions.

Finds that DONOGH MACSWEENEY was owner of CASHERNA in 1629, and that he joined himself with his son, DONALD, in a mortgage deed conveying that place to ANDREW WHITE, of Limerick, Merchant, for a term of ninety-nine years; finds that said Donogh died two years ago, viz., in 1629.

Finds that DONOGH O'LOGHLEN conveyed the lands of MOYGOWNA, parish of Carron, to his son Brian O'Loghlen.

Finds that JOHN, son of Rory, son of MACAODH SILLA, of Carrowreagh, died on the 17th of April, . . . leaving his son Hugh to succeed him.

Inquisition, taken on the 22nd of April, 1632, at Ennis, finds that TURLAGH O'BRIEN, of TULLAGHMORE, being owner of Ballytarsna, sold it to Henry Blake, of Galway, merchant.

Inquisition, taken on the 14th of August, 1632, at Ennis, before Henry Harte, finds that SIR JOHN MACNAMARA, KNT., was owner of Mountallon, Commons, Coolistoonan, Cloonconrymore, Formoyle, Claromyre, Killeagy, Crag, Carrowgar, Castlelough, Cloongaheen, Moyfinne, Cappalaheen, Lahardaun, Caumcloyne, Liscullaun, Liscackboe, and Drumcharley; of the castle and parcels of land called Roin MacNamara; of Moonageenagh, Clonlea, and Killycully; finds that he mortgaged to John Fanning, for £100, the lands of Cloonaleary, Ballynaglogh, Ardska, and Gorteenaneelig; that he mortgaged, for £60, part of the Cuolaghs; that he was owner of Kilsillane, *alias* Ballyquely, Clashduff, Drumsillagh, Outerush, Ballynagleragh, Carrowroe, Kilboggoon, Fortanebegg, Hurdlestown, Kilacaslane, Shanvoih, Pilanena, Leaghort, Ballymacdonnell, Castleoghoe, and Doonvicnamara; that he enjoyed the right to hold fairs each year, one at the Feast of St. Martin, the other at the Feast of St. Bernard, and a market also, in March, at Broadford;¹ that he possessed the right of Court Leet and Court Baron, as of his manor of Mountallon; finds that, by Indenture of the

¹ The original is here somewhat defaced.

11th of November, 1623,¹ Sir John constituted Dominick Sarsfield Viscount Kilmallock, Boetius Clancy of Knockfinn, John MacNamara of Danganbrack, and David O'Shaughnessy of Dysert, trustees for certain purposes expressed therein, viz., for his own use, and for the use of Jennett, his wife, during their lives, with certain remainders; finds that he made a will on the 18th of May, 1632, and died on the same day without an heir male, but leaving as heir and next-of-kin, his nephew Teige, of Ardcloney, of full age.

Inquisition, taken at Sixmilebridge, on the 23rd of September, 1633, finds that MAHONE, SON OF DONAGH MACNAMARA OF KILKISHEN, was owner also of Teeronea, commonly called Curragh Keittemore, Maoclahin, Drommin-a-nairagh, Skehana, Cullinagh, and Quin; that he died on the 26th of February, 1632, leaving his son Donogh, then married, as his heir; finds that said Mahone, twenty years ago, demised the lands of Ballynevan to Teige, son of John MacNamara, at the yearly rent of twelvepence; finds that the above-named Donagh was owner also of Lehardan, Ballykally, called Knockacloggeen, Clanrory, and that he assigned them to his second son, John, eighteen years ago; finds that Fineen MacNamara, of Kilcornan, son of the late Thomas MacNamara, of the same place, being a Ward of the King, claims part of Teeronea, called Calluragh.

Inquisition, taken at Sixmilebridge, on the 28th of March, 1633, before Philip Percival, finds that SHEEDA MACNAMARA, OF MOYNA-AN-GENAGH, died thirty years ago, leaving Teige his son and heir.

Inquisition of the same date, finds that DONOGH, SON OF MAHONE MACNAMARA OF THE DERRY, was owner of Derryanlangfort, Clogherry, and Truogh, and that he died five years previously, leaving his son, MAHONE, his heir.

¹ Another Inquisition gives the date of another Deed, viz., of the 10th of December, 1621, by which Sir John made a settlement of his estates, and appointed as trustees Lord Kilmal-

lock, Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy of Gort, Sir Roland Delahoyde of Fomerla, and John, son of Donagh MacNamara of Danganbrack.

Inquisition of the same date, finds that CONOR O'BRIEN OF BALLYPORTREY died on the 20th of March, 1614, leaving a son, Teige, then aged 17, his heir-at-law. This Teige, fourteen years ago, exchanged the lands of Ballyportrey for those of Ballymurphy, with the Earl of Thomond. Ballymurphy is now held by Donogh O'Brien, of Leamaneh.

Inquisition of the same date, finds that JOHN NEYLAN died on the 10th of May, 1621, being owner of the lands of BALLYMACAHILL, Knockane, and Cappagh, (Kilraghtis,) and leaving as his successor his son, Redmond Neylan.

Inquisition of the same date, finds that the late EARL OF THOMOND, twenty-five years ago, gave the lands of BALLYLIDDANE to SIMON MORRIS in exchange for the lands of Kilnagalliagh, in the barony of Moyarta; finds that Simon died, and was succeeded by his son James; finds that James died on the 28th of September, 1632, leaving Bryan, his son, aged seventeen years, as his successor; finds that Honoria O'Brien is the widow of James, and is now surviving.

Inquisition, taken the 23rd of September, 1633, finds that JOHN MACNAMARA FINN, otherwise called THE MACNAMARA FINN, late of Knoppoge and Dangan-i-viggin, was owner, in his lifetime, of the tolls and customs of Quin; of the garden and water-mill at Quin; of the castle and lands of Cratloe Maoel; of Garryncurra, Carrowancloghaun, Ballymorris, Mausnarylaan, Ballymulchanna, and Feaghquin; finds that he assigned these lands to Sheeda Cam MacNamara, and to Geoffrey O'Mulqueeney, for certain uses; finds that he owned likewise the lands of Nevenaghane, Ballyogan, Cappagh, Ballycroghane, Gurteen, Dromolloghdane, Beallaghbuy, Drishane, Cloonellishane, Knockavally, Knocknaghlashy, Cullinagh, and Gortdromeneen; finds that he assigned these, by Deed of 10th January, 1601, to Bricr. (*sic.*) Macnamara for certain uses; finds that he was owner of the following lands also, viz.,

Coolbanny, Gortroughane, Gortedorris, Yearagh, Ballyroughan, Drumullanmore, and beg, Glan-muintir-Moloney, otherwise called Carrowgar; and that he assigned these, on the 12th of June, 1601, to John Oge MacNamara for certain uses; finds that he was owner of the castle and lands of Castletownmucroise, Knockacassane, Kilfeilim, Knockardavurrihy, Knockbrack, Cragbwec, Ballyogan, Bearnankilleen, Edankeeve, and that by deed of 8th of November, 1601, he assigned them to Teige MacNamara for certain uses; finds that the said John MacNamara Finn died on the 20th of January, 1602, leaving Donald MacNamara, his eldest son, then of full age, as his heir.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 22nd of October, 1634, before William Brigdall, finds that CONOR, SON OF RORY KISILLA,¹ died in December, 1633, being then owner of Carrowreagh, in Aghcloghane; finds that his successor was John Kisilla, his eldest son, then aged seventeen years.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the same day, before John Evans, finds that RICKARD MACGILLAREAGH, late of CLOONDRINAGH, was owner likewise of Cloonborna; that he died on the 1st of August, 1634, leaving Mahone his son and heir, then aged nine years, and leaving his widow, Johanna Considine, surviving him.

Inquisition,² taken at Ballinahinch, on the 8th of January, 1635, before Sir Richard Southwell, Knt., and others, by the oaths of good and lawful men, finds that, since the 24th of March, 1630, and 10th of December in that year, TURLOGH O'BRIEN, ESQ., now Sheriff of the county of Clare, grantee of the wardship and marriage of DANIEL MACNAMARA OF BALLINAHINCH, and lessee of his lands during his minority, hath suffered to fall down, a kitchen, a stable of coopes, a bakehouse, four other coopes houses of timber, standing upon Ballinahinch, being part of the

¹ This name must be erroneously spelt.

² This Inquisition is in English.

Ward's inheritance ; we find that he hath suffered to fall down the mill of Ballinahinch, and its dam to be broken ; we find that, since the 20th of February, 1631, Teige Mac-Namara's tenants did challenge part of the mountains of Monagullin which, since the said Turlogh's lease, was in the said Ward's possession, and controversy about it, but no possession lost ; and that the said Turlogh O'Brien, since the said 20th of February, hath suffered wastes to be done on the woods of the said Ward, in Monagullen and Kilbarron, in manner following, viz. :—five great oakes cut down, some for making Irish hutches, which were sould in the county of Galway, others for boards, and six-and-thirty pieces of timber for rafters, sold to Pierce Creagh of Limerick, cut by Gilladuff O'Muldowney, whether with Turlogh's licence or noe we know not ; and also timber cut for building a house for the said Gilladuff O'Muldowney of three couples ; and forty ash trees cut, carried away, and burned by the tenants of said Turlogh, and one hundred oak saplings cut down and lying upon the ground, for what use we know not ; and that a great part of the woods of Monogullen were wasted since the 20th of February, 1631, by said Turlogh O'Brien and his tenants ; that since the same day, he hath allowed the mill at Rana-hane, part of the said lands of Monagullen, to fall down ; and that four timber houses, with couples, were allowed to fall down on the lands of Kilbarron and Monogullen ; that Donald MacNamara, his Majesty's Ward hath, since the 20th of March, 1626, usually gone to Mass, till within five weeks before Christmas last, since which time he hath gone to Church.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 16th of October, 1635, before Boetius Clancy, finds that GILLADUFF O'MUL-LOWNEY of Glendree, died in 1633, leaving his son Conor to succeed him ; finds that WILLIAM NEYLAN of Clconeene Inchicronan, died nine years ago, leaving his son John, of full age, to succeed him.

Finds that ROBERT BURNELL of RANAGHAN, (parish of Ruan), was owner also of Garvillane, Teermulmoney, Ballyoganmore, Ballyoganbeg; and that, by Deed of 20th of September, 1598, he conveyed these lands to George Cusack of Dromoland, and Roland Delahoyde of Fomerla; finds that, for the consideration of one hundred marks, they, by Deed of 1st October 1598, re-conveyed them to Burnell, to his own use, and to the use of his son and heir, Patrick Burnell; finds that Robert Burnell died on the 11th of May last past, leaving his said son Patrick, now of full age, his heir.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 12th of April 1636, before Boetius Clancy, finds that DONOGH LATE EARL OF THOMOND, being owner in fee of Danganbrack and Creevagh, exchanged these lands, in the reign of King James, with John, son of Donogh MacNamara, for the three townlands of Cappagh near Sixmilebridge; finds that said John, being then seized of Danganbrack, conveyed it, by deed of 26th March 1629, to William Brickdall, Donogh Clancy, Thomas Stritch, and Pierce Arthur for certain uses; finds that said John died on the 6th of August 1635, and that his eldest daughter, Margaret, was married to Thomas Arthur.

Finds that TEIGE, SON OF JOHN MACNAMARA OF CASTLETOWN MUCKERISH was, in his lifetime, seized of one half of the castle and town of that name, together with certain stone houses and lands adjoining, viz. :—of Lisaneire, Kilfeilim, Knockaluskraun, Durla, Knockanoura, and Killian; finds that by deed of 13th Feb. 1634, he, for the consideration of £200, and for other causes, conveyed these lands to his grandson, Teige, son of Daniel MacNamara; finds that he died on the 13th March, 1634.

Finds that JOHN NEYLAN OF BALLYMACAHILL, was, in his lifetime, owner of Drumgranagh, Knockancan, Cloonawee, in addition to those lands set forth in the Inquisition taken at Sixmilebridge on the 28th of March, 1633.

Finds that DONOGH O'MULLOWNEY OF GLENDREE,

was, by virtue of a mortgage, the owner of part of Glendree called Gurteen, of Cappa-nal-umurria, Rescarteen, and Ballycrome; finds that he died on the 2nd of January, 1628, leaving as his successor, his son Daniel.

Finds that Sir ROWLAND DELAHYOYDE, KNT., being owner OF TYREDAGH, Keilshannahie, Knocknadilstie, Knockdrumfiernen, Cloonaleary, Knockadirdaowe, Gurteenaguppoge, and Affick, conveyed these lands to Oliver Delahoyde, on certain conditions; finds that Oliver mortgaged Affick to Walter Taylor of Dangarie for £130.

Inquisition, taken on the 5th of October 1536, before William Brickdall, at Ennis, finds that THOMAS ARTHUR, being owner of Gortnalogh, Kylecloontra, and Knockshanvo, parish of Kilseily, died on the 25th March, 1635, and that . . . Arthur is his son and heir.

Finds that ALDERMAN JAMES GALWEY, and his son GEOFFREY GALWEY OF LIMERICK, being owners of the castle and lands of Truogh, conveyed these lands to Thomas Burke of Coolyhenan, near Limerick, for certain uses specified in a Deed of the 19th of May, 1602; finds that said Geoffrey was owner of Inishmacowney, under the Earl of Thomond, and being joined in a Deed, bearing date the 19th of March, 1621, by Pierce Creagh, burgess, Richard Galwey, merchant, Nicholas Stritch Fitz Bartholomew, and Andrew Comyn, merchant, all of Limerick, by Dermot MacTeige of Truogh, county Limerick, and by James Comyn of Doonbeg, county Clare, conveyed that Island to William Stritch and John Roche of Limerick, for certain uses; finds that said Geoffrey, being seized of the lands of Ing East, demised them, by his will, to Alderman Dominick White and James Fox of Limerick; finds that the aforesaid Geoffrey, by virtue of a mortgage made to him by Sir John MacNamara, Knt., was owner of the townland of Cloonshecrea; finds that he died on the 2nd of April, 1636, leaving his grandson, Sir Geoffrey Galwey, Bart., aged 19 years, his heir; finds that Teige and

Mahone MacNamara lay claim to the lands of Ing as being theirs of right.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, before Boetius Clancy, on the 5th of April, 1637, finds that DANIEL CROM O'CLOGHESSY, late of BALLINAGLERAGH and Lissea, died on the 28th of September, 1636, leaving as his co-heiresses Murren and Honoria, both infants; finds that during his life, he had demised these lands for short terms of years, and for certain rents, to Stephen and Vincent Creagh, merchants, of Limerick.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis on the 18th of April, 1637, before Boetius Clancy, finds that SCANLAN, SON OF MAHONE MACGORMAN, was owner of the hall, courtyard, and of two bedchambers, in the castle of Cahermurphy; of part of the lands of Ardgowney, Barnanard, Kilcahermurphy, Cloggagh, and Knockcanville, all these being sub-denominations of Cahermurphy; finds that by Deed of October, 1623, said Scanlan conveyed these lands to Teige MacBrody of Knockmalboy for the use of Thomas Mac Gorman, his son; finds that this Thomas died, on the 20th of December, 1635, leaving Daniel, his son, then aged 15 years, surviving him.

Finds that THOMAS, SON OF ART O'CEOGHESSY of LISSANAIR, conveyed these lands by Deed of June 1629, to Mahone MacEncarriga of Cloghaneinchy in mortgage for £60.

Inquisition, taken same day at Ennis, before Sir Roland Delahoyde, finds that CONOR CLANCY of Kildima, parish of Kilfearagh, died in 1625, leaving a son Hugh as his successor.

Finds that TEIGE O'MULLOWNEY, son of Daniel Finn, owner of part of Glendree and its sub-denominations, died on the 17th of November, 1633, leaving his son and heir Donogh, then aged eighteen years, to succeed him.

Finds that DONOGH ROE MACNAMARA of BALLYNAGLERAGH, died, leaving his son Teige as his heir-at-law.

Finds that JOHN MACNAMARA OF COOLREAGH, being owner of that place and of other lands set forth in a former Inquisition, died on the 16th of January, 1629 leaving his son Mahone, then aged thirteen years, his heir, and leaving a widow, Honoria, since married to Brian, son of Turlogh MacMahon, of Ballyvorrie.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, before Conor Clancy, after reciting, at great length, the lands granted to the Barons of Inchiquin, finds that DERMOT LORD INCHQUIN, granted, in 1621, the lands of Ballymackeogh to Donogh O'Connor, and made the following grants in perpetuity in subsequent years: Tully, near Ballymackeogh, to Patrick Nestor; the tithes of Clondagad, to Teige MacConsidine; the tithes and Cappagarran, part of the abbey lands of Killone, to Daniel and Donogh MacConsidine; Attyslany and Carrownamona, to Daniel MacNamara; Cloonkillla, Gurtinbohelan and Monagat, to Donogh Oge O'Connor; Ballycarrolan, to Teige O'Brien; Caherblonick, to Thomas MacGorman; Fanmore, to Loghlen Reagh O'Hehir; Gavenballagh, to More O'Hehir; Knockanegilladuff, to Dermot, Teige, Donogh, and Brian MacDonnell; Ballycasheen, to Edmond O'Hogan, Melaghlen Oge O'Hehir, and Mahone MacConsidine; Cahernahallia, to Murtagh MacConsidine; Munnia, and certain other lands belonging to the abbey of Corcomroe, to Anthony Lynch, John Markham, and Geoffrey Lynch; certain lands in the Termon of Killinaboy, called Clonlagan and Cappagh, to Turlogh Mac Sweeny; the lands of . . . to Nehemiah Nestor; Lackareagh, Killinaboy to Teige O'Dowyne; and Ballyvaghan, to John Lynch. The Inquisition further finds that Dermot, Baron of Inchiquin, died on the 29th of December, 1624, leaving Murrogh, then aged ten years, his eldest son and heir; finds that during his lifetime, he gave the castle and lands of Shallee to Oliver Martin; Ballylecany, to Andrew Brown of Galway; Ballyharaghan, with its water mill, to James . . . ; Ballyvanen, to

Philip Comyn ; and Ballyleckanny, to Daniel O'Dea. The Inquisition further finds, that the Bishop of Killaloe claims the church livings of Dromcliff, Dysert, Rath, and Killinaboy, together with the advowson of the Rectory of Inishcahy, *alias* Kilrush.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 26th of September, 1633, before John Davis, finds that SIR JOHN MAC NAMARA, KNT., of MOUNTALLON, being the owner in fee of the following denominations, granted them, in perpetuity, in consideration of certain sums of money, and for other considerations, to the undernamed persons: Ballymacdonnell, to James Hickey ; Killychilly, to John Fanning ; Kilagurteen, to Mahone Oge, son of John, son of Mahone MacNamara ; Clooncarhy, to John O'Mulconry ; Irigh, Aughinish, and part of Teerovannan, called Killeany, to same John O'Mulconry ; Killeagy and Shanaknock, to John, son of Loghlen MacNamara ; Gurtdromin, and Knocksflattye, to Teige, son of Hugh Cusack, (MacIsog) ; Cloghnageehy, to John Oge Cusack ; Gortadroma and Killeen, parish of Clonlea, to Patrick Morgan.

CHAPTER XVIII.

INQUISITIONS—TIME OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
JAMES II., AND WILLIAM AND MARY.

INQUISITION, taken at Sixmilebridge, on the 16th of October, 1656, before Henry Ingoldsby, Esq., by the oaths of good and lawful men, which say, that JAMES MARTIN, LATE OF CASTLEKEAL, near Newmarket-on-Fergus, merchant, being by birth a Dutchman, did, in the third year of the reign of Charles I., purchase a Charter of Denizenship for himself and his wife Eleanora, with power to acquire lands. They find that Martin employed Alderman Pierce Creagh fitz Andrew, member of Parliament for the city of Limerick, to procure his naturalization. Creagh deputed that duty to one Richard Parsons, another member of Parliament, and, by a letter received from Parsons, it was shown that application had been made to the committee to effect the desired object. The jury further find that Martin, by Deed of 21st June, 1641, purchased from Conor Clancy, and Murtagh Clancy, late of Urlan, gentlemen, for £605 sterling, the following lands, viz. : Trian Urlan, Ranaghane, Trian MacVihill, Cahermigan, Camcorcagh, Gurtaneir, and Cahergall; that Martin was to give to Conor Clancy and his heirs the milk of four cows yearly, a house and a garden in Tynanragh free; and the sum of £20 a year was also promised to said Conor but that no writing existed to prove the last article of the agreement. They find that in November, 1639, Martin took a lease of 74 years, from the year 1648, from Donogh MacNamara, of Cratloe, gent., deceased, for the sum of £116, of the lands of, which had been already for many years in his possession as tenant thereof. They find, that Mahone MacInerney, of Ballysallagh, gent.,

together with his feoffees, Donogh MacNamara of Kilkishen, and Donogh MacMahon of Clenagh, gents., by Deed, dated 2nd April, 1635, in consideration of £600, paid by Giles Bowdens, of Sixmilebridge, merchant,¹ did grant to the said Giles, for ever, the six quarters of land in East Ballysallagh, with conditions of redemption ; that the said Giles, being possessed of the premises, did, by Deed of assignment, bearing date the 10th of May, 1637, convey his interest in them to said James Martin, by virtue of which assignment Martin continued to hold them until the rebellion of 1641 ; that John MacInerney, and Mahone MacInerney, of Ballykilty, gents., did, by statute staple defeazanced, acknowledge to owe to said James Martin, the sum of £44 yearly, until the sum of £330, lent by Martin to the MacInerneys, together with interest at ten per cent. should be repaid ; that, in case of failure of payment of this rent-charge, it should be lawful for the obliger to enter into the two ploughlands of Ballykilty, and the two mills thereon standing, and retain them until his claim should be satisfied ; that Dermot O'Brien, late of Dromore, did sell to Mahone MacInerney, of Bernegghy, gent., the west half plough-land of Drominmuckilagh, in the barony of Islands, for the sum of £80, with condition of redemption ; that all the said lands and mortgage by mesne assignment came to said James Martin ; that Shane ne Corkie (of the Corcass), MacInerney, Thomas ne Corkie, and Mahone MacShane ne Corkie, all yeomen, of Ballysallagh, did, by Deed of 10th June, 1624, in consideration of £22 sterling, received by them from John M^cInerney, of Ballysallagh, gent., grant to the said John, for ever, the lands of Craganepad and Kiltyneskeha, in all the sixth part of a quarter of land in Ballysallagh, with condition of redemption ; these lands, by mesne assignment, came to the said James Martin, and were by him possessed till the rebellion ; they further find that, by bond under seal, Mahone

¹ A family named Bowdy existed at Sixmilebridge until recent times.

MacNamara, of Ballinuskney, acknowledged that he had mortgaged to said James Martin the half plough-land of west Ballysallagh, called Ranaghan Iragh, and Caher-i-grady, in consideration of £60 sterling, with power of redemption, which lands were possessed by Martin up to the beginning of the rebellion; that Edmond MacInerney, of Caher-i-grady, mortgaged to said Martin, Corcaghlauna, Rinelaheemore, and Ranaghan for the sum of £25 6s., with condition of redemption; the lands were occupied by Martin until the rebellion; that Murtagh Finn Clancy did, by Deed of December, 1632, demise to Martin, for a term of thirty-one years, the plough-land of Kilmaleery, at the yearly rent of £10 10s.; this he held up to the date of the rebellion; that said Martin was, in his lifetime, possessed of the lands of Island-mac-Nevin, and another parcel of the Earl of Thomond's estate called Corcaghreagh, by lease long since expired; that being in his lifetime, and until the beginning of the rebellion, possessed of all the said lands, by virtue of the several interests here recited, he was forced away and compelled to leave the said lands to Dermot O'Brien, Donogh MacNamara, Conor Clancy, and Mahone MacInerney, on condition that they would redeliver them to him, upon payment by him, of five shillings to any one of them; that he soon after, *i.e.* in 1642, died, leaving his property in the possession of these men, who continued to hold it until the county was reduced to English obedience. Then, under the Act of Settlement, part of it—to wit, the half of east Ballysallagh, called Craganpadrine, was granted to Colonel Henry Ingoldsby, and he was to become owner from May, 1665. The lands of Kilmaleery and Drominemuckalagh That all the rest of the premises, except Island-mac-Nevin and Corcaghriagh, are now possessed by Thomas Field, of Castlekeale, and those under him, by virtue of an unto him granted the goods and chattels of the said James Martin, and that all

the premises are worth £60 sterling yearly above all charges.¹

INQUISITIONS—TIME OF JAMES II.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 21st of January, in the second year of the reign of James II., finds that THOMAS WALLCOTT was attainted of treason on the 12th of July, 1683; that he was then owner in fee of ten acres of Ballyhumulta, as well as of the following lands, viz.: Ballingetell, *alias* Cluomerarh, Coiltebrack, Lismacteige, Craginarroc, Cahirigone, Lislarky, Turlogh, Ballyganner, Nohoval, Graffin, Cahermacenoghty, Lissylishcen, Turlogh, Tarmonbeg, Declin, Dcesunnore, Ballylymore, Knockecallynane, Reletebrack, Ballycuvcham, Kilneglashy, and Slievenaglashy.

INQUISITIONS—TIME OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, in the sixth year of William and Mary, before Daniel O'Brien, Esquire, finds that JAMES FITZGERALD was charged with high treason in the year 1691; that he held from DANIEL VISCOUNT CLARE, the lands of Rathfolan, Carrownakelly, Caherscooby, Feenagh, and Maghery West, in the barony of Bunratty; together with Moveen, Kilfeeragh, and Clonreddan, in the barony of Moyarta.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 11th of July, 1684, before Daniel O'Brien, finds that JOHN LEONARD "utlagat fuit" of high treason; finds that DONOGH O'BRIEN OF LEAMANEH had mortgaged to him certain lands in Burren and Corcomroe; and that HENRY IEVERS OF MOUNT IEVERS, had also got from him money on mortgage of the following lands, in the barony of Tulla; Ardskeagh, Killeghy, Shanaknock and Carmemore.

¹ The latter part of this Inquisition is very much defaced.

In Cuffe's History of the Siege of Ballyallia Castle *infra*, will be found

an account of Martin's escape to England, and of the difficulties he experienced in trying to gain the mouth of the Shannon.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 22nd of July, 1696, before John Budden, finds that REDMOND MAGRATH, mentioned in the King's commission, which bears date the 11th of May, in the third year of his reign and that of the late Queen Mary, was attainted of high treason and his estates forfeited; finds that said Redmond was owner in fee of the lands of Lecarrow, Lecarrowgarry, Glandree, Kilmore, Tooreen, Affock, Tyredagh, Cloondonogh, Tome, Roscartery, Rosslara, Fortanemore, Ballinahinch, Annagh-heale, Cloonelane, Clogher Upper, Annagh, and Clogher Lower; finds that some time before the attainder of said Redmond, his father, EDMOND MAGRATH, had demised the lands of Roscartry to Margaret and Daniel MacNamara, and other lands to Teige Maloney and James Freney; finds that said Redmond, on the 15th of April, 1684, had demised to David Nihill, the half quarter of Arud, part of Clogher Lower; finds that this David's son, also named David, being engaged in the rebellion, was killed at Limerick, on the 8th of April, 1691, and his lands confiscated;¹ finds that a certain THOMAS BOUCHER claims sundry debts due, by virtue of a judgment of the Court of Common Pleas against him; finds that one THOMAS BUTLER had an annuity of five pounds a year, chargeable on Magrath's lands, which annuity Butler assigned, in 1696, to Henry Boucher; finds that Thomas and John Magrath also had charges on the estate of Redmond Magrath.

Finds, that by the above recited Commission, DONOGH MACNAMARA was attainted of high treason, and his lands of Glensleade, Lismalinda, Tuma, Killiocydin, and Killiaraghty, all in the barony of Burren, were confiscated.

Finds, that MURROGH O'BRIEN was, by the same Commission, outlawed and declared guilty of high treason, and

¹ Nihill also possessed the lands of Fortanebeg. His estate was sold, in 1703, to Robert Westropp of Bun-

ratty, gent., for £435. *App. 15th Annual Report Irish Record Commissioners for Chichester House Sales.*

his lands forfeited to the Crown; these were Moanreel and Mortry, which he held from LORD INCHQUIN, under a deed of Mortgage.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 22nd of July, 1696, gives a list of lands sold, or granted in perpetuity, by DANIEL VISCOUNT CLARE, before his attainder. They are as follows:—In 1670, Knockaskibole, to JAMES MACNAMARA OF ENNIS, merchant: In 1682, Drinagh, Ballykinnacorra and Druminagran to DONOGH O'BRIEN OF LEAMANEH, Esq.: In 1678, Carrigoran, Ranaghan, Reynalatimore, Treannahow, Urlans, Caherowney, and Cahirmarine, to EDWARD FITZGERALD OF RINEANNA, gentleman: In 1671, Rathkerry and Boolynagleragh, to JAMES MACNAMARA OF ENNIS, MERCHANT: In 1678, Knockmore, Kiltumper, Leitrim, Lack, Kilbreedy, Lack, Cloonakilla, Cahermurphy, Cahermore, Dough, Kilcasheen, and Moveenagh, to ALDERMAN WILLIAM YORK OF LIMERICK:¹ In 1667, Corkanaknockan, to HENRY COOPER OF BUNRATTY, gentleman: In 1683, Ballyagun, Toormore, Bealickania, Oankeagh, Ballaghboy, Gortancroghery, Bealnalicka, Lisduff, and Kilboskennett, to JAMES O'GRADY OF DERRYMORE: In 1672, Cloonanery, Pollagh, Ballynevan, Knockatoreen and Ballycullen, to THOMAS GREEN OF MEELICK: In 1685, Tomfinlough to HUGH HICKMAN OF BALLYKETT, gentleman: In 1678 Ballyslattery to BRIDGET BROWN, widow: In 1668 Mollaugh, Kilcarroll, Knockerry West, Tullagower, Gowerhass, Moyaddamore, Moyaddabeg, Moyne, Ballykett, Tullabrack, Gower, Inellane, Brisla, Teernagloghane, Clooncullen, Kilmacduane, and Corbally to DIONITIA YEOMANS, widow of Edmond Yeomans, late of KINSALE, merchant.² Besides these, there are references made, in this Inquisition, to many other grants and lettings

¹ It is further stated, in the Inquisition above recited, that Wm. Yorke died in 1680, leaving William Yorke, Junior, his son and heir; and, that in 1694, York made a deed of release of

those lands to George Stammers of Clare Castle, Esq., who was married to his sister.

² Mrs. Yeomans was mortgagee, merely, of those lands.

of land, but without specifying the names of the several townlands, made by Viscount Clare, in the interval between the Cromwellian settlement and his attainder in 1692. We give here, the names of the persons to whom these lands were sold or let: LUCY FITZMAURICE, widow of Gerald FitzMaurice, ABRAHAM VAN HOOGARDIN, FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY, DANIEL O'CAHANE, TEIGE O'CAHANE, HUGH MACSWEENEY, CARROLL O'CAHANE, THOMAS LUCAS, JAMES SLACK, MURTAGH O'CAHANE, JOHN LYSAGHT, WILLIAM RONAN, JOHN RONAN, ELIZABETH MAHON, ROBERT NORTHFOLK, MAHON FITZPATRICK OF LISCORMACK, JAMES MACDONNELL, DERMOT O'MEEHAN, MURTAGH MACMAHON, JAMES MACNAMARA, WILLIAM SMYTH, DERMOT CONSIDINE, ROBERT HUONY OF FURROOR, JOHN MAGEE, SIR WILLIAM KING, LOGHLEN GRADY, demising the lands of Ballyogan, for the life of Loghlen O'Grady and his son Mannagh, at the yearly rent of £7 10s.; DANIEL AND DONOGH HICKEY; JOHN BOURKE, EDMOND O'HEHIR, TEIGE CONSIDINE, JOHN HOLLWAY, JAMES GRADY, OWEN CONSIDINE, BRYAN O'CAHANE, HENRY HICKMAN, BRIAN HANRAHAN, EDMOND MORONEY, LOGHLEN GORMAN, BRIAN FINUCANE, HONORIA TYNE, HENRY IEVERS (1669), JOHN O'DEA, CONOR CONSIDINE, DONOGH CLANCY, PATRICK CREAGH, UNA O'CONNELL *alias* MACNAMARA, CARROLL O'CONNELL, HUGH SWEENEY, gentleman; EGID VANDERLURE demising the lands of Cloghaunbeg and Cloghaunmore for the lives of Egid, of James his son, and of Martha his wife, at the yearly rent of £35 17s. 6d.¹ PIERCE FORRESTAL, of the lands or Kilquane, for his own life, and the lives of his wife Mary, and of his daughter Eliza; JAMES O'HEHIR, gent.; WALTER HICKMAN, Esq., of the lands of Knockerry and Mullougha, for three lives, at the yearly rent of £3, until the sum of £100, due to Hickman, should be paid, and at the yearly rent

¹ The date of this demise would be about the year 1670.

of £13 afterwards. EDMOND MORONEY, of the lands of Lisheen and Kilcrouney, for three lives, viz., of Edmond's wife, and those of his two sons John, and Pierce, at the yearly rent of 2s. 6d., during John's and his mother's life, and £20, during Pierce's life, if he should survive his brother and mother. RICHARD WILSON, and WILLIAM BUTLER, as trustees of ANNE CLUNGEON, *alias* FITZGERALD, wife of JAMES FITZGERALD OF KNOCKANEY, county of Limerick.

Inquisition, taken at Ennis, on the 22nd of July, 1696, further finds that MAHONE FITZPATRICK, of LISCORMACK, was owner of that place, and finds that it now belongs to FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY, who pays a yearly rentcharge of eleven shillings to the Bishop of Killaloe.

Finds that TURLOGH MACMAHON was owner of KILLOFIN; that these lands are now in the occupation of FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY, who pays for them one shilling and eight pence yearly to the Bishop of Killaloe.

Finds that CONOR AND TIEGE MACMAHON were owners of MOYADDA, and that these lands are now in the occupation of JOHN LONG.

Finds that CONOR, SON OF TIEGE MACMAHON was owner of KILMORE; that it is now in possession of CARY DILLON, and that it yields forty shillings per year to the see of Killaloe.

Finds that RICHARD WHITE was owner of CASSARNAGH; that the townland is now possessed by CARY DILLON, and is liable for one shilling and fourpence per annum to the see of Killaloe.

Finds that BRIAN, SON OF TURLOGH MACMAHON, and Aney his mother, were owners of KILLIMER AND BURRANE; that these lands are now in the possession of FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY, and that they are liable to a rentcharge of £8 a year to the Bishop of Killaloe.

Finds that CONOR MACMAHON, OF KNOCK was owner of Teervarna; that it is now in the occupation of FRANCIS

WILLOUGHBY, and that it is liable to the payment of thirteen and fourpence a-year as above.

Finds that DANIEL O'BRIEN OF DOUGH was owner of Kilmoon; that it is now in the possession of PETER CREAGH and JOHN CURNANE, and that it is liable to the see of Killaloe for £2 6s. 8d. yearly.

Finds that JOHN AND TEIGE MACNAMARA were owners of GRANAGHAN; that these lands are now in the occupation of PATRICK LYSAGHT and LAURENCE WHITE, and that they are liable to the Bishop of Killaloe for a yearly rent-charge of twenty shillings.

Finds that JOHN, SON OF LOGHLEN MACNAMARA, was owner of CRAGLEIGH; that CARY DILLON now occupies it, and that it is liable to the bishop for six and eight pence a-year rentcharge.

Finds that WILLIAM ROCHE was owner of FOSSABEG; that it is now in the possession of STEPHEN ROCHE, and that it is liable for two shillings and sixpence a-year to the Bishop of Killaloe.

Finds that DONOGH AND CATHERINE GRADY were owners of FASSAMORE AND CAPPAROE; that these lands are now in the possession of THEOBALD BUTLER, MILER HIFFERNAN, and THOMAS GRADY, and that they are liable to the Bishop of Killaloe for four shillings per annum of rentcharge.

Finds that 218 acres of TOMFINLOE were owned by DONOGH AND TEIGE MACNAMARA; that they are now occupied by John Cooper, Esq., and — White, Gentleman, and that they are liable for ten shillings per year payable to the Bishop.

It finds that, by reason of the late rebellion, all the aforementioned castles, lands, and towns were forfeited to the Crown in the time of Charles II.

It further finds, that the first VISCOUNT CLARE, in 1667, being owner of Capparcagh, Cappanapeasta, and Scalpnagown, granted these lands to JOHN MACNAMARA,

OF DOON, who assigned them, in 1680, to THEOBALD BUTLER.

Finds that DANIEL, FIRST VISCOUNT CLARE, in 1668, borrowed one thousand pounds from JOHN CLIGNETT, of Limerick, that Clignett assigned this debt to the DOWAGER LADY SHELBOURNE, and that she claimed her right to the money, at the time of the attainder of the Viscount's grandson.

Finds that WILLIAM KING, by virtue of a grant to SIR HENRY INGOLDSBY BART., of the lands of Rossroe, claimed the lands of Muckinish Island also, these being likewise part of the estate of VISCOUNT CLARE.

Finds that DANIEL O'BRIEN, THE FIRST VISCOUNT CLARE, being in 1666, owner of the lands of Calluragh, Carrownacloghy, and Poulglass, in the parish of Inchicronan, and of Kilboggoone, in the parish of Tulla, demised these lands to DONOGH O'CALLAGHAN.

Finds that DANIEL, THIRD VISCOUNT CLARE, before the time of his attainder, made a conveyance to IGNATIUS CASEY, and WALTER HICKMAN, for a limited number of years, of the lands of Rehy, parish of Kilballyowen.

Finds that DANIEL, THIRD VISCOUNT CLARE, being owner of a rent of seventeen shillings yearly, arising out of the lands following, namely, Gurteen, Lismuinga, Lissanair, Derrycrissane, *alias* Ahaga, *alias* Lissalure, Cahergal, and Coolosty, conveyed these lands and rents to WILLIAM RYAN.

Finds that VISCOUNT CLARE, in 1667, sold the following lands to CORMUCK RYAN, viz. :—Drumgranagh, Mogholach east, and Mogholagh west, Ballyogan, Drumgloon, Cloonkerry, Ballygaffecty east and Ballygaffecty west, Cappagh, Ballymaconna, Ballyduff, Cregane, Clonlish Dromconora, and Rossleavan.

The Inquisition then goes on to set forth, at great length, the lands owned by VISCOUNT CLARE at the time of his attainder.

CHAPTER XIX.

RISING OF THE CATHOLICS, 1641 ;—SIEGE OF BALLYALLIA
 CASTLE.

WE have now arrived at the disastrous period of the Civil War of 1641. Intelligence of the outbreak in the North, arrived in Clare, in the beginning of November. It was announced at the great fair of Quin. The inhabitants immediately rose in arms to expel the English intruders who, in the capacity of tenants of the Earl of Thomond, of Daniel O'Brien of Dough, of Murrough Baron of Inchiquin and of other proprietors, had become possessed of castles and lands in various parts of the county. As an illustration of the contest that now followed, a contemporary record has come down to us, especially valuable in its character. It is the history of the siege of one of the castles, and we proceed to give it here, almost *in extenso*, and nearly in the original words. The writer is Maurice Cuffe, a merchant of Ennis, third son of Maurice Cuffe who died in 1638, and who had been Provost of Ennis in 1634. The book was printed by the Camden Society from the original MS., in 1841.¹

"The 1st of November, 1641, news was sent from Limerick to Robert Coppinger, Esq., being then at the fair of Quin, of the rebellion that was begun in the North, but no evident sign of rising appeared in Thomond till the end of November. At that date, information reached the Earl of Thomond, (Barnabas, 6th Earl), of a general rising of the Irish in the neighbouring counties. The following

¹ Elizabeth Cuffe, widow, was the mother of seven sons and two daughters, of whom four sons are mentioned, viz., William, Maurice, Thomas, and

Joseph; the last of these was grandfather of John Cuffe, created Baron Desert in 1733. Lodge's *Peerage*.

castles were occupied by Englishmen in Clare, at the commencement of hostilities :—Bunratty, by the Earl of Thomond ; Rosmanagher, by Christian Coule ; Cappagh, by Francis Morton ; Dromline, by Edward Fennar ; Ballycar, by George Colpoys, Esq. ; Ballymulcashel, by Thomas Benes ; Dromoland, by Robert Starkey, Esq. ; Ballynacraggy, by Richard Keaton ; Castlekeale, by James Martin ;¹ Ing, by Peter Ware ; Cloghanaboy, (?) by Mr. Rawson's tenants ; Clare Castle, by Captain Hugh Norton, Esq. ; Ballyalley, by Maurice Cuffe, Merchant ; Ballycorick, by William Brigdall ; Crovraghan, by Thomas Burton and Mr. Maunsall ; Doonagurroge, by Anthony Usher ; Moy (near Lahinch), by George Norton ; Inchovea, by Simson and others ; Newtown, by Donogh O'Brien, Esq., then a Protestant ; Carrowduff, by Francis Dawes ; Ballyportry, by John Brickdall ; Ballyharaghan, by Mr. Hasley ; Inchicronan, by Anthony Heathcott ; Clooney, by Thomas Bourne ; Lissosfin, by William Costello ; Garrura, by John Carter ; Scariff, by Richard Blagrafe ; Caherhurley, by Matthew Hicks ; Tomgraney, by Luke Brady, Esq. ; Castlebank, by Mr. Washington ; and Tromroe, by Peter Ward. Maurice Cuffe, his mother, and three brothers, were tenants of Ballyalley, from Sir Valentine Blake of Galway, for a term of years then unexpired, and although their landlord desired them to give up the place to the chieftains of the Irish party, they positively refused.

More particular news came to the Earl, to the effect that Murtagh O'Brien, son of Daniel of Annagh, had crossed over from the Tipperary side of the Shannon, and robbed the English of most of their cattle, threatening at the same time, to surprise Killaloe and Castlebank. It was stated that Murtagh was about to strip the Bishop of Killaloe, whereupon that prelate, with his English

¹ See for the history of this James *the Commonwealth ante.*
Martin, *Clare Inquisitions.—Time of*

tenants, fled to Limerick, where they remained till the rebels took the city, on the 23rd of June, 1642.

The Earl of Thomond, being Governor of Clare, sent precepts, requiring the attendance of all the gentry and freeholders of the county at a meeting to be held at Ennis, on the 24th of November, to consult as to the preservation of the public peace. He invested with the power of marshal law, his steward Mr. Kerthier,¹ Dermot O'Brien, Esq. (his first cousin), Daniel O'Brien of Dough, Esq., and some others. He appointed as captains over his forces, Dermot O'Brien, Conor O'Brien, Esq. of Leamaneh John, son of Teige MacNamara, Donogh his brother, and Turlogh MacMahon of Clenagh, with some other Irish gentlemen. Accompanied by these, at the head of his troops, he proceeded to Castlebank and Killaloe. Thence he sent Captain Dermot O'Brien across the Shannon to demand restitution of the cattle which Murtagh had driven out of Thomond, and to summon that chieftain to appear before him and apologise for his ill conduct. His commands were disobeyed. Thereupon, he ordered a party of his forces to enter Duharra and to gather thence all the plunder they could lay hands upon. With this booty he returned to his castle of Bunratty. Soon afterwards he learned that Turlogh O'Brien of Turlaghmore, had plundered the English, residing on the borders of the counties of Clare and Galway, of their cattle and other property. John Burke, in particular, was loud in his complaints. The Earl despatched a party of troops to bring before him, as prisoners, Turlogh and his associates. When they arrived at the place, they found that Burke's statement was correct, yet, Turlogh contrived to persuade them that the fault lay, in reality, with the English themselves, and he excused himself from immediately obeying the Earl's mandate, alleging

¹ The correct name of the Earl's the cemetery at Bunratty.
steward is Keating. His tomb is in

that he would take an early opportunity of coming before him and vindicating his conduct. With this answer and a letter from Turlogh, they returned homewards. On their way to Bunratty, they found certain Irish peasants stealing Englishmen's cows. These people they seized and brought before the Earl. Judgment was given against them that they be hanged forthwith. Notwithstanding this sentence, some of the Irish commanders prevailed upon him to take bail for the appearance of the prisoners at the next Assizes, to answer for their misdeeds. He accepted the proposed securities, but in the case of two strangers who could find no bail, he ordered the culprits to be hanged from the battlements of the castle. From that time till January, the same system of plunder of the goods of the English was carried on, but bail was always offered and accepted for the appearance of the accused at the approaching Assizes. The Earl now raised the several companies following:—Conor O'Brien of Ballymacooda, Esq., Donogh MacNamara of Cratloe, John, son of Teige MacNamara, Donogh MacNamara, his Lordship's captain lieutenant, and divers others. The various companies being raised, and their garrisons appointed, he levied money on each townland for their maintenance, being . . . of each plowland of which I paid . . . Now, the companies were billeted in their garrisons upon the housekeepers, and the money fully collected and paid unto Robert Coppinger, Esq., according to his Lordship's order, but how disposed of is not known to me, but paid it was, with a second collection of twelve pence per plowland to make pikes and other arms.

About the 9th of December, Oliver Delahoyde of Tyredagh, and his brother John Delahoyde of Fomerla, both Esquires, having gathered companies of the rebels, went to Ballyvanna, parish of Inchicronan, and thence drove away, by night, the greater part of John Twisden, Thomas Randell, and divers other English-

men's cattle, that lived in these parts, which English had reasonable good stocks of cattle, both cows, horses, and sheep. The Earl of Thomond, having been informed of these proceedings, sent a body of horse and foot to bring in the Delahoydes. John they found dying, but Oliver was brought before him. He denied the offences with which he was charged, confirming his statement with many tears and oaths. He promised to be as ready and faithful in doing his Majesty and his Lordship any service in his power as any man in the county. The Earl, yielding to his delusions, not only discharged him, but gave him power to execute martial-law upon any whom he should find offending. The said Oliver, being thus set free, returned home. There he presently began to betake himself to his former courses, and drive and take away any cattle he could find belonging to the English.

About the 15th of December, Owney Oge O'Loughlen, of the barony of Burrin, accompanied by his three sons, and divers others of that barony, went to Ballycashen which was a farm of Gregory Hickman's, and drove away cows, sheep, and horses, belonging to him. About the 22nd of December, they visited Ballycar, and from thence, by night, drove away many cows and sheep, from George Colpoys, Esq., and from divers other English.

About the 9th of January, 1642, the Earl sent precepts through the country, requiring the country to give him a meeting at Inish to hold a quarter sessions, at which sessions he earnestly intreated the gentry and commonalty to remain loyal to his Majesty, and persuaded them to take the oath of allegiance. He wept before them on the bench, to show the sorrow he had conceived for the rebellion which was begun.

While the Earl was at the quarter sessions, which was four days, complaints were made unto him, by Robert Hibart, and his son Richard, of Sranagaloon, against Hugh Grady of the same place, being landlord thereof, that the

said Grady had committed several outrages against them by taking away their cattle, some 160 English cattle, besides horses and sheep ; and that he, being assisted by the rest of his kindred of the Gradys, had wounded their servants in the night, who were left by the said Hibarts to oversee their house in their absence, and had likewise robbed them of their household stuff which they had left in their house, their wives being gone before, for their safety, with part of their goods and money to Clare castle ; the Gradys taking possession likewise of their houses. Which the Earl understanding, sent a band of soldiers, with one Robert Freestone, son-in-law to Hibart, to apprehend the said Grady, who, hearing of their coming, forsook his dwelling, and with his kinsmen, went into Connaught, where they remained till the Earl returned home from Inish, which, when the Gradys heard, they returned to their former employment and habitations.

Immediately after the Earl returned to Bunratty from Inish, the soldiers which he had garrisoned with intent for the safety of the English throughout the county, began to oppress and abuse the English that remained in their dwellings, but the most part of the English had betaken themselves to castles before the 25th of December. Of which abuses, when the parties thus abused, complained to the captains, instead of giving redress, they went to the Earl of Thomond, and informed him that the English, on whom their soldiers were quartered, were forsaking their houses ; whereupon his Lorship gave orders, under his hand, to the said captains to seize the goods of any English that should offer to forsake their dwellings, which command being obtained, they then made use of it to the full.

About the 10th of December, the Earl's Irish army being raised, and most of them being unarmed, the captains informed him that the English had more arms than they had occasion to use. Upon hearing this, he gave warrants to the said captains to seize such arms for the use of the

soldiers. No delay was given to the execution of this order, but Dermot O'Brien, Esq., chief commander of the Earl's forces, with two constables attending him, came to the castle of Ballyalley, then in the possession of Elizabeth and Maurice Cuffe, of Inish, merchant, and by him fortified, and a ward by him and his mother and brother put therein, at much charge to themselves.

James Martin, a Dutchman, living at Castlekeale, having a ship laden by himself, by John Foot, and by William Cuffe merchant wherein divers other English men and women, who had been robbed of their cattle and goods, and likewise seeing the danger daily increase, were resolved to go to England, with such remnants of their goods as had remained to them. The Mayor of Limerick, conceiving the ship to be of great value, resolved to plunder it, and with that intent, fitted out a small vessel, under command of his brother John Fanning captain, and of his brother Richard, who had been bred to the sea, as master. They intercepted Mr. Martin, and commanded him to yield up all property belonging to the English, but it pleased God that, by the care of the merchants, they were prevented, and after escaping many troubles, they recovered out of the river.

About the middle of January, 1642, Donogh MacNamara, with twenty horse, went to the North to confer with Sir Phelim O'Neil and receive directions from him what courses they should go on withal in Thomond.

About the 16th of January, Conor O'Brien of Leimaneh, who was appointed formerly to raise a troop of horse for the Lord Inchiquin, now began to join in rebellion, and being accompanied by divers other Irish gentry, went and drove away the cattle of Mr. Burton, Mr. Hickman, and of any other Englishman he could find, the whole country being now out in general.

About the 20th of January, Mr. Twimbrock, was turned out of his house and goods by Turlogh O'Brien, not leaving him, or William and John Bridgeman, his two sons-in-law,

anything, but were fain to take themselves to Teige O'Brien's, of Dromore Castle, Esq. :—Here Brien gained two or three fowling pieces and some powder, which then were very precious. At this castle of Teige O'Brien's, the aforesaid Twembrock, through fair promises of the said Brien, had sent most of his and his son's best goods, but were fain to give all to the said Brien, to convey them and their families to Bunratty in regard to their ill-usage.

About the 22nd of January, at night, Conor O'Brien, Esq., of Ballymacooda, and Conor O'Brien of Leimaneh, broke up William Mara's house, and carried away what muskets, pieces, and petronels, the said Mara had then in his house, which was about thirty-six, which he had then repairing, of the Earl of Thomond's and other Englishmen's muskets and pieces.

About the 23rd January, one John McBrodie of Kilkeedy, came to the castle of Ballyally to Winter Bridgeman, Esq., and called Mr. Chapling and him aside. He told them that the English in Thomond were in a very dangerous case, for there was not an Irishman in the county of any note, (except the Lord Inchiquin, Donogh O'Brien of Newtown, and his son Conor, whom he called great Puritans), but would be soon in actual rebellion, and he advised them to go speedily for England. He added, that the Irish gentry had resolved to take all the English castles in the county, and that they would begin with Ballyalley, expecting there stores of pieces, powder, and bullets, with which they might take other castles. Ballyalley, having a reasonably strong ward, and being well provided, notwithstanding the county's malice, as the poorer sort of people, especially some of Mrs. Cuffe's and her son's tenants and neighbours, would furnish us privately, with some fresh provisions for money, as hen's eggs, geese, lambs, and the like, which the country, taking notice of, did thereupon send some to lie in wait to prevent us of provisions for our money, and these villains, taking some women coming with provisions to the

castle, would beat them, take away their provisions, and threaten them if ever they came again they should be hanged, by which means the castle was prevented of any further relief.

Hereupon, Sir Valentine Blake, who was the proprietor of the castle and land, sent a letter from Galway, to my brother Thomas, in my absence, dated the 24th of January, advising us that, in case we did not think ourselves able to maintain the castle, we should give it up to Captain Dermot O'Brien and betake ourselves to some place of greater strength. The above letter was not delivered till the 28th of January, and the answer we gave was, that by God's help, the castle should be held for the King's Majesty's use, to the hazard of our lives, and further, we desired, that the said Sir Valentine should assist us with some powder for the better defence thereof, which he never did.

Now, there were divers poor English who were come into the castle for shelter, and provision being scarce, a party was sent forth which gained from the enemy eleven cows and thirty-two sheep, which were killed for the relief of the poor, whereby they might endure a siege of the castle the better.

February the 4th, Captain Dermot O'Brien, by agreement with Captain Turlogh O'Brien, which was the first noted rebel in Thomond, and with several others, they raised an army of near a thousand rebels out of Connaught and Thomond to besiege the said castle of Ballyallia. Hereupon, the said Dermot sent us a letter, from one Loughlen MacInerney's house at Derry, which is not passing a mile from the castle, demanding the castle to be delivered to him in behalf of Sir Valentine Blake, and threatening, in case of refusal, that he would use means, by the assistance of the Earl of Thomond, to take the said castle and lands. Answer was returned by my brothers, that the foresaid Maurice Cuffie, merchant, had taken the

castle and lands from the foresaid Sir Valentine Blake, for thirty-one years, beginning the last May, on whose behalf he and the rest would keep it for the King's Majesty's use, and till the expiration of his lease.

So soon as the said Dermot perused this answer, he presently sent the said Turlogh and the rest of their army to besiege us, endeavouring to prevent us of firing and water. They soon had the assistance of the county in general, and they agreed that each barony should lay against us by turns, conceiving it too great a charge for the whole to remain constantly, at that time of year, the weather being withal cold. Now, they began to build cabins under the hedgerows and bushes for their men to lie dry in, and daily presuming to come nearer and nearer, with their building, which we observing would venture sometimes forth and procure some of their houseing, and bring in for firing, so that they were often troubled to build new ones.

Here followeth the names of the chief rebels that brought what strength they could :—

Dermot O'Brien, Esq., of Dromore, Colonel
 Turlogh O'Brien, Esq., of Tullamore.
 Sir Daniel O'Brien, Knight, of Carrigaholt.
 Daniel O'Brien, Esq., of Carrowduff.
 Conor O'Brien, Esq., of Ballymacooda, eldest son of Sir Daniel.
 Oliver Delahoyde, Esq., of Tyredagh.
 Boetius MacMurtagh Clancy, Esq., of Inchmore.
 Hugh Hogan, Esq., of Ballyhehane.
 Conor O'Brien, Esq., of Leamanah.
 Turlogh, and Murtagh, sons of Teige O'Brien,¹ of Dromore.
 Teige, son of Daniel Reagh MacNamara, of Garruragh.
 Donogh MacNamara of Cratloe.
 Daniel MacNamara of Doon, gent.
 Donogh, MacConor Reagh, MacNamara of Ballykelly.
 Rory MacNamara of Caherinagh, gent.
 Teige MacNamara of Dromconora, gent.
 Owney Oge O'Loughlen of Greggans, gent. and his three sons.
 Sheeda, son of Rory MacNamara of Carlowneleghan.
 Redmond Neylan of Knockanany, gent.
 Flann Neylan of Rosslevan, and three sons, gent.
 David Neylan of the same, gent.

¹ These were nephews of Donogh, fourth Earl of Thomond; they had lately come over from France.

Patrick O'Hogan of Shallee, gent.
 James Hogan of Erinagh (Dysert).
 John Lynch of Dysert, gent.
 Hugh O'Grady of Inchicronan, gent.
 John FitzJames O'Grady of Ballyinamore, gent.
 Gilladuff O'Shaughnessy of Dysert.
 Richard O'Grady of Inchicronan, gent.
 Henry O'Grady of Clonskrine.
 Daniel O'Grady of Carrowkeel, gent.
 Managh O'Grady of Ballylinebeg.
 Captain Wm. O'Shaughnessy of Gort.
 Captain Henry O'Grady of Knockaney, Co. Limerick.
 Andrew Bourke of Inish, merchant.
 Daniel Hernon of the same.
 Divers others.

About the 6th of February, Dermot O'Brien and John MacTeige MacNamara, asked for a parley which was granted. They promised us safe conduct to Bunratty, on condition of delivering the castle into their hands, but we refused, expecting relief, conformably to the proclamation recently proclaimed in England. They then threatened us with the instruments Turlogh O'Brien intended to make; these would be of a character we could not resist. They further informed us that Turlogh had taken Abraham Baker, as he was going to Bunratty, and forced him to go on with his sow, which they afterwards finished. After this, the enemy would, daily, in our sight, draw forth their skeans and swords, flourishing them, swearing many dangerous oaths, that ere long they would draw us forth and hack us to pieces, terming us Puritan rogues, and all the base names that might be invented, vowing that, shortly, Sir Phelim O'Neill, with 40,000 soldiers, would come to Thomond and not leave a Protestant living.

Now, the enemy having finished their two sows, and their leathern great piece, they brings them within sight of the castle, and then sends Captain Henry O'Grady, of Knockaney, in the county of Limerick, to summon the castle. Upon our demand as to what authority he had, he replied that he had commission from his Majesty to banish all Protestants from the kingdom of Ireland. Hereupon,

without further examination, there was a bullet sent by one of the warders to examine his commission, which went through his thigh, but he made shift to rumbel to the bushes and there fell down, but only lay by it sixteen weeks, in which time, unhappily it was cured.

This evening, a poor maid that formerly came stript to the castle, being desirous to venture to an aunt she had at Ballycar castle, living with Mr. Coalpis (Colpoys), had no sooner began her journey, but was, by the enemy taken before their commanders. These put her to much torture to make her reveal what she knew of the castle, and whom it was who shot at Grady, the whole of which she was forced to confess, the party being Andrew Chapling Minister.

[Here follows a description of a "sow," which appears to be a hollow tube of wood, covered with hides, mounted on wheels, and capable of containing men in the interior. It was moved by levers, and brought close to the wall, so that the men could work with pick axes and crow bars, without danger from above. A description is also given of a leathern cannon which, when an attempt was made to discharge it, only blew out the breech backwards.]

Sir Daniel O'Brien, after lighting a number of fires around the country, to distract our attention, in the night, sent forty musketeeres to force their way into the haggard beyond the castle. This stratagem succeeded, and we were thus deprived of all access to water, and indeed of any power of going outside the walls. We continued exchanging shots, very hot, till the Sunday morning, and had the killing of divers, and lost not one within the castle. All this while, the men in the haggard had been disappointed of their victuals, by reason of our good watch, which caused them to rub out the corn from the ears and feed upon it. But their fellows abroad, considering their great want, appointed three men to venture to them, with a pair of quearns and a sieve, that they might make bread of the corn and relieve themselves therewith, but these three men could not escape to

them but lost their lives by the way. Hereupon, their commanders sent a cot to relieve them by water.

Water was now grown so scarce with us that we were fain boil the salt meat two or three times in one water, and save all the rain water in sheets and vessels ; but all was too little to quench our thirst, so that many who had not beer were like to perish, and would have given six pence a quart for water to any that would venture for it, but being compassed in the manner as they were, none would venture.

On Sunday morning, my brothers and the rest of the men resolved to venture forth for water. They first killed all the men in the haggard except one who swam over the lough. They then fell upon the sows and seized both, after killing or mortally wounding all those who had charge of them, excepting Abraham Baker, whom they took prisoner. They found in the sows one great fowling-piece, one halberd, one sword, four skeanes, four pikes, three half pikes, two great iron sledges, two great iron bars, two pick-axes, four spades, five shovels, one great hammer, one borer, one pair quearns. Notwithstanding this success, the enemy kept their camp and did not remove from us till the 12th of March.

The castle of Inchicronan was besieged, the 13th of March, by Gilladuff O'Shaughnessy and the O'Gradys, and some Connaughtmen that were returning home ; whereupon Anthony Heathcot sent a letter to the Earl of Thomond, promising him a rick of wheat if he would please to relieve him. The Earl, accompanied by Dermot O'Brien, and John MacNamara, repaired to Inchicronan, with his own troop, and fifty Englishmen in arms, but finding the beseigers had decamped, he killed two or three rogues whom he found remaining in the bushes. He then returned home. The besieged, thinking all was safe, ventured forth to obtain provisions, but the O'Gradys and Roughans falling upon them, killed nine, suffering only one, Newman, to return with news. Now Gilladuff and the rest

came against the castle again, and compelled Heathcot to throw it open and pay him twenty pounds. Heathcot, with his adherents, retired to Ballyallia and Clare castle, in a state of utter destitution.

Our ward of Ballyallia cleared the Irish between Ballyallia and Clare, and the poor English from Clare would venture to us at divers times for relief; but at last, two poor women coming, being Elizabeth Hackins, and Margaret Whitcom, whom we often employed to go to Inish for salt, and to Clare with letters acquainting them of our proceedings, were, by two of the "Cowries," killed.

The 18th of May, my brothers Thomas and Joseph, went forth, and took sixteen men with them, and went to the friars land of Aughrim, where a company of Dermot O'Brien's lay to defend the friars, but, notwithstanding, they gained and brought home with them twenty-eight cows, one hundred and twenty sheep, and some goats. But within a short time afterwards, Dermot O'Brien, and divers others came and lay one night in the church of Templemaley, and next morning, the cattle being put to grass, they were regained by the said Dermot.

About the 15th of June, the ward of Clare castle came to us, requesting that we should join them in making a raid through the country. We had not gone two miles, when my brother Thomas, meeting with Connell O'Hehir, a noted rebel, shot him dead as he was running away. We marched this day, a compass of ten miles, and gained divers cattle and sheep, all which we drove to Clare, where Captain Norton and Mr. Brickdall prevailed with us, in regard of many poor people they had, to leave that prey there. Now, after a very good dinner, we returned to Ballyallia, but on our way found that the enemy had gathered some three hundred men, and lay in the wood and hedges of Knockroe near the castle. We attacked them, and after putting them to flight we returned home safe. God be praised.

Thus abruptly ends the narrative of Maurice Cuffe, but from other sources we learn additional particulars of the siege of Ballyallia castle.¹ His account of the siege concludes with the events that happened in June, 1642. At the end of that month, the Irish again beleaguered the place, and finally succeeded in starving the English out, on the 17th of September following. Cuffe's statement omits the names of many persons who were amongst the besiegers. We here subjoin a list of them:—Boetius Clancy of Creggycurridan, Murrough O'Brien of Rossroe; Teige O'Brien, son of Sir Daniel of Carrigaholt; Mahone Maoel M'Mahon of Tuath na Fearnan (Killadysert); Boetius Clancy of Ballydonoghue; John Oge MacNamara of Castletown; Conor, son of Teige Roe MacNamara of Smithstown; Christopher O'Brien of Inchiquin, brother of the Baron of Inchiquin; Teige O'Brien of Caherminane; Mahone Oge MacNamara of Ballynooskny; Mahone Roe MacNamara of Caherduff; Maoelmurra MacSweeney of Kilballyowen; Owen O'Molony of Ballybroghane; Mahone M'Inerney of Killinasoolagh; Conor, son of Mahone MacNamara, of Clonbrick; Teige, son of Sheeda MacNamara of Monaganagh; Rory, son of Donogh MacNamara of Monanoe; Daniel, son of Teige MacNamara of Ballyvorgal; John, son of Fineen M'Namara of Kilmurry; Patrick Chockson of Ardskeagh; Daniel Oge O'Hernane of Ennis; Barth. Stritch of Ennis, merchant; Daniel M'Teige of Lifford, with his two sons Teige and James; Roland Bourke of Ennis, merchant; Teige Fitzpatrick of Ennis, shoemaker; and "divers other gentlemen and freeholders of the county,"² viz.: Sheeda Cam MacNamara of Glanagross; Turlagh Oge M'Mahon of Clenagh; Murtagh Clancy of Castlekeale; Donogh M'Namara of Kilkishen; Mahone, son of Teige M'Namara of Mooghane; Donogh O'Brien of Ballyhumulta;

¹ Vide *Clare Depositions, 1641. Depositions of Urias Reale and others—infra.*

² *Clare Depositions, 1641. Depositions of Urias Reade, mason, and of Frances Bridgeman, widow—infra.*

Donogh, son of Teige M'Namara of Moyriesk, (Sergeant-Major General of the forces of the county); John M'Namara of Rathfolane; Bryan M'Mahon of Ballyvurry; Brian O'Brien of Aughrim; Thos. Clancy of Ballynaclasha; Conor O'Daly of Rath; John M'Namara of Dromullin; John Oge M'Namara of Rathlahine; John M'Namara of Derrymore; Loughlin M'Inerny of Treanaderry; Melaghlin Oge O'Hehir of Nooan, and Conor, his son; Loughlen Oge O'Hehir of Drumcurren; Simon Morris of Ballyluddane; Teige Clancy of Cloonanassa; Gorthy O'Mulqueen of Ballymulqueeny; Wm. Costello of Lissosfin; Rory M'Namara of Bunana, and his son Donogh, son of Rory M'Namara of Gortavalla; Sheeda, son of Teige M'Namara of Ballintlea; Loughlen Downe Cusack of Snaty; Loughlen Oge MacConna of Ballymaconna; Daniel, son of Shane M'Namara of Lisheen; Conor Crone O'Dea of Dysert; Hugh M'Encroe of Skagh M'Encroe; Murtagh Hogan of Moyhill; Henry Woodfin of Ennis, now a papist; Miler M'Shane of Poulmore, and Maoelin M'Brodin of Kilraghtis.¹

In addition to the Cuffes, the defenders of Ballyallia consisted of Protestant settlers who had taken refuge within its walls, and who had fled thither, with their families, from various parts of the county. Their number, including women and children, was about one hundred, and the names of some of them are given in the depositions of Alexander Hill, Mrs. Frances Bridgeman, and Rev. And. Chaplin, as follows: Alexander Hill, mason, who states his losses at £371; Frances Bridgeman, John Vandervorte, Richard Shute, Urias Reade, Wm. Bayley, John Hawkins, Hugh Austin, John Walker, James Ryder, Wm. Tong, Richard Wolfe, John Smith, John Cruice, and Robert Baker. Several of the defenders were killed, of whom the under-named are enumerated: John Walker of Lifford, Abraham Baker of Ballymacahill carpenter; John Burgess of Ennis

¹ From the Depositions of the Rev. And. Chaplin. *Clare Depositions*. 1642. T.C.D.

yeoman; Ambrose Wooster of Ennis millwright; Thos. White of Lifford mason; John Twisden dyer; Robert Hart of Ennis shoemaker; and John Smith of Ballymalley yeoman.¹

¹ Depositions of Alex. Hill, Mrs. Bridgeman, and Urias Reade.

CHAPTER XX.

DEPOSITIONS OF PROTESTANT SETTLERS—1642.

ALTHOUGH the English settlers in Clare were in number but a small handful in 1641, they maintained their ground stoutly against those who sought to expel them from their newly acquired homes. Their Depositions, made in the end of 1642, before Commissioners appointed to take evidence upon oath, are preserved in MS. in the Library of Trinity College; these contain various cases worthy of transcription, and we give here an abstract of the principal ones amongst them. No doubt can be entertained that, in several particulars, they are charged with exaggeration, and perhaps with deliberate untruth; they are nevertheless, deserving of attention as the testimony of contemporary witnesses.¹

James Vandelure of Sixmilebridge, a Dutch Protestant, deposes that he was robbed of property worth £1,836, part of which consisted of debts due to him. His goods comprised farming stock, tanned hides, malt, and corn. He lost debts due by the following persons viz. :—Jacques Graniere, late of Kilrush, a Dutch Protestant; Wm. Chambers of Kilrush, Thos. Boone of Clooney; Geo. Hoff, the widow Bellamy, Wm. Cragg, Roger King, the four last being of Sixmilebridge; Joes Carnellisson, and George Gentleman, of Kilfintinan, all these being Protestants and now impoverished by the rebellion. He also lost all the money he lent to the subjoined Irishmen, now out in actual rebellion :—Barth. Stritch, and Nichs. Wolf, both of Limerick, merchants; Oliver Delahoyde of Tyredagh, Esq.; John M'Namara of Ralahine, Conor O'Brien of Ballymulcashell, John Reagh

¹ *Depositions relating to Massacre of 1641*, in MS. Library of Trinity

College, Dublin, vol. xxi., Clare County.

M'Namara of Kilmurry, Owen Molony of Ballybroughan, Thos. Fanning of Ballyarrila, Daniel M'Namara of Mounttallon, Thos. and Wm. Creagh, merchants of Sixmilebridge. He was expelled from his house, his two water mills, his mill for bark, a malt house, tan yard, and many other tenements, together with four quarters of land. His despoilers were Dermot O'Brien of Dromore; Donogh, son of John Reagh M'Namara of Rossroe; Donogh and Hugh M'Namara, both of Ballykelly; Teige, son of Sheeda M'Namara of Monagunagh; Donogh M'Namara of Ballyban; Conor and Daniel O'Brien of Ballymulcashel, Donogh M'Namara of Cratloe, Murrough O'Brien of Rossroe, Esq.; John M'Namara of Ralahine, John M'Namara of Dunmalongort, Daniel Clancy of Urlan, Donogh M'Namara of Danganbrack, Donogh M'Mahon of Limerick, and Barth. Stritch of the same, merchants.

Gregory Hickman, late of Barntick, gent., a British Protestant, deposes that he was robbed of property worth £3,672. It consisted of cattle, sheep, horses, wool, furniture, and of the following farms held under leases for terms of years. Barntick, Cragforna, Drumcaran, Craganelly, Termon of Killinaboy, and Inchiquin; of the tithes of the parish of Dromcliff, and of debts due to him by the following persons:—Conor O'Brien of Ballymacooda, Conor of Leamaneh, Ross O'Loughlin of Fahee, Murrough O'Brien of Cahercorraun, Donogh MacConsidine of Drummoher, Donogh O'Brien of Baunekyle, Flan Neylan of Ballyknock, Gilladuff O'Hehir, Murtagh Kelleher of Clare, Daniel Neylan of Glanquin, Flan Neylan, John O'Mulryan, Richard MacGeorge, and Conor O'Flanagan of Crossard. Part of his goods was carried off by Conor O'Brien of Ballymacooda and by Richard and Mannagh O'Grady. Eighteen packs of his wool were taken away by Laurence Rice, and by another merchant, both of Ennis. Poultry, a side saddle, and furniture, were swept off by Boetius Clancy, by Shevane ny Hehir, wife of Loughlin

Reagh O'Hehir of Cahermacon, by James McEncroe of Skagh-vic-Encro; Conor O'Brien of Leamaneh, aided by Mauria Roe his wife, by Melaghan Oge O'Cashey, and by Conor O'Flanagan possessed themselves of fourteen English hogs and four hundred sheep his property. He states that his servant, Thomas Bacon, was murdered, and that another of his servants, named Joe Preston, was murdered at Clare, by Teige Lynch. He further deposes that he heard the following persons had turned papists, and had been seen going to mass:—Pat Lysaught, Chancellor of Kilfenora; Hezi Wordspin, of Ennis; George Wooton, tailor; John James, hatter; Wm. Glass, saddler; all likewise of Ennis; and Edmd. Danter of Corofin, butcher; and George Dallis. He also subjoins the information, that William Mou was murdered at Kilrush by Sir Daniel O'Brien's followers, and Richard Blagrove, a goldsmith, at Inchicronan, by Dermot O'Brien. He adds finally, that one Roger, a butcher, and one Whitcombe, a husbandman, who came from Clare Castle, were hanged by John Griffa, Lughlan Oge O'Hehir sitting by, on horseback, at the time.

Being thus stripped of his property, he was directed, in the month of November, 1642, by Lord Inchiquin, to proceed on board the ship "Dragon" to Kinsale, and to bring thence a quantity of tobacco, there lying useless, which he was to sell in the Shannon, and pay over the proceeds to the Baron to help to sustain his army. Coming back to Glin Castle, he found a fleet of ships there under the command of Lord Forbes. The seamen were engaged in distributing tobacco and war materials amongst the inhabitants at both sides of the river. Hickman, finding no demand for his goods at Glin, carried them to Bunratty, and placed part of them in the castle. With the rest he repaired to Clonderalaw, and deposited it with Sir Teige McMahon, Bart., a man well affected towards the English. His boat went aground at Clonderalaw, and was instantly

seized by Murrough Kelly, of Carrowbaun, and by Teige Roe, the third son of Sir Daniel O'Brien of Ballykett and Carrigaholt. Clonderalaw Castle was laid siege to, on the following morning, by Teige Roe, by MacShane, by Clancy of Urlan, and by several of the MacGormans of Ibrickane. After a two days' siege, there being no food, Hickman yielded up the castle, first stipulating that he should be conducted in safety to Ballykett, the residence of Sir Daniel O'Brien. After various detentions he contrived to reach the castle of Bunratty. There, he found the Earl of Thomond, and crowds of people, coming and going with or without safe conducts. He gives the names of some of them, to wit, Turlogh, son of Mahone Maoel M'Mahon; John McNamara of Ralahine; Mahone, son of Murrough O'Brien of Clonloghan; Cormack Hickey, surgeon; Conor O'Daly of the parish of Sixmilebridge; Owen O'Garvey; John, son of Teige McNamara of Danganbrack; Edmond O'Hogan of Moyhill (parish of Rath); Daniel O'Brien of Dough; and Loghlen Oge O'Hehir of Drummerran.¹

Edmond O'Flaherty of Connemara came, in April 1642 with a fleet of boats to the coast of Clare, having for his object the expulsion of Peter Ward, an Englishman, from the castle of Tromroe near Miltown-Malbay. He was joined by the following, viz:—Donogh O'Brien of Newtown; Turlogh, Conor, and Mahone, sons of Dermot O'Brien of Tromroe; Richard Fitz Patrick, Seneschal and Receiver of the Earl of Thomond in the barony of Ibrickan; Hugh McCurtin; Daniel, son of Scanlane MacGorman; Teige Fitz Patrick of Fintrabeg; Teige Roe O'Brien, son of Sir Daniel O'Brien; Mahone and Donogh McEncarriga of Cloghaneinshy and Fanore; James and Teige, sons of Donald Mergagh Gallery of Poulawillin; Daniel and Mahone MacGorman of Cahermurphy; Hugh Hogan of Ballyhehan; Edmond Oge O'Hogan of Moyhill; Dermot MacGorman

¹ This Gregory Hickman was the common ancestor of the two highly respectable families of that name yet subsisting in Clare.

of Knockanalban; Gillabreeda MacBrody of Knockanalban; and Loughlen MacCahane of Doonbeg. They laid siege to the castle, and in a few days compelled the garrison to surrender. In the progress of the contest, Peter Ward, his wife Alison, and his son George, were killed. Their bodies were removed for burial to the grave-yard of Kilmurphy by order of Daniel O'Brien of Dough, but they were disinterred by direction of Daniel, son of Scanlane MacGorman of Drumsallagh, "a mass priest," and again buried outside the churchyard, for the reason that no heretical corpse of a Protestant should be allowed to repose in consecrated ground. All this is stated in the Deposition of John Ward, son of Peter, who swears that his father's property, worth £871 was plundered. The younger Ward then repaired to Bunratty, to complain to the Earl of Thomond, whose tenant his father had been, that in the act of spoliation, the Earl's confidential agent, Richard FitzPatrick had been a prime mover. All the redress he got was a cell in the prison of the castle. Having expostulated with the Earl on the hardship of this treatment, he was threatened with a box on the ear. He goes on to declare that, at Newmarket-on-Fergus, he met Teige Roe, son of Sir Daniel O'Brien. That young gentleman, in presenee of Cormack Hickey, of Bunratty, surgeon, and of several others, imprecated the curse of God upon any one who did not join the rebellion. He mentions that, after the surrender of the castle of Limerick, on the 23rd of June, 1642, part of the garrison repaired to Bunratty to offer their services to the Earl, and that they were refused. He intimates that, with the connivance of the Earl, a brass gun was sent from Limerick, by water, to Clare, and that the piece of ordnance in question was mainly instrumental in capturing that castle as well as Ballyallia. Nothing was easier than to intercept this gun, seeing that a Dutch ship, well armed and laden with rape seed from Limerick to London, then lay in the Shannon, and might have been used for that purpose.

Ward was present one day, when the Earl exclaimed to Dermot O'Brien, "By the Lord of Heaven, Cousin Dermot, if I be not paid my rents, I will retake the castle of Clare, in despite of all your forces. I shall bring Forbes' ships to the place." Another day, he said to John MacNamara, that his countrymen did mightily slight him in not paying him his rents. "By G— were it not for me Lord Forbes would have spoiled the whole country, and I am nothing the better for it, and nothing the nearer to receive my rents." His Lordship entertained at Bunratty, with eating and drinking, the most notorious rebels of the county, every one being freely welcome. Ward adds, that Matthew Hicks, who held the castle of Tomgraney, surrendered it on quarter, and on his way to Bunratty would have been robbed, only for the intervention of the English garrison at Cappagh, near Sixmilebridge.

One of the little Protestant garrisons founded by the Earl of Thomond was situate at Doonass, then called Annaghmore and Annaghbeg. Several of the Clare Depositions have reference to the expulsion of these people by the Irish gentry of the surrounding country. They were, for the most part, small farmers or mechanics, and their names were Roundtree, Pitch, Norman, Cobb, Drury, Capel, Wilkinson, Meale, Culliver, Brine, Derby, Church, and Edwards. Inspired by terror, some members of the colony turned Catholics; among these were, French and Roane of Coollisteige, and Handcock and Dyer of Doonass. Those who drove them out were Lord Brittas, John M'Namara of Neadanura (Newtown), Geoffrey Burke of Errinagh, and the MacNamaras of Cragleigh.¹

Another of these colonies was at Kilrush, composed partly of Dutchmen, and in part of English—Jacques Graniere, with his three sons, Maximilian, Jacob, and Isaac, were despoiled of property alleged to be worth £2,400, besides the tolls of a weekly market held at Kilrush.

¹ Depositions of Roundtree, Capel, Pitch, Norman and Cobb.

William Chambers describes himself as a loser of goods which he values at £1,500. All these were taken away to Ballykett, one of the habitations of Sir Daniel O'Brien, he who afterwards became Viscount Clare. The Granieres and Chambers were apprehended, and transferred as prisoners to Ballykett: Chambers and others deposed that the following English persons were stripped of their property by the "rebels" as these adventurers call the gentry of the county. Robert Hill of Carrowdotia, Judith Claney of Ballynote, Wm. Newland of Kilmurry, Thomas Maiden of Kilrush, Joan Kent of Ballymacrinan, John Vaughan of Garraun, Anne Mubrell of Ballynote. The Rev. Thos. Tunstead, of Drumdigus, lost his property and his church living worth £100 a year. His wife was told that she must, in future, go to mass. Anne Usher of Ballymacrinan, was stripped of chattels valued by her at £944, besides debts due to her by Michael Rochford and Laurence White of Limerick, Daniel MacGorman of Inchdualy, Dominick Benfield of Iniscathy, Henry Blackwell of Killard, and John Morrissy. Francis Moseley of Cahernaholey Kilrush, lost £305 worth of his substance, including debts due by James Stacpoole, Richard O'Connell of Kildima, by the O'Heas of Iniscathy, by the O'Heas of Ballymacrinan, and by the O'Nolans of the county of Kerry, by Edmund Blake of Termon, Owen Oge O'Molony of Knocknahooan, Richard Miller, and by Teige M'Keogh of Kilclogher, Kerry. One of the Depositions sets forth that Wm. Moore of Kilcarroll, was murdered by Dermot O'Neill, and that Murtagh Considine, clerk, Donogh O'Daly, and Chas. Foord, all of Lisdeen, had turned papists.

The names of their despoilers are set down by the various witnesses, and we give them here:—Sir Daniel O'Brien of Carrigaholt and Ballykett, and his sons Teige and Conor; Charles and Teige Cahane of Termon; Owen and Henry Mac Sweeney of Kilballyowen; John Oge Mac Gilsinane of Clooncullin; Murtagh Reagh MacMahon of

Kilmurry; Thomas MacGorman of Drumdigus; Donogh O'Culligan of Burrane, carpenter; Cahill O'Madigan; Thomas MacGorman of Rine; Brian MacMahon of Lack; Dermot O'Carmony; Patrick Comyn of Ballyvorda; Teige Kelly; Daniel M'Mahon of Kilcarroll; Daniel O'Neill; Conor M'Mahon of Knockine; Gilla O'Beolane of Creegh; James Creagh of Mailla; Murrough Quin of Kilrush; Murrough MacMahon; John Blackwell of Querin; John Arthur of Iniscathy; Caher O'Flanagan of Garraun; Murtagh O'Scanlan of Kilfearagh; and Brian O'Kerin of Moyarta.¹

A third of the strongholds of the Earl of Thomond was at Castlebank near Limerick, and to this place flocked the neighbouring English; they amounted to nearly one hundred souls, at the time the Irish rose to drive out the intruders. From the month of January, to the 27th of June, 1642, they held out, but were at last compelled to surrender the castle to Captain Dermot O'Brien. During the siege they suffered great privations from hunger, and three persons, namely, Wm. Ridson, a minister, George Morgan, and Thomas Bate, lost their lives. Three children who had wandered forth to gather whortleberries in the wood never returned, and nearly thirty persons, comprising women and children, perished for want of food. In the immediate vicinity of Castlebank is Lurraga, now called Quinpool. Here a Protestant, named Anthony Dounter, was deprived of property, valued by his widow at £50, by James MacNamara of Doonass, aided by Finneen Oge MacNamara of Knocknaheley, John Reagh MacNamara of Ballymulcashel, and by John MacNamara of Cratloe. Dounter and his wife fled for refuge to the castle of Limerick, but in a short time they were besieged there by Dominick Fanning the Mayor, Sir Geoffrey Galway, Bart., James and Patrick Sarsfield and by others. The "rebels" put up a proclamation, declaring that all Protestants were rebels, that the king had gone to mass, and

¹ Depositions of the Granieres, Usher, Mosely, &c.

that, as stout as they were, they would be made to bow and kiss the Pope's foot. Redmond Deane of Gurtatogher, near Castlebank, was dispossessed, by John MacNamara of Neadanure, and Thomas Leech of Coollisteige was plundered by the widow Slaney Doogan of Bridgetown, assisted by her two sons, and by Donogh M'Donnell.¹

At the other extreme of the county, the castle of Inchicronan became the refuge of the English of the parishes of Kilkeedy, Ruan, and Inchicronan. Siege was laid to the place by the O'Gradys, O'Shaughnessys, and the Burkes of Kiltarton, and the defenders were forced to surrender with the loss of many lives. The names of the following killed are enumerated :—Christ. Hopditch, Peter Norman, John Twisden, junr., Nichls. Wheeler, Richd. Adams and his wife, Robert Hart, Edwd Coom's wife, Anth. Davis, Robt. Blenkinsop, John Holland, Richd. Blagrove, Thos. Watson, and Wm. Abbott. Besides these, some women and children were slain. After the castle had been given up, Mrs. Hopditch, whose narrative we are transcribing, went to reside in the house of an Irishman, but, "being laboured to go to mass," she, with her children, left the place, although she was sick, and journeying by Oranmore to Galway, took ship there for Dublin. She further alleges that the Irish women were more cruel than the men. Sarah O'Brien, of Dromore, sister of Dermot, had undertaken to send safely, out of the castle, Peter Newman and his wife, who was sister of Mrs. Hopditch, on condition of getting as a reward, all the property they possessed, and instead of keeping her agreement, had his arm cut off, and after otherwise extremely torturing him, had him shot dead. She subsequently stripped his wife and children, and turned them out, exposed to the danger of meeting certain assassins whom she had planted to kill them; but they escaped by taking another way. According to her own account, Mrs. Hopditch was robbed of property worth £150, by Dermot

¹ Depositions of Mrs. Frances Renders, Mary Daunter, &c.

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, as the settlers fought to establish their communities and defend their rights. Over time, the United States grew in size and power, becoming a major force in the world. The story of the United States is a story of the American dream, of the pursuit of happiness and freedom. It is a story that continues to inspire and shape the lives of people around the world.

The United States has a rich and diverse history, with many different cultures and traditions. The early settlers brought with them the values and beliefs of their European ancestors, but they also adopted many of the customs and practices of the Native Americans. This blending of cultures created a unique American identity, one that has evolved over time. The United States has been a land of innovation and progress, with many important inventions and discoveries made here. It has also been a land of freedom and democracy, where people have the right to express their opinions and participate in the government. The history of the United States is a story of the American spirit, of the courage and determination of its people.

The United States has a long and proud history, and it is a country that has made many contributions to the world. It has been a land of opportunity for people from all over the world, and it has been a place where people have been able to live and work in peace and harmony. The history of the United States is a story of the American dream, of the pursuit of happiness and freedom. It is a story that continues to inspire and shape the lives of people around the world.

O'Brien of Dromore, Maoelin MacBrody, Cahal O'Roughan of Inchicronan, and by Garrold O'Flanagan of Kilfenora. Previously to the siege, Inchicronan castle had been occupied by a person named Heathcote, as tenant of the Earl of Thomond. According to this man's statement, his losses amounted to £2,000, and were inflicted upon him by Turlogh O'Brien of Tullamore. Trusting to their honesty, he gave some of his cattle and other property for safe keeping to Dermot O'Brien of Dromore, to Cahall and Teige O'Roughan of Sunnagh, and to Richard Grady of Clooneen. He proceeds to describe the siege of his castle, which began on Sunday, the 13th of March, 1642, and alludes to the death of Richard Blagrove, a silver smith, who was killed on his way from Dromore to Limerick.

Francis Haslopp, of Ballyharaghan castle, was deprived of £470 worth of property, including debts due by the undernamed Protestants,—Neptune Blood, clerk; Elias Ely, Seth Smith, John Poole, Wm. Panskore and Francis Creagh, merchant, of Limerick, the last-named being now in actual rebellion. Those who took away his goods were Melaghlin O'Hehir of Nooan, and Teige O'Brien, Esq., of Dromore.¹

In the neighbourhood of Ennis, several acts of spoliation were committed upon the English settlers. Mrs. Frances Bridgeman, widow of Winter Bridgeman, Esq., late of Drumcurreen and Cooga, puts down her losses at £330, including debts due to her by Hugh Hogan of Cragavaryne, Connell O'Collenahe of Dysert, and by Daniel O'Brien of Carrowduff. She was deprived of her goods by Dermot, son of Teige O'Brien, Esq., of Dromore. She mentions the names of some Protestants who had turned Papists, viz. :—Enely and his wife; John Carter with his wife and children; George Birch and wife. Wm. Bridgeman, also of Cooga, describes how he was set upon by the O'Briens of Dromore, and Cloondooan, by John Lynch of Dysert, and by Donogh, son of Conor-a-phoodir, (of the gunpowder), O'Brien of

¹Depositions of Hopditch, Heathcote, and Haslopp.

Culleen, and despoiled of property worth £270, as well as of debts due by Papists as follows: Teige M'Donald of Cooga, Robert Meade, Turlogh, son of Murtagh O'Gripha of Rinelea; Murtagh O'Kett of Drumlonan, and George Burke of Tullyodea. The Rev. John Twembrock of Tullyodea, was deprived of his lands, and of property worth £348, by Turlogh O'Brien, Esq., of Tullamore, by the O'Briens of Kilkeedy, and by Loughlen Oge O'Grady. In addition, he lost his church living worth £200 a year. He also suffered the loss of debts due to him by Richard Warrall, And. Chaplain, Clk., John Robert, John MacConsidine of Ruan, Dermot O'Dea, and Edmond O'Dea. He was informed that John Lone of Craggan, Treasurer, and Patrick Lysaght Chancellor, respectively of Kilfenora, Owen Neylan of Kilaspuglonane, clerk; Killicully O'Hickey, vicar of Gleninagh; Robt. Cox, clerk; Mr. Costigan, clerk; and Richd. Hogan, clerk; had all turned Papists. John Hawkins of Ennis, saddler, was a sufferer to the extent of £39 in goods, as well as in bad debts, due by Conor O'Brien of Leamaneh, Charles Kean of Termon, Brian M'Dermot of Knockfin, James Goold of Quin, Hugh and Teige Clancy of Clondegad, and Nicholas FitzEdmond, near Quin. His goods were abstracted by And. Burke of Clonroad, and by Thos. Chamberlain, corporal in the company of Conor O'Brien. Another Protestant inhabitant of Ennis, named Anne Webster, had her house rifled by John Creagh, Dominick Arthur, Dermot Gowla, John Galway, Teige FitzPatrick, Oliver Burke, and Roland Bourke, merchants; and by Teige O'Gripha, Donogh O'Hernane, Teige Mergagh O'Brien, and Brian O'Maine, butchers, all of Ennis. These people, she says, were aided in their operations by Gilladuff Clancy and Turlogh O'Brien of Coone, whom she designates as gentlemen. The Rev. Andrew Chaplin of Ballymaley, parish of Templemaley, who united in himself the incumbency of the parishes of Templemaley, Clare

Abbey, Kilraghtis, and Kilmaley, sets down his losses at £520, besides the church livings, and debts due to him by Dermot O'Brien of Bunheale, Esq., Alderman Pierce Creagh FitzAndrew of Limerick, Thomas Creagh of Six-milebridge, merchant; Teige O'Halloran of Ennis, yeoman, Rory, son of Daniel Farrell of Ballykelleher, Fearbisse MacConna of Ballymacconna, and Redmond McWalter of the same. Meeting Dermot O'Brien one day at Sixmilebridge, he asked him by what authority the rebels despoiled the Protestants; he produced the written authority of the Earl of Thomond, authorizing him and his friends to take into their custody the goods of the Protestants, as a means of preserving them from destruction, as they pretended. Chaplin goes on to state that, after the first siege of Ballyalley, he repaired to Bunratty. There he learned that, about the 15th of May, the Earl had written to Winter Bridgeman and Maurice Cuffe, commanding them to commit no depredations on the country people because that the principal gentry of the county were at the siege of the castle of Limerick. He declares his conviction that the Earl of Thomond is fomenting the rebellion, and tells us that John M'Namara of Moyriesk had been appointed Treasurer, or "General Warrant," with power to levy a tax of thirty shillings on each ploughland, to enable the Catholics to carry on their expedition to Ross against the Marquess of Ormond. George Waters of Ennis, merchant, deposes that his losses in wool, hides, linen, and woollen goods, and in money, together with debts due to him amounted to £2,067. His debtors were Sir Daniel O'Brien of Ballykett, Daniel O'Brien of Dough, Conor O'Brien of Ballymacooda, Daniel O'Shanny of Ballyshanny, Charles Keane of Lisluinaghan, Conor O'Brien of Leamaneh, Gilladuff O'Shaughnessy of Bealnalicka, Ruan MacBrody of Bunheale, Loughlen Hehir, Elizabeth Bourke, Daniel O'Grady of Clonroad, Patk. Keating of

Ballinbrocky, Hugh Clancy of Kildeena, and Clancy of Curragh. The Rev. Neptune Blood, in his deposition, declares that Dean Philip Flower of Kilfenora, lost a debt of £40, due to him by Gorrall O'Flanagan, and his church living, worth £120 a year, as well.

Other depositions, relating to Kilfenora and its neighbourhood state, that Mr. William Kingsmill lost goods worth £196, besides debts due to him by the Rev. John Twembrock, and by Thos. Southwell of Ennis, dyer. His cattle were removed by Conor O'Brien of Leamaneh, Bryan Fitzpatrick of Noughaval, Donogh O'Cashey of Poulnalickey. He adds that, about the 25th of March last, Joshua Steele of Loughbulligeen, Thomasina Steele, his wife, and Robt. Steele, his brother, were murdered by Turlogh O'Brien of Leamaneh, aided by James Oge Cashey of Ballygannor, John Hickey of Smithstown, Wm. Oge Neylan, and Brian O'Flanagan of Leamaneh. These facts were also sworn to by Marjory Steele, widow of Robert, and she supplied the further information that her goods were worth £187, and that the following persons, belonging to Kilfenora, had turned papists, viz. :—Edwd. Bastard, Roger Snares, and Edward Adams, together with their respective wives. In the remote parish of Killilagh, near Lisdoonvarna, one of the English adventurers gained a footing at Oughdarra. His name was Simson, and his losses are set down at £314. His despoilers were Bryan FitzPatrick, Donogh O'Cashey of Poulabrucky, James O'Cashey of Ballygannor, Conor O'Brien of Leamaneh, John Hickey and Bryan O'Flanagan. Debts were due to him by Conor O'Brien, Danl. O'Hernane, and Wm. Kingsmill, all of them in actual rebellion.

Sixmilebridge and its vicinity was another centre of the Protestant colonists. One of these, named Edward Mainwaring, who resided at Killanena, deposed that he was deprived of property worth £240, and turned out of his farms by his landlord, Patk. Morgan of Snaty, assisted by

Daniel McNamara of Doon, Patrick Chockson of Kilagurteen, Teige McNamara of Ballywire, Conor O'Daly of Fahy, Conor O'Brien of Ballymulcashel, and Richard White of Ibrickan. He was robbed of what he calls his writings, on his way from Limerick to Bunratty, by Dermot O'Brien of Dromore, aided by Donogh M'Namara of Cratloe. He was turned out of his house by James Lynch, a popish priest. His sheep were driven away by Donogh M'Namara of Ballykelly, and by Conor Clune of Kilagurteen. He declares that, in the beginning of the rebellion, the Earl of Thomond, for the good of the country, as he pretended, appointed some of his own kindred, to wit, Dermot O'Brien of Dromore, Conor O'Brien of Ballymacoad, Donogh M'Namara of Cratloe, Teige, son of Daniel Reagh M'Namara of Tyredagh, and others, all Irish papists, to be captains, authorized to levy men in the county, and to raise a tax of seven shillings off each ploughland on English and Irish equally. Subsequently, the captains and their soldiers went into open rebellion, and deprived most of the English of their goods, their arms, and eighteen of their castles. Although the Earl was permitted to retain his means of defence, in course of time the rebels appeared to care nothing for him. When the troubles began, an offer was made by about four hundred English and Dutchmen to defend themselves by taking up arms, but the Earl would not permit it, alleging that such a course would excite the wrath of the Irish against them. Another inhabitant of Sixmilebridge, who seems from his name of John Comyn to be an Irishman, fled to Limerick for protection, and enumerates the various gentlemen of the county of Clare who were among the besiegers of the castle of that city, acting under the authority of the Confederation of Kilkenny. The Depositions of Maurice Hickey of Rosshanagher, gent., and John Hinchey of Rosshanagher, husbandman, are given. Hickey says that, in August 1642, he lived at Ballycar, in

the employment of George Colpoys. Being in a field of wheat with the reapers, he was assaulted, deprived of his dagger, and made a prisoner by Mahone M'Namara of Smithstown, and Teige Oge M'Namara, Ensign to Captain Sheeda M'Namara. He was informed by these that servants of Mr. Colpoys named John Shaw, and a man nicknamed Spinola, had been imprisoned in Ennis jail. Hinchey testifies that, after they were liberated from prison, being on their way home, they were set upon and badly wounded by Daniel, son of Fineen M'Namara of Kilmurry, and by John, son of Teige, son of Sheeda M'Namara, now living at Ballymorris, Shaw died immediately after on the road side, and was buried before life had wholly left his body.¹

After the Depositions we have here abstracted, only a few others, relating to the county of Clare, remain to be noticed. One of these refers to Ogonnello, and was made by Thomas Andrews of Ballinagleragh, who alleges that he was deprived of his surgical instruments, drugs, pots, glasses, etc., and lost a debt due by Thomas Bastard of Ogonnello. He states further, that John Burke, Esq., of Ballymulroony, pretending much friendship for him, persuaded him to deposit his goods in his custody. Desiring some time afterwards to take them away, he was set upon by Burke's wife Honora, by his son John, and by Donogh M'Namara, and assaulted. He deposes that Donogh Oge O'Molony of Ballymoloney assaulted him, on the highway, and robbed him of £40 worth of property. A sworn statement, made by the Rev. Neptune Blood, is to the effect that he was despoiled of goods worth £180, as well as of church livings worth £140 yearly. His house at Killinaboy was pulled down. He lost debts amounting to £120, due to him by Pierce Comyn merchant, Mahone Oge O'Loghlen, Murrough O'Brien of Tullagh, Donogh O'Brien, and Ross O'Loghlen of Faheybeg. His cattle were taken away by Hugh Hogan, and Teige O'Brien of

¹ This Deposition was not taken till Sept., 1653.

Caherminnane. He adds that George Owens of Kilfenora was murdered by Teige FitzPatrick of Ballyshanny, and that Michael Hunt of Mooghna was slain by Simon FitzPatrick.

Urias Reade of Knockanean, parish of Doora, stone mason, says the property of which he was deprived amounted in value to £505. His despoilers were Redmond Neylan of Ballymacahill, and his brothers Walter and Flan, Donogh O'Brien, Conor O'Brien of Ballymacooda, and Conor O'Brien of Leamaneh. Dermot O'Brien came to his house and carried off a cullivar, a fowling piece, pikes and pitchforks, alleging at the same time, that he had acted on a warrant from the Earl of Thomond, directing that all the English should be disarmed. He used these words, "By my soul, Urias," quoth he, "I would not do it had I not been commanded by his Lordship." After that time, almost every cow-boy pillaged the English at his will.

John Smith of Lattoo, swears his losses amounted to £1,354, including his lease for a life of Lattoo, and his outlay upon buildings and sea embankments. Oliver Delahoyde of Fomerla, with fifty men came, on the night of the 15th of January, 1642, and stripped him of part of his goods. The work of spoliation was subsequently completed by the MacNamaras of Moyriesk, Ballyhannon, and Knoppoge; by Roland Burke of Inge, and by Loughlen MacInerney of Ballykilty.

Mary Young of Coonagh, near Limerick, which then formed part of the county of Clare, had her goods carried off by Daniel M'Namara of Cratloe, Fineen, and Thomas M'Namara of Knockbohilly, Daniel and Murtagh O'Brien of Glanagross, Murtagh O'Kelly of the same, John Kelly and Dermot O'Haly of Coonagh, Daniel Bane of Cooldrinagh, John Roe MacNamara of Kilmurry, and James Sarsfield of Limerick

Lastly, Francis Ham of Sixmilebridge, glover, lost his goods by the act of Rory Roe of that place, cottoner.

CHAPTER XXI.

CATHOLIC CONFEDERATION.

LIKE all the other Catholic Irishmen of the time, the Catholic people of Clare took an active interest in the proceedings of the Confederation of Kilkenny, and they sent deputies from the county to attend its meetings.¹ Murrogh Baron, and afterwards Earl of Inchiquin, called Morrogh-an-Toitain, (of the burnings), formed an exception. He was conspicuous by his activity and military skill in those troubled days. At one moment he was a Confederate Catholic, at another a Protestant and a Parliamentary. After changing his political and religious creed no less than four times, he at last died a Catholic. His exploits belong to the general history of the country, but it may be assumed that, amongst his followers and soldiers, were many of his kinsmen, and tenants from Clare. His powerful relative, Barnabas, Earl of Thomond, while in religion he steadily adhered to Protestantism, was no less wavering in his political principles. As may be seen, in the Depositions of the dispossessed Protestants of Clare, his fidelity to the English was much a subject of doubt, and as it was a matter of the utmost importance to the contending parties to secure the support of so powerful a noble, each tried to win him over to its side. His sympathies leaned towards the cause of the King and the Confederate Catholics, but he was forced to receive into his castle of Bunratty, where he then resided, a garrison of Parliamentary English. These had been brought over from

¹ The deputies were Conor O'Brien of Ballymacooda, Daniel O'Brien of Carrownakilla, Edmond Comyn of Inchbeg, Danl. MacNamara of Doon,

and Dermot O'Brien of Dromore—vide *History of the Irish Confederation*, by Gilbert, vol. ii, page 212.

England by a part of the Parliamentary fleet commanded by Sir William Penn, and had arrived in the Shannon on the 11th of March, 1646.¹ On its way upwards, from the mouth of the river, the soldiers on board had perpetrated various atrocities on the inhabitants along the banks. It anchored off Bunratty, on the same evening, between six and seven o'clock, and a trumpeter was immediately despatched to the Earl, with a letter from Sir William Penn, and from Lieut. Colonel MacAdam, who commanded on board. He professed to receive the message kindly, and knowing the King's cause to be desperate, promised to take the side of the new comers against the Catholics. After certain negotiations had been concluded the next day, between the English, and Sir Teige MacMahon, Bart., of Clonderalaw, on the part of the Earl,—that nobleman himself not appearing at the conference,—they landed 700 men on an island contiguous to Bunratty. Captain Huntly meeting them there, invited their chiefs, on behalf of Thomond, to come and confer with him at his place of residence. They found him still irresolute and evasive, but by acting upon his hopes and his fears, they succeeded in binding him irrevocably to the cause of the Parliament of England. They then dined with him, and it was arranged that the soldiers should march over, the same evening, from the island, and be quartered in the out-buildings surrounding the castle. One of the ships, loaded with military supplies, which the pilot assured them might go up the river Ogarney, within three cables length of Bunratty, with five fathoms of depth at low water, grounded on a ledge of rocks, six feet high, at the north side of the river, and was not got off without difficulty, and sustaining severe damage.

It was determined that the fleet should remain in the Shannon, at a convenient distance, so as to send military

¹ This is the Sir William Penn so frequently referred to in Pepys' Diary. He was the father of William Penn,

the celebrated Quaker, and founder of Pennsylvania. *which was granted in settlement of debt of the Admiral*

stores and reinforcements to the garrison when wanted, and at the same time, intercept the trade of the river, from its mouth to Limerick. Such an obstacle as this to the traffic of an important city, could not be suffered to exist without the utmost detriment to the affairs of the Irish party. Neither could the possession, by strangers from England, of so important a fortress as Bunratty, placed as it was, in a most advantageous strategical situation, and situate in the midst of a Catholic country, be permitted without serious injury. The Confederates, accordingly resolved, that immediate steps should be taken for its recovery, and Lord Muskerry, General Purcell, General Stephenson, and Colonel Purcell, the three last being officers who had served in the wars of Germany, were appointed to that duty. With these were associated Alexander MacDonnell, and Donogh O'Callaghan of Clonmeen.

Lieut.-Colonel MacAdam, "a stout officer," in the meanwhile was not idle. He lost no time in making preparations for the defence of the castle. On the east it was protected by the river, on the south by a marsh, but on the other sides it became necessary to raise defences. A trench was dug round, from the river at the north side of the building, and carried on so as to enclose the rising ground upon which stood the church. An earthwork was raised at the place where now exists the mound between the garden and castle, and four pieces of cannon placed upon it. At some distance from this platform, stood a small bastion, and behind this the church, the remains of which yet exist. Around that part of the park, now called the church field, a trench deep and well flanked was dug as above stated, and into this fosse it was the intention of the English that the water from the river should be made to flow.

In 1646, Bunratty and its surroundings presented an aspect such as few places in Europe could rival. With a

feudal castle of enormous size and strength, girt round by offices capable of affording accommodation to a thousand men, and surrounded by a park of several thousand acres, it had been the principal residence of successive Kings and Earls of Thomond for many generations. From the hill above, a view of the Shannon and surrounding country for fifty miles around, every acre of which was the property of the O'Brien, was to be obtained.¹ The herd of deer was the finest in Ireland. Rinuccini is enthusiastic in his praises of the place. In a letter to his brother he says, "I have no hesitation in asserting that Bunratty is the most beautiful spot I have ever seen. In Italy there is nothing like the palace and grounds of Lord Thomond, nothing like its ponds and park, with its three thousand head of deer." His secretary, Massari, in a letter to the same nobleman, speaks of the castle and its site as the most delightful place he had seen in Ireland. "Nothing," he says, "could be more beautiful, and the palace is fit for an emperor."²

Before this fortress, Muskerry with his army sat down, almost immediately after its occupation by the Puritans. He took at first, upon quarter, a castle which stood at the entrance into the park, and in which the enemy had placed some musqueteers, and he next fixed his camp in the neighbourhood of the outworks. His soldiers supplied themselves with venison, and the woods were preserved to afford fuel for cooking purposes. After some skirmishing, he succeeded in obtaining possession of all the ground on the outer side of the broad deep trench which had been dug round, on the west side of the church, and then settled himself there, in such a position that, being protected by the earthworks of the trench, and by gabions and hurdles set up by himself, he could not be annoyed by the cannon either of the castle or of the platform before it.

¹ One hundred and thirty years afterwards, Arthur Young describes this view as "very noble."

² *Rinuccini Papers*.—Friar Anthony

Brody saw in the stables, sixty trained horses for the use of the Earl and his family. *Propugnaculum Catholicæ Veritatis*, page 960.

Equal skill and bravery, in carrying on the siege and in making the defence, were exhibited by both parties. The besieged, being supplied with men from the ships, frequently sallied out, but were as often driven back, and owing to the proximity of the hill and other causes, their sallies did little harm. In one of them, however, on the 1st of April, Captain Magrath, Commander-in-Chief of the Irish horse, was wounded. A rout followed, in which large numbers of the Confederate army were taken prisoners by the Protestants. In the afternoon of the same day, a general attack was made on the Confederate camp at Six-milebridge, where a hot engagement ensued, terminating in the capture of the camp and in the pursuit for two miles, of its defenders. Two hundred and fifty bags of oatmeal, and some other provisions were found in the camp, a most seasonable relief to the Parliamentarians, whose stores were well nigh exhausted. Captain Magrath and a lieutenant who had also been wounded, died, and both were buried honourably, with three volleys of small shot.

A little before this time, Muskerry had made every exertion to distract the attention of the besieged, so as to lodge a number of his soldiers at a spot from which they might be able to assault the castle. He executed this manœuvre successfully, but his men, hearing a noise which they imagined was the approach of cavalry, fled in terror, their sergeant being the first to take to his heels, relying on the too great indulgence hitherto conceded to acts of cowardice. At last, Lord Muskerry resolved to make a stern example of those poltroons, and the sergeant and ten of his soldiers were executed on the spot. To make up for this partial reverse, Lieut.-Colonel MacAdam, while standing inside one of the windows of the castle, was killed by an accidental shot fired from a field piece placed among some gabions on the hill above the castle. His loss was irreparable, and it soon led to the surrender of the place to the Catholics. During part of the time of the pro-

secution of the siege, they were stimulated to exertion by the arrival in their camp of Rinuccini, the Papal Legate, on the 1st of July. He lodged outside the rampart, in a hovel built of earth and covered with straw, and he stayed with the Irish till the place was given up, on the 13th day of that month. The victors found in the castle valuable furniture, plate, and other spoils. Munitions of war and standards were also captured. These latter the Nuncio caused to be brought to Limerick, and carried through the town in solemn procession to the Cathedral of St. Mary, where a Te Deum was sung to celebrate his victory over the heretic enemy. The defeated English fled by sea to Cork. Before its investiture by the Irish, the garrison of Bunratty had attacked the castles of Cappagh, Rosmanagher, then styled Captain Hunt's castle, the castle of Ballintea, then owned by John MacNamara, carried off 200 cows, 250 sheep, 80 garrons, and killed many inoffensive country people, called by Sir William Penn, "rogues." Several important results followed from the capture of Bunratty. Among others, the Shannon was freed from the blockade caused by the English vessels, and perfect freedom of trade established between the port of Limerick and the sea.¹

Few materials relating to the history of Clare are found to exist from the year 1646 to 1651. A Diary has been discovered relating to occurrences that took place in the latter year, and in the following pages we shall give an abstract of what it states relative to our county.

SIEGE OF LIMERICK, 1651.

Previous to, and during the progress of the siege of

¹ By a curious coincidence, we have no less than three accounts, by eye-witnesses of the siege of Bunratty castle in 1646. The first is in *Billing's War of Ireland*, contained in *Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica*, Vol. ii., p. 332; the next in the *Memorials of Sir William Penn*, Duncan, London, 1833; and

the third in the letters of Rinuccini, *Nunziatura in Irlanda*, printed at Florence, and in the *Rinuccini Papers* in the possession of His Eminence Cardinal Moran. Penn had formed, at Low Island, a depot into which he gathered cattle, sheep, and horses, plundered from the surrounding country.

Limerick, in the Summer and Autumn of 1651, Ireton sent detachments of his troops from that city into the county of Clare to reduce its inhabitants into submission. On the 29th of May, he received letters from Captain Branly, commanding a Parliamentary ship in the Shannon, certifying that he had taken Sir Teige M'Mahon's castle of Clonderalaw, that he had fortified the place, and had repulsed the previous owners in their attempt to repossess themselves of it. In the same month, Ireton effected a passage across the Shannon at Killaloe, and at O'Brien's bridge, in the face of the Irish Confederates under Lord Castlehaven. A minute account of the efforts made by the English to force their way over the river is given by an eyewitness in Ireton's army, and we here give an abstract of it as well as of the other proceedings described by the same writer. On Friday, the 23rd of May, Ireton approached Killaloe from the Tipperary side. He found Castlehaven strongly posted on the opposite bank. By some mistake, that commander had demolished the Bishop's house then situated close to and partly in the water, and, from its situation, calculated to furnish a useful means of defence. Ireton seized the small island below the town of Killaloe, and there concentrated some boats and other appliances for crossing the river. That, however, was but a feint, his real intentions being to get over at O'Brien's bridge, at which place no bridge then existed, the old one made of wood having long since disappeared. Various unforeseen difficulties presented themselves during the progress of his preparations, and "a day was set apart for seeking God that He would be pleased graciously to afford us His presence and direct us in our way, walking hitherto in darknesse and professing to each other that we knew not what to do." At last, all obstacles being overcome, at break of day on the 2nd of June, Capt. Draper, of Col. Sadler's regiment, was ordered to fall down the stream with three files of firelocks and to pass to the Clare side at

O'Brien's bridge. That task he performed with the utmost success in spite of every opposition, and having attached ropes to his boats, in the space of one hour, no less than five hundred men were ferried over from the Tipperary shore. The soldiers whom the Irish general had appointed to guard the river, fled from their post at O'Brien's bridge, and Ingoldsby who had been detached with three hundred horse, made good a passage at the rapids of Castleconnell.

At the Doonass side he encountered certain detachments of the Irish on their way to Limerick, and after killing some of their number, took possession of a small cannon which they had with them. Ireton and Ludlow, with the forces under their command, were equally fortunate, for on the same day, they were ferried across the Shannon at Killaloe, and thence proceeded to join their comrades at O'Brien's bridge. Early on the following morning, the united army marched towards Limerick, on their way attacking and putting to flight, at a place called Forboe, somewhere about Parteen, a party sent out of the city to oppose their progress. No time was lost in laying siege in form to Limerick. Earth works were thrown up at the Clare side of Thomond bridge, and the ships in the river were ordered up with the guns. These had just arrived from the mouth of the Shannon after the taking of the castle of Carrigaholt from Sir Daniel O'Brien.¹ A body of soldiers, consisting of 2,000 foot, 12 troops of horse, and 8 troops of dragoons, was detached into the county of Clare under command of Ludlow. He traversed the county during nearly a week, and in that interval he blew up Carrigaholt, engaged and put to rout a considerable body of the Irish near Ennis,

¹ In a month afterwards Carrigaholt was re-taken by the forces under command of David Roche and Murtagh O'Brien. Several cannons, powder, and other war material were found

there, and a ship laden with salt was seized. That commodity being very scarce in Limerick, a quantity was sent there. Cardinal Moran's *Spicilegium Ossoriense*, vol. i., p. 377.

and slew, at Inchicronan, Conor O'Brien of Leamaneh, "a Colonel of Horse, the most considerable man of the county, though not acting in chief; he was the most lamented in the county, and his cutting off gave a stop to the proceedings of the enemy and did break that Regiment of Horse commanded by him." Immediately after Ludlow returned to Limerick, the Clare forces, under David Roche, son of Lord Fermoy, sent a message from Quin, by a woman, to Hugh O'Neill, Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison of Limerick, to the effect that they were about to come to his aid, and that they would wait at Sixmilebridge to learn from him how they could best render assistance. The woman was intercepted by the English at Thomondgate, and being conducted into the presence of one of their generals whom she was taught to believe to be O'Neill, she delivered her message. The information she possessed being extracted from the poor creature, they hanged her, "for fear of giving further intelligence," as they said. Another messenger from Roche to the Governor of Limerick was caught. He bore an intimation that, on the night of the 31st of July, a light should be exhibited from the mountain of Glenagross, indicating to the garrison that relief from Clare was coming. To meet these forces, the English strengthened their guards at Fybogh (Meelick), Pass, and at other points on the Thomond side of the town, and Colonel Ingoldsby, with a body of horse and dragoons was sent to Sixmilebridge to confront the Catholics; he there learned that they had marched in a body of 2,500 strong from Ennis to Doon, on the boundary of Galway, and he returned to Limerick.

In a little time, we find the English in possession of Clonroad. From that place, early in September, they came to lay siege to Clare Castle. Gradually they spread themselves over the whole county and subjected every place of strength to their authority. On the 8th of September,

Ireton visited Bunratty castle, and finding it well adapted for baking bread, and for the purposes of a magazine, he placed in it, Captain Preston, with his troop of horse and company of foot, with instructions to plunder the country and lay up the spoil in the castle to serve as a future provision for supplying the wants of the army.

Clare castle was surrendered to Ludlow on the 1st of November, by Captains William Butler, and Donogh O'Connor, acting on behalf of Colonel MacEgan, the Governor, who was then absent. The usual terms accorded to the Irish garrisons by Cromwell and his Lieutenants, were conceded to the defenders of Clare. They were at liberty to march out with bag and baggage, and such of them as desired, "except Romish priests, Jesuits, and Friars" to live in protection, should have liberty so to do, submitting themselves to all Ordinances of Parliament.¹

We here give further particulars of Ludlow's raid into Clare, taken from his own account. His force, marching towards Inchicronan, were overtaken by the night at Six-milebridge, where one of the horses that carried the medicine chest fell into the river and was drowned. On the following day, they arrived before Clare Castle, and their leader lost no time in summoning it to surrender. Although the place was of very great strength, the garrison agreed to give it up, and they marched out the following morning, each man returning to his own home. Ludlow, after placing a garrison in it, under command of Colonel Foulk, proceeded towards Carrigaholt. On his way to that place, a cold which he had taken at Clare castle, by lying in his tent during a stormy and chilly night, became so aggravated, that his Adjutant-General, Allen, earnestly pressed him to

¹ The foregoing has been condensed from a Diary of Parliamentary Forces, 1651. Clarendon *State Papers*, 1651, No. 587. Bodleian Library; cited in

Gilbert's *History of Affairs in Ireland from 1641 to 1652*. Dublin, 1880, vol. iii., part. 2, p. 228.

go on board one of the ships that attended the army with ammunition, artillery, and provisions. Being unwilling to quit his men, he covered himself, over his buff coat, with another of fur, and then placing over all an oiled wrapper, he betook himself to his own bed in an Irish cabin. There, he fell into so violent a perspiration before morning, that he was obliged to detain two troops of horse for his protection till it should have ceased, while the rest of the party marched westwards. After an interval of two hours, although the perspiration had not gone off, he took horse designing to overtake them. The wind and hail beat so furiously in their faces, that the horses tried, several times, to turn about for shelter, and in course of the day, the foot had to wade over an arm of the sea, nearly a quarter of a mile broad, up to their waist in water. At night, they arrived within sight of Carrigaholt, their commander's distemper being but little abated. Next day they summoned the castle, which, after some parleying, was given up on the day following. A garrison being placed there, Ludlow, with the remainder, turned their faces towards Limerick. On their way back, they were met by Ireton, and it was arranged between them that they should proceed to Burren, "of which it is said that it is a country where there is not water enough to drown a man, wood enough to hang one, nor earth enough to bury him, which last is so scarce that the inhabitants steal it from each other, and yet their cattle are very fat, for the grass growing in turfs of earth of two or three foot square, that lie between the rocks, which are of limestone, is very sweet and nourishing. Being in these parts, we went to Leamaneh, a house of that Conor O'Brien, whom we had killed at Inchicronan, and finding it indifferent strong, being built with stone, and having a good wall about it, we put a garrison into it and furnished it with all things necessary." On the day following, Ireton, with a party of horse, proceeded to look at other places where he designed to post garrisons, with a view to the

prevention of provisions being sent to Galway. The weather being stormy and inclement, he took a severe cold, but he could not be persuaded to go to bed at Leamanch, till he had decided a complaint laid before him, against one of his officers, for some violence done to the Irish. Next day, the whole party proceeded towards Clare castle, over a way so rocky, that they rode nearly three miles together upon one of them, whereby most of the horses cast their shoes, and although every troop came provided with horse shoes, by the end of the day a horse shoe was sold for five shillings. At Clare castle, on the subsequent morning, the lady Honoria O'Brien, daughter of the deceased Earl of Thomond, being accused of protecting the goods and cattle of the enemy, under the pretence that they belonged to her, and thereby abusing the Deputy's safeguard, came before Ireton, and being charged by him with it, and told "that he expected a more ingenious carriage from her," she burst into tears, and assured him that if he would forgive her, she would never do the like again. She asked Ludlow to intercede for her; he did so, and Ireton in reply said, "As much a cynic as I am, the tears of that woman moved me" and thereupon gave order that his protection should be continued to her. From hence, that is from Clare castle, Ludlow was persuaded by Ireton to go to Bunratty castle, and it being Saturday, to stay there till the following Monday, in order to promote his recovery from the cold from which he suffered. When he came to Limerick, on the day last named, he found the Deputy lying very ill, after having been let blood, and sweating exceedingly, with a burning fever upon him, at the same time. In spite of his illness, he continued to make arrangements for placing his army in winter quarters, that being all that now remained to be done of the military service for that year. The disease proved too strong for his constitution, and he succumbed to it in some days afterwards.

In the following year, the people of Burren, relying on the security of their places of retreat, refused to pay the contributions they had promised. Upon this, Sir Hardress Waller laid the country waste, and seized whatever property he could find there, so that it might be no longer useful to the enemy.¹

It does not fall within the scope of this history to narrate the events of the struggle between the power of England and the Roman Catholics of Ireland as represented by the Confederation of Kilkenny. The contest lasted for nine years, and during its existence the gentry and people of the county of Clare were largely involved in it. In the Depositions given in former pages, we see how several of the principal men of the county had repaired to Limerick to give their aid to the besieged in that city. We find, among the names of persons who, in 1646, signed the Declaration of Catholic Demands, addressed to Charles I., those of Bartholomew Stacpoole of Limerick, Christopher O'Brien of Inchiquin, Conor O'Brien of Ballymacooda, Daniel MacNamara of Doon, Dermot O'Brien of Dromore, Fineen FitzPatrick of Lisdoonvarna, and John MacNamara of Moyriesk.² During the progress of the strife, Clare, in common with all the rest of Ireland, suffered severely. The lives of its people were sacrificed in the many battles that took place in the period between 1642 and 1651, in the latter of which years the Lieutenants of Cromwell completed the ruin of the county. A contemporary account of its condition in 1653 is here given:— "The difficulties of the Government were increased by the reports arriving from Connaught, from the earliest transplanted to the families they left behind preparing to follow, who were thereby discouraged. They found the country a waste. In the summer of this year, the famine was so sore that the natives had eaten up all the horses they could

¹ *Memoirs of Edmund Ludlow*. Vevey (Switzerland), 1698, vol. i., p. 377.

² *Hibernia Dominicana*.

get, and were feeding upon one another, the living eating the dead.¹ The county of Clare was totally ruined, and almost destitute of inhabitants. Out of nine baronies, comprising 1,300 townlands, not above forty townlands at the most, lying in the barony of Bunratty, were inhabited in the month of June, 1653, except some few persons living for safety in garrisons. Scarce a place to shelter in. The castles, either sleighted by gunpowder, as dangerous to be left in the hands of the Irish, or occupied by the English soldiery, or by the ancient Irish proprietors, who looked on the Transplanters as enemies liable to supplant them, and therefore encouraged their followers to give them rough reception. Besides this, the Loughrea Commissioners gave some of the earliest Transplanters assignments in the barony of Burren, one of the barrenest, where it was commonly said there was not wood enough to hang a man, water enough to drown him, or earth enough to bury him. Edmond Dogherty, mason, presented a petition, certified by the Commissioners at Loughrea, containing a demand on the Commissioners for the Settlement of the affairs of Ireland, for the sum of £32 10s. "for demolishing thirteen castles in y^e county of Clare at £2 10s. each castle," which was allowed accordingly."²

A census of the county was taken in 1659 by Sir William Petty. It gives a melancholy proof of the ruin and devastation wrought upon the country by the recent wars. The whole population of Clare was found to consist of 16,474 Irish Catholics, and 440 English Protestants. Petty furnishes the names and numbers of the principal Irish families in the several baronies. He also enumerates the townlands, with the population of each, distinguishing the members of the two races, and specifying by name, the principal occupier, and where a townland was wholly

¹ *Mercur. Politicus*, June 8, 1653, page 2516, apud Prendergast's *Cromwellian Settlement*, p. 121.

² (2) $\frac{3}{4}$ p. 205. *Late Auditor Gen-*

eral's Records, Vol. v., p. 188, cited in Prendergast's *Cromwellian Settlement*, p. 121.

farmed by the same person, giving to him the Spanish title of "Titulado." We reproduce here his account of the names and number of the several Irish families in the various baronies:—BUNRATTY, UPPER AND LOWER.—Hogan, 22; Hassett, 11; Halloran, 36; Hickey, 25; Hartigan, 9; Hancen, 9; McInerney, 29; McJames, 11; McLoughlen, 19; McMurrough, 13; Murphy, 11; Meehan, 9; Moloney, 47; McMahan, 27; Mahony, 7; Mulloon, McMurtagh, McNamara, 124; Kennedy, 14; Kelly, 9; Neylan, 8; O'Neill, 9; Nihill, 12; Power, 12; Qualey, 9; Roche, 7; McRory, 21; Ruddane, 9; Roughan, 12; Ryan, 10; Slattery, 10; Sexton, 11; Stritch, 7; McThomas, 10; McWilliam, 8; Walsh, 8; White, 16. TULLA, UPPER AND LOWER.—Arthur, 7; O'Brien, 37; Brody, 10; Butler, 25; Bourke, 24; Barry, 18; Carmody, 8; O'Connor, 24; Comane, &c., 11; Cusack, 21; O'Connell, 7; McCarthy, 16; Cunigane, 8; O'Callaghan, 19; Callinan, 8; Creagh, 6; Cullen, 9; Clancy, 8; O'Carrol, Cooney, 9; McDonogh, 22; McDermot, 7; McDwyre, 36; Daly, 9; Doogan, 9; Fox, 6; Feolane, 8; FitzGerald, 10; Gleeson, 10; O'Grady, 11; O'Halloran, 30; O'Hea, 20; Hehir, 7; Harold, 7; Hart, 6; Hogan, 25; Hennessy, 6; Hickey, 27; Hefferman, 8; Healy, 15; Kelly, 10; Keogh, 12; McLoughlen, 12; Lynch, 7; Molony, 80; Murphy, 15; McMahan, 12; McNamara, 168; Mahony, 12; Magrath, 9; Moynihan, 10; Maher, 7; Neylan, 8; O'Neill, 6; Nash, 8; Prendergast, 17; Power, 11; Stacpoole, 7; Sullivan, &c., 21; Sweeney, 11; MacWilliam, 14; White, 7; Walsh, 5; Wall, 7. INCHQUIN.—O'Brien, 23; Bourke, 11; Callinan, 13; O'Connor, 13; Connellan, 14; McCarthy, 6; O'Donoghue, 5; McDonogh, 9; M'Donnell, &c., 13; O'Dea, 11; McEncroe, 9; Griffy, 21; FitzGerald, 10; Hennessy, 8; Hynes, 7; Hogan, 13; Hehir, 12; Howard, (O'Huir, 7); FitzMaurice, 9; Neylan, 15; MacOwen, 10; Quin, 10; Ryan, 10; Roche, 6; Rowe, 7; McShane, 7; O'Sheahan, 8; McTeige, 13; White, 7. ISLANDS.—

Boland, 7; Bourke, 9; O'Connell, 7; Corbane, 5; O'Connor, 17; Considine, 12; Clancy, 6; McDonnell, 16; Daly, 14; O'Gorman, 9; O'Griffy, 7; FitzGerald, 8; O'Hea, 7; Halloran, 7; O'Hehir, 14; O'Hally, 12; Hogan, 6; McIncargy, 9; McMahan, 19; O'Meolane, 7; Moloney, 8; Meehan, 7; Neylan, 9; Sexton, 8; Slattery, 11; Sullivan, 6; McTeige, 15; Walsh, 10. CLONDERALAW.—O'Brien, 7; Bourke, 7; Culligan, 8; Callaghan, 7; Carthy, 8; McDonnell, 10; McDermot, 6; McEdmond, 6; FitzGerald, 16; O'Griffy, 5; Kelly, 9; McMahan, 17; McMurrough, 6; Oge, 6; McShane, 12; McSweeney, 5. CORCOMROE.—O'Brien, 11; Boy, 7; Cahill, 8; Cusack, 7; O'Connor, 24; McCarthy, 8; Clancy, 5; McDonogh, 9; McDonnell, 7; McDermot, 5; FitzGerald, 5; Hogan, 9; Hanrahan, 6; McIncarrigga, 6; Liddy, 6; McMahan, 9; Murphy, 5; Sullivan, 12; McTeige, 13. MOYARTA.—Cahane, O'Connor, 14; McDonnell, 6; 6; O'Dea, 7; FitzGerald, 8; O'Gormon, 6; Hurley, 8; Lynch, 5; Lyne, 7; Molony, 6; McMahan, 21; FitzMaurice, 10; Madigan, 5; Kelly, 12; Sullivan, 7; Scanlan, 11; McShane, 10; McTeige, 6. BURREN.—O'Brien, 7; O'Connor, 5; McCarthy, 5; McDonogh, 16; Daly, 10; Davoren, 13; McDermot, 6; McFineen, 6; O'Hea, 6; Hynes, 5; O'Loghlen, 22; McShane, 6; McTeige, 8. IBRICKAN.—Creagh, 6; Clancy, 10; McCarthy, 9; O'Connor, 11; Casey, 5; Clovane, 5; Hiernane, 8; Hickey, 5; Lyne, 7; McMahan, 8; Moriarty, 8; Moloney, 7; McNamara, 11; Shea, 5; Sullivan, 4; McTeige, 4.

It is obvious that in the foregoing list the names of several families are wrongly given. The census was taken, apparently by those who had been employed by Sir William Petty to make the Down Survey of the county, and as that was their primary duty, the business of taking an account of the people was only a subsidiary part of their work. Hence, we find inaccuracies both of names and numbers abounding in it. The aggregate,

too, as given for the various baronies and for the whole county is extremely doubtful. Still, it may be regarded as an approximation, and it shows most eloquently the extent of the destruction of life brought upon the land by the wars between the foreign plunderers and the native population. It was made for Petty's own use, and his copy of it was accidentally discovered, a few years ago, amongst his papers, in the collection of his descendant, the Marquis of Lansdowne.¹

Cromwell's generals were not content with slaughtering the people. They seized upon hundreds, and putting them on board ships waiting at Cork to receive them, transported them to Barbadoes. In an account of Clare, written by Hugh Bridgall in 1680, he says "that the county being populous enough before the rebellion, in 1651, 52, and 53, it was so afflicted with sword, famine, pestilence, and banishment of the natives as scarce left any inhabitants therein, but now it beginneth again to be stored with people, and containeth 30,000 souls, whereof near 2,000 may be Protestants and English by birth and descent." We here give instances of the merciless harshness of Ingoldsby and other officers of Cromwell's army in their treatment of the unfortunate natives of this county. His soldiers are stated to have murdered one hundred of the Irish in the baronies of Tulla and Bunratty, although they were under protection; and two of his officers namely, Captains Stace and Apers put to death five hundred families in the baronies of Islands, Ibrickan, Clonderalaw and Moyarta, notwithstanding that they also had received protection.³ Another instance of Colonel Henry Ingoldsby's savagery is given. Daniel Connery, a gentleman of Clare, was sentenced in Morrison's presence, in 1657, by

¹ A copy of Petty's Census of the Counties of Ireland, authenticated by the signature of Mr. Harding, the discoverer of the original, is deposited in the library of the Royal Irish Academy.

² Petrie's MSS. in Royal Irish Academy.

³ See Blake Forster's *Irish Chieftains*, p. 466, where no authority for this statement is given.

Ingoldsby, to banishment for harbouring a priest. He had a wife and twelve children. His wife fell sick and died in poverty. Three of his daughters, beautiful girls, were transported to Barbadoes "and there, if still alive, they are miserable slaves."¹

During those disastrous times, it was to be lamented that the heads of the great family of O'Brien lent their support to the cause of the English invader. Barnabas, Earl of Thomond, retired to England and resided there till his death in 1657. In a previous chapter, some reference has been made to Murrough, Earl of Inchiquin, and to his tergiversations. He, without doubt, was a prime cause of the misfortunes of his native land. Born in a high rank, with great natural endowments, and educated as a soldier, in the best military school of Europe in those days, namely, the wars of Spain, his history reads like a romance. Early in the Civil War of Ireland he came to the front, and his whole conduct during its progress, proved him to be an unscrupulous politician, and at the same time an able general. After his final defeat by Cromwell's Independents, he retired to France; there his well known ability was soon recognised, and he was successively appointed Governor of Majorca, Viceroy of Catalonia, and Commander of the Auxiliary Force destined by France to aid the Portuguese against Spain. In his progress by sea to Catalonia, the ship in which he sailed was attacked by Moorish pirates and the whole crew carried into captivity. By some influence, unknown to us, the Council which governed England, immediately after the death of Cromwell, made a demand upon the Dey of Algiers for the release of Inchiquin and his son, and their requisition was at once complied with. In 1662 "the famous soldier in Ireland"

¹ Morrison's *Threnodia Hiberno-Catholica*, Inspruck, 1659, page 287, as cited in Prendergast's *Cromwellian Settlement*, p. 90. In 1644, the garrison of Inchicronan murdered forty

families, although "in protection." *Account of Causes etc., of the Rebellion of 1641*, by Dr. Curry. London, 1747.

was named commander of the expedition fitted out at Dunkirk to co-operate with Portugal against Spain. Afterwards, he returned home and was for some years President of Munster. His death occurred in 1674, and he died in the Catholic religion, as was testified by the bequests his will contained, among others, of twenty pounds to the friars of Ennis for masses for his soul. He also directed that his remains should be privately buried in St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick. It appears he married a second wife after the death of the daughter of St. Leger.¹ A tradition exists in Limerick, that his body was taken out of the coffin by the Catholics and thrown into the Shannon. A few years since, in making some alterations in the floor of St. Mary's, a coffin containing a quantity of shrouding, but no body, was dug up. It was supposed to have been the coffin of Murrough-an-Tothaine.

¹ "He (Inchiquin), continues his penance with a Dutch wife, who is furious against the Catholic religion, and keeps her husband in a continued state of penance" *Memoirs of the Mission, in England, of the Capuchin Friars of the province of Paris, from the year 1630 to 1669.* By Father Cyprian

de Gamach, one of the Capuchins belonging to the household of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., quoted in the Appendix to vol. ii. of *The Court and Times of Charles I.* By the author of the *Memoirs of Sophia Dorothea.* London, 1848.

CHAPTER XXII.

ACT OF SETTLEMENT.

A.D. 1653. Ireland being now finally conquered, and the inhabitants, for the most part extirpated, the next step was to settle upon it a new proprietary. With that design an Act was passed in the British Parliament, in September of this year, setting out in detail, a scheme by which a survey was to be made, and lots drawn, by the soldiers and by certain persons who had previously advanced money for the prosecution of the war against the Irish, and who were, on that account, called Adventurers. By the terms of that Act no part of the County of Clare was to fall to the share of these latter. Like the province of Connaught, it was reserved for papists who had not taken arms against Cromwell or English Rule, and also for such of the soldiers as could not be supplied with lands in Leinster or the other counties of Munster. For this reason, we do not discover the name of any Adventurer amongst the new settlers in Clare.¹ On the other hand, we find the names of Sarsfield, Nugent, Arthur, Creagh, Blake, Bourke, Butler, and others who were called "Innocent Papists;" these being turned out of their homes in other counties, were transplanted into Clare to make room for the new settlers. For the purpose of assigning the lands, certain Commissioners were appointed by the Act of Settlement. These Commissions sat at Athlone, and subsequently at Loughrea, and by their instrumentality, great numbers of people were placed in their new holdings. Others, however, failed to procure locations, and with the object of inquiring into their claims and adjudicating upon them, a new Commission was nominated, which in 1677, and the following years sat at Dublin.

¹ See list of the Adventurers in Prendergast's *Cromwellian Settlement*, p. 401.

Some of those that remained unsupplied, got lands from these New Commissioners. They heard the causes of the various claimants who came before them, and then, in those cases where a right was proved, they issued Decrees ordaining that lands should be given in Clare or in Connaught, specifying those lands, and setting forth with great minuteness, the amount of Quit Rent which was to be paid out of each denomination. A complete collection of these Decrees exists in the Public Record Office, Dublin, and from an inspection of it we are enabled to say, that many of those who appear in the book of Distributions and Forfeitures, as allottees of lands in Clare, were transplanted persons. The collection is entitled "Inrolments of Connaught Certificates," and it consists of eight large bundles, each bundle containing about eighty skins of parchment. We give here a condensed specimen of one of these petitions:—

"Whereas Constance Davoren, on the 19th of August, in the 28th year of the reign of Charles II., petitioned and claimed before the Commissioners, several lands formerly set out to his father Hugh, as a transplanted person, by the then pretended Commissioners sitting at Loughrea, upon a decree obtained by him from the then pretended Commissioners sitting at Athlone, for settling the claims of persons then transplanted into Connaught and Clare: He now prays for our certificate, setting out his title as a means to enable him to sue out Letters Patent in Chancery: And whereas his claim came on for hearing before us, on the 30th of September, in the 28th year of Charles II., we find that the lands of Lislarheen were forfeited in the rebellion of 1641, and set out to Hugh Davoren by the Loughrea Commissioners, acting on the decree of the Athlone Commissioners, and we decree that letters patent be now passed to Constance Davoren, granting to him the said lands of Lislarheen. Dated the 16th day of February, in the 29th year of Charles II. [1676]."

Similar Decrees were made by these Commissioners of 1676, authorising the issue of Letters Patent of lands to the following persons:—Finéen M'Namara, the lands of Dromin, parish of St. Patrick ; Paul Strange, Carranreagh, alias Knockalough, barony of Clonderalaw ; and Muckroish, barony of Bunratty Upper ; Murtagh Dowling, Sonnagh and Scalpanagowan, parish of Inchicronan ; Simon Eaton, Clondrinagh and Coolmeen, parish of Kilfiddane ; Bryan Magrath, his cause being heard, Feaquin was given to him on account of deficiency ; Peter Bolgier, Mountallon ; Sir Oliver Bourk, Bart., and Mary his wife claimed lands set out by the Loughrea and Athlone Commissioners, to his father Sir David Bourke, Bart., and to Pierce Creagh fitz Andrew, the former husband of Lady Bourke, both of whom were Transplanted Papists. Claim granted and letters patent ordered to issue for the lands of Clonbrickenmore and Moneanoe, parish of Doora ; and Shyan, barony of Clonderalaw. Edmond Dwyer, son of a Transplanted Papist, got Ardskeagh ; Mary Hughes or Hure, a daughter of a Transplanted Papist, received Coolmeen. Nicholas Stritch, son of a Transplanted Papist, got Killeagy, Shanaknock and Carrowmore. In the character of a Trustee for Barbara Comyn, wife of Laurence Comyn, Patrick Stritch was granted the lands of Glenslead, Ballymihill, and Eanty, in the parish of Killcorney. Laurence Comyn received Lisduane, Lislarheen, Crough south, and Fodrim ; George Clancy got Kilulla, Lislea, and Moyalloe, parish of Dromline ; and Killukelly in the parish of Kilseily. Nicholas White obtained the lands of Ballybrohane, near Sixmilebridge. Certain lands had been assigned by the Athlone and Loughrea Commissioners to John Comyn, and to Margaret, daughter of Dame Joan White. These grants were confirmed by the Commissioners of 1676. Hugh Sweeney got Ballyconnoc and other lands in the parish of Killeany. Thomas Meade and Catherine, his wife, had various denominations in Burren. William Yorke, Esq.,

received the lands of Cahercanavan, in the barony of Clonderalaw; and Lord Powerscourt acquired many townlands in the barony of Corcomroe.

We also give as specimens, Abstracts of two Decrees of the Commissioners for carrying into effect the Act of Settlement. These are taken from Roll 5, p. 55, in the Public Record Office, Dublin.

“Innocent Papists.—Petition, dated 6th of November, in the 14th year of Charles II.

To His Majesty’s Commissioners for the Act of Settlement, &c.

The Petition of John MacNamara of Cratloe, Esq., sets forth as follows:—His grandfather, Daniel MacNamara of Knopoge, was owner of Cratloe-moyle, with its mill-seat, of Ballymorris, and Garryncurra, together with Knopoge, Dangan, and many other denominations near Quin. He was also entitled to Chief Rents from numerous townlands in the baronies of Upper and Lower Bunratty, in virtue of his right to the chief rents laid upon them in the fourteenth century. He died in 1643, having settled, by Deed of 29th May, 1638, all his property to his own use for his life, and after his death, part of it to the use of his son Donogh, and of Donogh’s wife, Dame Margaret O’Shaughnessy, and after their death, to the use of their eldest son and heir, who was John the claimant, and his heirs male, and so to the claimant’s other brothers, Donogh and Daniel, and their heirs male. Daniel MacNamara, the grandfather of the claimant, died in 1643, and Donogh, his father, in 1652. After that time, Claimant and his mother continued in possession till “expulsed” by the late usurped power, that is, by Cromwell. He describes himself as being always an innocent person, constantly faithful and loyal to Charles II., and to his father, and as having served the King abroad. On these grounds he prays to be restored to his estates. On the 16th of July, in the 15th year of Charles II., his claim was heard at the King’s Inns, Dublin, and the Court

pronounced in his favour, but finding that part of his estates had been already set out and assigned to certain transplanted papists, viz. :—to Pierce Creagh and Laurence White, in satisfaction for their former properties, the Court ordered and decreed that John M'Namara should be restored to the remainder, Creagh and White not to be disturbed unless they were reprimed or restored to their former estates. As to the chief rents he claimed they make no order. The effect of their decision was, that he lost these rents as well as the lands he owned at Quin and its neighbourhood, and that he was obliged to content himself with Cratloe-moyle, Ballymorris, and Garryncurra, as the only remnant of a large property, remaining to the chief representative of the MacNamara Finn, of Dangan and Knopoge. The Court was composed of the following members :—Richard Rainsford, Sir Edward Dering, Sir Thomas Beverley, Sir Edward Smith Broderick, Edward Cooke, and Winston Churchill.

Roll 11, page 35.—Inrollments of Innocents.—Abstract of Decree.—Whereas John Cooper of Meelick, county of Clare, Esq., and Mary his wife, previously widow of Conor O'Brien of Leamanah, Esq., on behalf of Donogh O'Brien, the son and heir of said Conor and of his two daughters Honora and Mary, all three minors, made their claim before the late Commissioners for carrying into effect the Act of Settlement, on the 6th of October in the thirteenth year of Charles II., and set forth that Conor O'Brien, in his lifetime, was owner, amongst other lands of the following, viz. :—Leamanah, Cahermoyle, Caherfadda, Ballymurphy, Clooneens, Moherballanagh, Ballygriffy, Ardkearney, Aughrim, Ballyportrey, Inchicuolaght, Derry, Ballyashie, Ballyinsheen, Ballynabunny, Moylegrane, Ballynealane, Gortlahane, Dromniga, Carrownowle, Turlaghmore, Kiltock, Aglish, Feanmanagh, Tullynachorna, Carrowmadara, Roughan, Teeska, Leana, Killinaboy, Tubbermaley, Cahermacun, Moilreane, Poul-

coolickey, Fehafane, Caherpolla, Poulaphoria, Rannagh, Kilmaglassy, Magouha, Kilnoe, Cragganboy, Tonelegee, Gortnaglogh, and Maghera. They further set forth, that said Conor, being so seized, did by his Deed of Feoffment, dated the 19th of October, 1639, in consideration of a marriage between him the said Conor, and his then wife Mary O'Brien, the daughter of Turlogh Roe MacMahon, late of Clonderalaw, Esq., deceased, and of a sum of one thousand pounds, the portion received by the said Conor with the said Mary, convey the premises to John McNamara, and Turlogh McMahon, to the following uses:—that they should be seized of Leamanah, Cahermoyle, Caherfadda, Ballymurphy, Cloneens, and Moherballanagh, to the use of said Conor O'Brien and Mary McMahon his wife for their lives, and for the life of the survivor, remainder to their issue male, in tail male. The trustees were to raise a sum of one thousand pounds for the first daughter of the marriage, at her age of sixteen years, and eight hundred pounds for each of the younger daughters. They further set forth, that the surviving children of the marriage were Honora, born in November, 1645, Mary, in 1650, and Donogh. They further set forth, that Conor O'Brien was slain in his Majesty's service, and that the estate came to Mary, his widow, with remainder expectant to his son Donogh and his heir male; that they were dispossessed by the late "Usurped Powers;" that the children were brought up in the Protestant religion; and they pray to be restored to their property. A final hearing of their case was had on Friday, the 21st of August, in the 15th year of Charles II. in open Court, and it appearing to the Court that Donogh O'Brien was, and is an Innocent Protestant, and that his father Conor, was in possession of the premises, on the 22nd of October, 1641, a Decree was made, giving him the property, saving the rights of Bryan Goodwin, Mat. O'Hea, James Bourke, Teige Kerin, Mat. Griffa, More and James Brody, and William Barry. This

Decree is signed by the same Commissioners, who adjudicated on the claim of John McNamara.¹ With a view to the apportionment of the County Clare amongst the new owners, according to the terms of the Act of Settlement, it was necessary that the acreable contents, as well as the quality of the soil of the several townlands should be ascertained. A survey of the County which had been made by order of Strafford during his Viceroyalty, although a very complete one as regards the area of the various townlands, was found to be useless for the purpose of partition, because no maps accompanied it.² Hence Sir William Petty was ordered to make a survey, which was to give the quantity of land in each townland, parish, and barony, distinguishing the profitable from the unprofitable. Maps, on a scale of forty perches to an inch, were to be also traced out. Unfortunately, by a fire which burned down the Surveyor General's office in 1711, many of the sheets containing the survey of Clare were destroyed. Copies of those that remain, comprehending the maps of the baronies of Upper and Lower Bunratty, Corcomroe, and Moyarta, have been made and yet exist, but of the remaining divisions of the county, none of the maps have survived to our time. As far as these maps go, they are of great interest as giving the names and boundaries of the townlands and parishes, as well as the topographical state of the county at the time they were laid down. They were accompanied by books of reference, in which were set down the names of the old proprietors, and the quantity of profitable and waste ground in each townland. After some years, and after many changes and removals of the new owners from

¹ On claiming her jointure before the Court of Claims in 1662, Mrs. Cooper was charged with committing murder, in the year 1642. She pleaded innocence of the charge, and the King's pardon grounded on her innocence. See Prendergast's *Cromwellian Settlement*, p. 68.

² Strafford's survey set out the names of the various Irish proprietors, as well as the area of their possessions. It was burned, with other records of great value, in Dublin, in 1711. See Harding's articles on Irish Surveys in *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*.

one denomination to another, a book was constructed upon the basis of the survey, called the *Book of Forfeitures and Distributions*. In the following pages will be found a transcript of this book as far as it relates to Clare. It is taken from the original which, together with the Down Survey maps, are kept in the Public Record Office, Dublin. In a great many instances, the names of the townlands set down in the maps and index, are different from those by which they are known in our day, but every exertion has been made to identify them and connect them with the Denominations as given on the Ordnance Survey maps. Those who were employed by Sir William Petty to survey the country being chiefly Englishmen, they could only write the names of places phonetically, in accordance with the sounds, in the Irish language, in which they were designated to them by the natives. They were further made, owing to incorrect information, sometimes to group several townlands under one designation entirely different from the proper names. All this makes it impossible now to reconcile, in every instance, their nomenclature with that of the Ordnance surveyors. A quit rent was placed upon the arable parts of the newly granted lands, and soon after the survey had been concluded, and the share of each new owner assigned to him in 1666, and following years, the quit rent payable out of every denomination, was fixed in such a way that the waste parts were exempted from payment. To ascertain the waste portions, two surveyors had been sent in 1658, to make a personal inspection of every townland in the county. These were George Purdon, and Giles Vandeleur, ancestors of the well-known and respectable families of that name who yet reside in the county.¹

In perusing the lists of those to whom the lands of

¹George Purdon was the nephew of John Bourke, Esq., of Tinerana: See inscription on his tomb in the Cathedral Church of Killaloe.

Clare were granted under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, it will be noticed that the greater part of the county was given to the O'Briens and to those whom we have previously described as innocent papists.

CHAPTER XXIII.

FORFEITURES AND DISTRIBUTIONS—BUNRATTY LOWER.

BUNRATTY PARISH.¹

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Bunratty and Aylebeg ¹	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Clonmoney.	Same.	Same.
Maheracloiduffe, (part of Clonmoney).	Same.	Same.
Carrowatta, (Deerpark, and Woodpark).	Same.	Same.
Ballyglassny, and Ailonehan.	Same.	Same.
Knockallibaun, (part of Bunratty).	Same.	Same.
Ballinock, (part of Clonmoney).	Same.	Same.
Ballycunneen. ²	Same.	Same.
Island.	Same.	Same.

¹ The whole parish of Bunratty belonged to the Earl of Thomond, and formed that magnificent park so highly lauded by Rinucini and his secretary.

In the year 1663, John Cooper, Esq., is returned, in the list of tenants of Clare, as liable for the subsidy levied upon the whole parish of Bunratty. He was, therefore, the tenant of the Earl for all the lands in the parish.

² Ballycunneen is incorrectly placed here.

It belongs to the parish of Drumline.

During the reign of Queen Anne, the Earl of Thomond made lettings, in perpetuity, of the whole of this parish to the following persons:—Bunratty, to Thomas Studdert, Esq., at the yearly rent of £120. Clonmoney, to Messrs. Kelt. and John Westropp, yearly rent £180. Ballycunneen, to Michl. Hickey, yearly rent, £20. Bunratty Park, to Edwd. Dalton, Esq., yearly rent £70.

CLONLOGHAN PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballynooskny, (Fuasnadh, fighting).	Mahone Oge MacNamara.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby. ¹
Ballymurtagh.	Teige and Conor Oge Mac Namara.	Same.
Caherteige.	John MacNamara of Ralahine; Daniel, son of Donogh Mac Inerney; Murtagh, son of Donogh MacInerney.	Same. ²
Clonloghan.	Bishop of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe. ³
Drumgeely.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond. ⁴
Killulla, (Ulla, a burying place; a stone altar tomb.)	Earl of Thomond; John Clancy; Teige Clancy.	Earl of Thomond; John Clancy, (a Transplanted Papist) Sir H. Ingoldsby.

¹ Sir Henry Ingoldsby, Bart., to whom many denominations of land were granted under the Cromwellian Settlement, was son of Elizabeth Cromwell, niece of the Protector. He was an able officer of the Parliamentary army, and his proceedings in the subjugation of the South of Ireland were rigorous and merciless in the extreme. He married the daughter of Sir Hardress Waller of Castletown, Co. Limerick, another Presbyterian like himself.

² In 1659, The "Titulado" of Caherteige was John O'Ruddane. This Spanish term Titulado, is used by Sir William Petty, in a census of Ireland taken by him in 1659, to denote the tenants who held from the great grantees under the Act of Settlement. These were in Clare, the Earl of Thomond, Lord Inchiquin, Lord Clare, the Bishops of Killaloe and Kilfenora, Sir Henry Ingoldsby, and others. The Titulados appear to have

held their lands by limited tenures, scarcely any of their descendants being now, or for a long time past, found in the county. They were a little Protestant garrison scattered through the country, and placed there to co-operate with the other Cromwellians to whom lands had been assigned, in keeping down the Catholic inhabitants. Petty's census was discovered by the late Mr. Harding amongst the papers preserved in the collection of the Marquis of Lansdowne. A transcript, made by him, is deposited in the Royal Irish Academy.

³ In 1659, Roger Hickey was Titulado of Clonloghan, and in 1661, Wm. Hartwell was the Bishop's tenant.

⁴ In 1659, Wm. Sarsfield was Titulado of Drumgeely, and in 1663, Patrick Sarsfield was tenant. Afterwards, Robert Hickman had a lease of Drumgeely at the yearly rent of £20.

CLONLOGHAN PARISH—*continued*.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Leamaneigh.	Daniel, son of Conor ; John Oge ; and Donogh, son of Mahone MacNamara.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby. ¹
Lisarinka.	Richard Clancy ; Teige Clancy.	Same. ²
Lisconor.	Nicholas Fanning ; ³ Teige Don MacInerney ; Daniel, son of Mahone MacInerney.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby. ⁴
Lislea.	Earl of Thomond ; John and Teige Clancy.	Earl of Thomond ; Geo. Clancy ; Sir H. Ingoldsby.
Lismaclean.	Nicholas Fanning.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby.
Tullyglass.	Conor Oge MacNamara ; Hugh Clancy ; Cormuck Hickey ; Rory, son of Loghlen MacNamara.	Same. ⁵
Tullyvarraga.	Earl of Thomond ; Dermot, son of Daniel ; Patrick, son of Donogh ; Conor, son of Loghlen ; and Teige Mac Namara.	Same. ⁶

¹ In 1663, Turlogh O'Brien was tenant of Leamaneigh and Ballynoosk.

² In 1663, George Clancy was tenant of Killulla and Lisarinka.

³ Nicholas Fanning was Mayor of Limerick in 1630, and was, doubtless, a mortgagee of these lands in 1641.

⁴ In 1663, Thomas Cullen, Esq., was tenant of Lisconor and Lismaclean.

⁵ In 1659, Daniel O'Brien, gent., was Titulado, and in 1663, Cormuck Hickey was tenant of Tullyglass.

⁶ In 1659, Pierce Arthur, gent., was Titulado of Tullyvarraga.

DRUMLINE PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballycaseybeg.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond. ¹
Ballycaseymore.	Teige, Donogh, and John, sons of Cumara MacNamara; Conor Oge, and John, son of Cumara, son of Teige MacNamara.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby.
Crossagh, (Streaked, Seamed).	Donogh, son of Mahone MacNamara.	George Clancy; Sir Henry Ingoldsby. ²
Culleen.	John Clancy; Teige Clancy.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby. ³
Drumline, (Druim Laighean, Spears).	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond. ⁴
Knocknecullin.	Conor Oge, and Teige MacNamara.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby. ⁵
Moyullaan (Apples)	John Clancy; John MacNamara.	George Clancy; Sir Henry Ingoldsby.
Smithstown, (Bailé-na-gabhna).	Conor Oge; Teige and John, sons of Cumara MacNamara.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby. ⁶
Tullyvarraga.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond. ⁷

¹ In 1610, Conor, son of Teige MacNamara of Smithstown, claimed Ballycaseybeg as against the Earl of Thomond, but in vain. *Clare Inquisitions*, supra.

² Tenant of Crossagh in 1663, Donagh na Croishe MacNamara.

³ Tenant of Culleen in 1663, George Clancy.

⁴ Titulados of Drumline in 1659, Daniel MacNamara, and John his son.

⁵ Tenant of Knocknecullin in 1663, Cormuck Hickey; of Ballycasey, John Reddan and Michael Leaver; of Ballycuneen,

Michl. Stritch; and of Enagh, Maurice Halloran.

⁶ Titulado of Smithstown in 1659, Maurice O'Halloran, gent.

⁷ Titulado of Tullyvarraga in 1659, Richard Clancy, gent.

In the reign of Queen Anne, the Earl of Thomond made a lease for ever, to John Miller Esq., of Ballycaseybeg, at the yearly rent of £100, and of Drumline to Thos. Westropp Esq., at the yearly rent of £70.

FEENAGH PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ardkyle.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond. ¹
Carrownalegaun.	Same.	Same.
Feenagh.	Same.	Same. ²
Rath.	Earl of Thomond; John Reagh MacNamara.	Same; and Lord Clare. ³
Rosmanagher.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond. ⁴

KILCONRY PARISH.

Ballycally. ⁵	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Ditto.	In strife between Bryan, son of Daniel MacMahon, and Pierce Creagh.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby; Teige MacMahon.

¹Titulado of Ardkyle, in 1659, Oliver Bourke, gent. Tenant of same in 1663, Daniel MacNamara.

²Tenant of Feenagh in 1663, Thos. Fanning. Mrs. Wilson became tenant, in perpetuity, of Feenagh in 1712.

³Tenants of Rath in 1663, Wm. Purefoy, Esq., and Jeremiah Reeves.

⁴Titulados of Rosmanagher in 1659, John Tomkins, Edmond Somers, John Leo, and Michael Fitzgerald. Tenant in 1663, John Conyers. In 1610, Rosmanagher was claimed from the Earl, by Mahone, son of Donogh MacNamara, of Kilkishen, but his claim was disallowed. See *supra*, *Clare Inquisitions* for that year. In 1642, the castle of Rosmanagher was occupied by a man named Christian Coule. The Hon. Robert O'Brien, in his notes to Dineley's Journal, mentions that in 1675, Abraham

Dester obtained from the Earl of Thomond, a lease of the castle and two plow-lands, at £103 10s. yearly rent. The lease was afterwards converted into a fee-farm grant, and the lands belong still to the same family, who have assumed the name of D'Esterre. Its present representative is Henry V. D'Esterre, Esq., J.P., of Rosmanagher.

During Queen Anne's reign the Earl of Thomond made leases in perpetuity of the following lands in this parish, in addition to Rosmanagher:—Ardkyle to John Hickie, at the yearly rent of £5; Feenagh, to R. Wilson, yearly rent £35; Seersha to Thos. Vandeleur, yearly rent £4.

⁵In 1663, Thomas Cullen, Esq., was tenant of the townlands of Stonehall, Carrowbane, and Inishmacnaghtai; John Reddan of Ballycalla; and Pierce Creagh, of Garrynamona and Rineanna. In

KILCONRY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Bealabilly.	Teige, son of Murtagh Mac-Mahon.	Donogh O'Brien.
Carowbane.	Nicholas Fanning.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby.
Carrownacloghy, (Stonehall).	Same.	Same.
Garynamona.	Earl of Thomond; In strife between Bryan MacMahon and Pierce Creagh.	Same.
Feenish Island, (Fidh-inis, Woody Island).	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Inishmacnaghtan.	Earl of Thomond; Bryan, son Turlogh MacMahon.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby; Earl of Thomond.
Rineanna.	Patrick Sarsfield; John Mac- Namara of Rathfolan; Earl of Thomond; Bryan, son of Turlogh MacMahon; in strife between Turlogh, son of Ken- nedy MacMahon and Pierce Creagh.	Teige MacMahon; Sir Henry Ingoldsby.

1661, Thomas Cullen of Stonehall, was High Sheriff of Clare. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace appointed for the County in 1662, and was evidently a man of position and authority. More than twenty years before this time (in 1635), he was one of a civil survey jury, at an Inquisition held at Clare. After the expiration of his lease, he appears to have left Stonehall, for it was acquired by Sir Donogh O'Brien of Dromoland, from Sir Henry Ingoldsby. Sir Donogh settled it, with other large estates beside, upon Henry, the son of his second marriage. This Henry resided at Stonehall, until his

marriage with Miss Stafford of Blatherwycke Park in Northamptonshire, to which place he removed, and it has continued to be the principal residence of his descendants up to this time.

In the above list the townlands of Ballyhennessy and Carrigerry are omitted. Ballyhennessy was let, in the reign of Queen Anne, by the Earl of Thomond, to Thomas Spaight, Richard Wilson, and James Fitzgerald, at the yearly rent of £20, by-lease for ever; Inishmacnaghtan to Henry O'Brien, at £33 per annum; and Feenish Island to James Fitzgerald, at £20.

KILFINAGHTA PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ardmaclancy. ¹	John, son of Mahone Finn O'Ruddane, and his nephew John, son of Teige O'Ruddane.	Peter Crainsborough; ² (afterwards Captain Daniel Molony).
Ballycullen, (Beal-a-cuillen), and Ballynevan ³	Earl of Thomond; Thomas Fanning; Sir Daniel O'Brien; Mahone, son of John Mac-Namara.	Peter Crainsborough; ² Lord Clare; Earl of Thomond.
Ballymulcashel. ⁴	Earl of Thomond; Conor O'Brien. ⁵	Barth. Stacpoole; Earl of Thomond.
Ballynevanbeg. ⁶	Teige, son of Sheeda Mac-Namara.	Robert Dixon; Peter Crainsborough; Wm. Lysaght.
Ballyroe, and Castle-crine. ⁷	Thomas Fanning; Earl of Thomond.	Col. William Purefoy Castlecrine; Earl of Thomond; Dominick Fanning.

¹ *Ardmaclancy*.—The tomb of this Teige O'Ruddane is in the old church of Kilfinaghta, and his epitaph will be found where I have described that building. The lands of Ardmaclancy and Ballysheenbeg subsequently became the property of Daniel Molony, a Captain in O'Brien's Regiment of Foot, who was attainted for his adherence to the cause of James II. His lands were sold in consequence, by the Chichester House Commissioners in 1703, to Thomas St. John of Ballymulcashel, Esq., for £268. See *Book of Sales* in Library of King's Inns, Dublin.

² In the abstracts of grants under the Acts of Explanation and Settlement, Peter Crainsborough is described as of "Waterford, gent.; son of Marcus, Mercht." He was a Transplanted Papist. He sold his lands in Clare to Henry Ivers and others.

³ *Ballycullen*.—The Thomas Fanning named as part proprietor of Ballycullen and

Ballynevan, was a citizen of Limerick who, no doubt, was a mortgagee of those lands.

⁴ *Ballymulcashel*.—Bartholomew Stacpoole was a citizen of Limerick. He was the son of James Stacpoole of that place, who, in 1636, married a daughter of Dr. Arthur. A curious account of the wedding presents bestowed upon her is found in the Arthur MSS. as given in Lenihan's *History of Limerick*. This Bartholomew, in the female line, was the ancestor of the Earls of Limerick.

⁵ Conor O'Brien, proprietor of Ballymulcashel in 1641, was the grandson of Teige Oultagh O'Brien. *Clare Inquisitions*, Six-milebridge, 10th January, 1628, *supra*.

⁶ *Ballynevanbeg*.—William Lysaght was Sheriff of Limerick city in 1636. Lenihan's *History*, p. 702. Nothing is known of Robert Dixon.

⁷ *Ballyroe and Castlecrine*.—According to the *Clare Inquisitions*, David O'Ruddane

KILFINAGHTA PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballysheenbeg, (Baile Oisín).	John, son of Mahone Finn O'Ruddane; Daniel, son of Donagh Clancy.	Peter Crainsborough; (afterwards Captain Daniel Molony).
Ballysheenmore.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Bunnabinnia, and Cappanalaught.	Thomas Fanning; Thomas Morris of Ballyluddane.	Dominick Fanning.
Cappagh north.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Cappagh south.	Same.	Same.
Cloonanass.	Daniel, son of Donogh Clancy.	Bartholomew Stacpoole.
Curraghkilleen.	See of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe; (tenant, Mrs. Ste- phens).
Ballyerrill, and Lissananim; (Mount Ivers, and Iverstown; Baile - ui-Farilá, O'Farrell's town). ¹	Thomas Fanning.	Thomas Green; (after- wards Henry Ivers, as assignee of Green).

was the owner of Ballyroe in 1610. Dominick Fanning was Mayor of Limerick in 1646. Of the Colonel William Purefoy, to whom grants of lands in this and other parishes were made, little is known. In 1659, he was Titulado of Rosroe castle, and afterwards, in 1683, he had a suit with Lord Clare touching the ownership of that place, but the confiscation of the Viscount's estates put an end to the matter. Note by the Hon. Robert O'Brien to Dineley's *Journal*.

¹*Ballyarrilla* (Mount Ivers). — Henry Ivers was "Titulado" at Ballymolony, parish of Killokennedy (vide Petty's census). He is thus described by Thomas Dineley in

his *Journal* written in 1680. [See *Journal of Kilkenny Archaeological Society*, vol. i., new series, 1856-57, pages 170, &c.] "Within a quarter of a mile of Sixmile-bridge is a castle belonging to Henry Ivers, Esq. The gentleman owner hereof, came over, [a young man, clerk to one Mr. Fowles, a barrister], since the King's Restoration, and hath, in this time, by his industry, acquired one thousand pounds a year. The first and chiefest of his rise was occasioned by being concerned in the revenue, as Clerk to the King's Commissioners for settling the Quit Rents, and afterwards became the Deputy Receiver, is now in the commission of the peace, not

KILFINAGHTA PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Kilnacreagh.	Owen O'Mullowney.	Dominick Fanning.
Moygalla.	Earl of Thomond ; Thomas Fanning.	Earl of Thomond ; Peter Crainsborough.

worth less than sixteen hundred pounds a year." In a note, written by the late Hon. Robert O'Brien, at foot of this passage, he says, that Henry Ivers became patentee, under the Acts of Explanation and Settlement of 5,773 statute acres of profitable land, to which a further large area was added under the name of waste. By his patent of Ballyuddane East, adjoining Sixmilebridge, he obtained power to hold a Saturday market and two fairs yearly, on part of the lands of Ballyarrilla, alias Mount Ivers. In 1668, he was appointed his agent by Colonel Daniel O'Brien, third Viscount Clare, and from him he obtained leases of considerable tracts of lands. He was married to the daughter of Captain Stephens of Ballysheen, was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1669, and High Sheriff in 1673. He died in 1691, and was succeeded by his son John, who was elected Member of Parliament for Clare in 1715. He is now represented by his descendant James Butler Ivers, Esq., J.P., of Mount Ivers. In reference to the Mr. Fowles above mentioned, Mr. O'Brien further writes, "The lands of Tarbert, County Kerry were, in 1666, possessed by Cornet John Cooper of Bunratty, a Cromwellian officer to whom the mother of Sir Donat O'Brien, (the well known Mary Roe) of Leamaneh and Dromoland was married, and by whose means the estates of Sir Donat were preserved at the general confiscation. Thomas Fowle of Dublin obtained a judgment for £1,800, principal against Cooper, and seized his lands of Tarbert in execution. Afterwards, Fowles' executor let them to Henry Ivers for £100 per annum, to be paid at Strongbow's Tomb. At the Chichester House sale of forfeited lands in 1702, Henry Ivers purchased several estates. In the adjoining town of Sixmilebridge, be-

longing to the Earl of Thomond, several of the new Protestant settlers built houses. They found that residence in a town, inhabited by their co-religionists was conducive to their safety, and the Earl was desirous also to establish a Protestant colony at the place. On the adjacent townland of Cappa, he caused a residence for himself to be erected, and it appears to have been used as a hunting lodge. It was known by the name of Bunratty Lodge, and the townland yet retains the name of Cappa Lodge. The rents, says the Hon. Mr. O'Brien, paid at that time for houses and plots of ground bear a very high proportion as compared with the value of lands. Ten pounds a year, with a covenant to rebuild, was the rent of a house and shop; and £52 per annum that of a malt house at Sixmilebridge. At the same time, the best land in the neighbourhood could be had for five shillings an acre, with a lease for ever.

About the time of Queen Anne's reign, leases in perpetuity were made by Henry Earl of Thomond, of the following lands in this parish: Cappagh castle, to John Hickie and Thomas Spaight, yearly rent, £25; Cappagh Oilmills, to Robert Pease, and Mrs. Bew, yearly rent, £30; of the town of Sixmilebridge, to Sir Donat O'Brien, Bart., yearly rent, £125; Ballysheen, to Henry Stephens, yearly rent, £30; Ballymulcashel, to Thomas St. John, yearly rent, £5; Cloonteen, to Cornelius Gillareagh, yearly rent, £2; Cappagh lodge, to Thomas Spaight, yearly rent, £30; Moygalla, to Richard Wilson, yearly rent, £27; Ballycullen, to the same, yearly rent, £16.

In 1664, the persons in occupation of certain lands in this parish were as follows; Ballyroe, Thomas Green; Moygalla, Mat Curtis; Ballymulcashel, George Bennis:

KILFINAGHTA PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballintlea. ¹	John MacNamara.	Michael Creagh; Thomas Green.
Ballybroughan. ²	Owen O'Molowney.	Barth. Stacpoole; Nicholas White.
Ballyliddane East. ³	Simon Morris.	Earl of Thomond; Fferdinando Weedon; Teige MacMahon; David White.
Ballyliddane West.	Earl of Thomond.	Henry Ivers; Thos. MacNamara; Robt. Dixon.
Ballymorris. ⁴	Donogh MacNamara.	John MacNamara.

Cloonteen, Mort Sullivan; Ballynevan, Wm. Rice; Ballyarrila, John Stockton; Ballysheenbeg, Mahone O'Ruddane; Ballysheenmore, Mrs. Stephenson; Cappagh, north and south, Ralph Conyers.

In 1664, and following years, the town of Sixmilebridge was made liable to ten pounds per annum as its portion of the subsidy tax levied on the County of Clare.

¹ *Ballintlea*.—In 1624, John, and Teige MacNamara of Ballintlea, claimed lands which had been granted by patent to the Earl of Thomond, but their claim was disallowed, (see *Clare Inquisitions*, supra). In 1663, Ballintlea was occupied by Thomas Green alone.

² *Ballybroughan*.—Nicholas White was afterwards attainted, because of his adhesion to the cause of James II., and his estate of Ballybroughan was sold in 1703, by the Chichester House Commissioners to John Ivers. He had been originally a Transplanted Papist.

³ *Ballyliddane*.—About the year 1608, the Earl of Thomond gave the lands of Ballyliddane to Simon Morris, in exchange for lands in the Barony of Moyarta; (see *Clare Inquisitions temp. Charles I.*, supra). In

1624, James Morris claimed Ballyliddane as against the Earl to whom it had been recently granted by patent, but his claim was disallowed. James' widow was Honoria O'Brien (see *Clare Inquisitions*, supra). In 1663, the Ballyliddanes were occupied by F. Weedon, Thomas Harold, and Wm. Thompson.

⁴ *Ballymorris*.—The Commissioners for settling the forfeited estates having granted Ballymorris and Cratloemoyle to Sir Henry Ingoldsby, under the Act of Settlement, claim was made to them, by John MacNamara, the ancient owner, and his right to them was confirmed by Decree of the Court of Claims, dated 16th July, 1663. [*Appendix to 15th Annual Report on Irish Records, Dublin, 1824.*] In this townland is found a hill, called in Irish, Knockthurles, which means the hill of the fortress. It is situate in the vicinity of the Shannon, and it seems probable that it was a stronghold of the Danes. The name of the townland itself appears to be derived from one Maurice, a chieftain of the Danes, at Limerick, whose name is mentioned by Keating. In 1659, Ballymorris was occupied by Pat Brett and his son Francis.

KILFINAGHTA PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Carrowmore.	John, son of Sheeda Mac-Namara.	Thomas Green.
Gurtfinne, Kilfintinan, Carrogare, & Moihill; (now Brickhill, and Moyhill). ¹	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Towrore, & Ballymote, (now Ballylphunta).	Same.	Same.
Portdrine. ²	Same.	Sir George Hamilton; Earl of Thomond.

¹ *Brickhill and Moyhill.*—These townlands included the various sub-denominations above mentioned. They were granted, in 1610 by patent, to the Earl of Thomond. In 1656, he leased them to Teige O'Brien and Giles Vandeleur at the yearly rent of £70. In 1659, Vandeleur alone was tenant, and in 1675 he obtained a renewal of the lease. He was the ancestor of the Vandeleurs of Ralahine and Sixmilebridge. His father, a Dutchman, was the first of the name known in Clare. He occupied the mill at Sixmilebridge, and was a maltster and tanner there. His son Giles was appointed Collector of Customs at Limerick, and soon became a man of importance, for we find him High Sheriff of Clare in 1664. About the year 1680, Giles was employed with George Purdon, to adjust the incidence of the Crown Rents upon the various profitable lands in that county; and in the course of his inquiries became well-acquainted with the character of the soil. When Dineley visited Ireland in 1680, he found Giles Vandeleur residing in the castle of Ralahine, the former residence of one of the MacNamaras who had been expelled, and he describes him as a Dutchman. In 1687, he obtained a lease of lands at Kilrush and other places in the Barony of Moyarta from the Earl of Thomond. These he as-

signed to his second son, the Rev. John Vandeleur, M.A., Rector of Kilrush, of whom it is recorded that he fought and was severely wounded at the battle of Aughrim. This John became tenant in fee farm to the Earl, of his manor of Kilrush, and was the ancestor of Captain Hector Vandeleur, the present proprietor of those extensive estates. Dineley gives the inscription on the tomb of Mrs. Vandeleur in St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick. It sets forth that she was daughter of John Fitzgerald, Dean of Cork, by Miss Boyle, daughter of R. Boyle, Archbishop of Tuam, and that she died in 1678, aged 40 years, leaving issue eight sons and seven daughters. No trace of her monument exists now in St. Mary's. (For these particulars, see *Dineley's Journal* with the notes of the Hon. Robert O'Brien; *Linenahan's History of Limerick*; *A History of the massacres of 1641*; *Liber Annus et al.*) As regards Teige O'Brien, Vandeleur's co-tenant, he obtained patent of some lands in the barony of Tulla, under the Act of Settlement, but having joined King James in 1689, and become a captain in Lord Clare's Dragoons, he was attainted, and his estate forfeited. [Dalton, *King James' Army List*.]

² *Portdrine.*—“The Lord Henrye O'Bryen, Earl of Thomonde, 19th Martii, 1635, did

KILLEELY PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Whybogh, viz., Meelick, and Clooncosse: 975 acres. ¹	Owen, son of Mahone Cusack; Loughlen MacMahon; James Oge White; John Stockaball; Patrick Sarsfield; Fineen Mac Namara; John Reagh Mac Namara.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby.

lease unto me, for four score and nineteen years, three plowlands and a halfe in Cratlaghmore and Portreyne, at the rent of a red rose in midsummer, or a grain of pepper if it be demanded, upon condition that, if his honour, his heyres, exors., or assignes, die within six months after warning be given them by me, my heyres, and assigns, pay us in whole sum and entyre payment the sum of one thousand and fiftie pounds, sterling, with all arrears of interest thereof, then the said lease to be expired. Wm. Brickdale, Esq., and George Connessis, Esq., are bound with his honor in bonds of the statute staple for the warrantie and performance of covenants. His honor, by a special note under his hand, is bound to save me from all subsidies and other country charges to be imposed on that land during that mortgage. Edmond, Lord Baron of Castleconnell, who in right of his wife, Lady Margaret Thornton, the relict of Donogh O'Brien of Carrigunnill, was tenant of the said Earl in the premises did attorne tenant unto me, and payed me during his life, a hundred pounds rent thereout per annum. And since his death, the said Lady Dowager Margaret, of Castleconnell, payed me duly every year, one hundred pounds sterling thereout until Easter, 1642, inclusively, but ever since then payed me no rent thereout, and yet detained the land until she deserted it in anno 1650." From Dr. Thos. Arthur's *MS. Diary*, quoted in Linchan's *History of Limerick*, p. 144. In a marginal note, the land is said to contain in Kilintinan, Portreyne, 243 acres profitable, and 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres unprofitable; in Killeely parish, 250 profitable, 183 unprofitable, in anno 1637, in Strafford's time. The Civil Survey jurors

in 1635 were; Rob. Starkey, Turlogh M'Mahon, Paul M'Namara, Neptune Blood, Thos. Hickman, Capt. Thos. Cullen, Thos. Clancy, Geo. Clancy, Thos. Fanning, and Geo. M'Namara. It would appear that Sir Geo. Hamilton, Bart., of Nenagh, became the owner of this mortgage of Dr. Arthur, for in 1670, we find the lands of Cratloemore and Portdrine assigned to him by the Commissioners, under the Act of Settlement, to hold them till the Earl of Thomond should discharge the mortgage for £1,050 due to Hamilton. (See *Abstract of Grants under Act of Settlement, Dublin 1824.*) Portdrine in 1663, was occupied by Dr. Teige O'Guillernan.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond demised, by lease for ever, the lands of Brickhill, Ballinfonta, &c. to Mr. Thomas Hickman, at the yearly rent of £125; Ballyluddane west, to Henry Ivers, Esq., yearly rent £20; Moyhill to the Executors of Charles M'Donnell, Esq., yearly rent £99 13s. 9d.; and Ballyluddane east to Thomas White.

¹ *Meelick*.—By an Inquisition, held in Limerick in 1615, it was shown that Fibagh was owned by Thomas MacNamara, Owen MacMahon, and others; that the lands of Knockalisheen, Ballycaman, Cappantimore, and Glannagross, were the property of the Earl of Thomond, and of Donogh, son of Teige O'Brien of Glannagross; that Cratloemoyle was possessed by Daniel Mac Namara Finn; Cratlockeel, by Cumara, son of Sheeda MacNamara, and James Rochfort; and that Castle Donnell, *alias* Cratloemore, was held by the heir of Edward White. [Linchan's *History of Limerick*, p. 140.] Edward White was Clerk of the Council of Clare and Connaught. See *Composition*

KILLEELY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Cratloemoyle ¹	Donogh MacNamara.	John MacNamara ; Sir Henry Ingoldsby.
Cratloekeel.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Cratloemore.	Same.	Sir George Hamilton ; Earl of Thomond.

KILMALEERY PARISH.

Ardbraghan.	Edmond MacInerney ; Conor MacMahon.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby ; Teige MacMahon.
Ballinooskny, (fuar-nao, fighting).	* * *	* *

Deed of 17th August, 1585 page 250, *supra*. By Inquisition, taken at Ennis in 1641, it was found that Edward White, then late of Ballinderry, in the Co. of Roscommon, died at that place on the 14th of May, 1611, possessed of the castle, town, and lands of Cratloemore and Portdrine. [*Clare Inquisitions*, *supra*.] In 1659, the following were "Titulados" of land in this parish:—Meelick, John Cooper, Wm. Neylan, and Teige O'Brien; Clooncosse, Edward and Andrew Rice. In 1663, the occupancy, in some respects, appears to have been altered, for we find, as made liable for the subsidy money of that year, Thomas Green, Esq., for Fyboe, and Dr. Teige O'Guillernane, and Sir Henry Ingoldsby for Cratloe.

¹*Cratloemoyle*. — After John MacNamara had established his right to this townland and to Ballymorris, he and his descendants continued to reside in Cratloemoyle Castle, until about the year 1770, when his property was sold, under a decree of the Court of Chancery, to George Quin, Esq. of Quinsborough, uncle of the first Earl of Dunraven, by whom it was be-

queathed to his grandson, Lord George Quin, the late owner. The MacNamaras of Cratloemoyle were the main stem of the family of MacNamara Finn of Dangan and Knopoge. About the year 1610, when a new Patent was served out by the Earl of Thomond for the enormous grants of land already made to him, Daniel MacNamara Finn of Dangan, laid claim to Cratloemore, Portdrine, Brickhill, Moyhill, Kilintinan, and many other denominations as the ancient inheritance of his tribe, but his demand was disregarded, and the ownership of the Earl confirmed. [*Clare Inquis.* James I. *supra*.] John MacNamara of Cratloemoyle, was Lieut.-Colonel in Lord Clare's Regiment of Dragoons, and fought at the Boyne, Aughrim, and Galway. His estate was saved to him by the clause in the Treaty of Limerick which declared, that all who were within the walls of the city should be exempt from attainer and confiscation of property. He was King James' High Sheriff of Clare in 1689, and was one of the members for the county deputed to serve in the Parliament called in Dublin by that monarch.

KILMALEERY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballymacnevin.	Murt Clancy; Jas. Clancy; Conor Oge Clancy.	Teige MacMahon; Donogh O'Brien; Sir H. Ingoldsby.
Breckinish.	Mahone MacMahon.	Donogh O'Brien; Teige MacMahon.
Carrowersteen.	Murtagh MacMahon.	Donogh O'Brien; Teige MacMahon.
Carrowbane.	Mahone Oge MacNamara; Conor MacMahon.	Donogh O'Brien; Sir H. Ingoldsby; Teige MacMahon.
Clenagh, (sloping ground).	Mahone MacMahon.	Donogh O'Brien; Teige MacMahon.
Clenaghmore.	Thomas, son of Rory Mac Mahon; Murtagh, son of Tur- logh MacMahon; Teige, son of Murt. MacMahon.	Henry White; Donogh O'Brien; Teige Mac Mahon.
Ing, (a neck of land), <i>alias</i> Ing Reagh.	Peter Warre or Ware. ¹	Peter Warre, an Eng- lish Protestant. (His widow married Jona- than Barnes.)
Islandmacnevin.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Kilmaleery.	Bishop of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe. (Tenants in 1665, Honora Clancy, and her husband R. Hol- croft, at £8 per an- num.)

In the foregoing list of persons to whom various lands were granted, it will be observed, in the case of Teige MacMahon, that he was the real owner, but being a Catholic, he was obliged to employ his cousin Donogh O'Brien, of Leamaneh as

his Trustee. The MacMahons of Clenagh were a branch of the family of Clonderalaw, and they continued to hold the Clenagh and other property till about the year 1800, when they became extinct in the male line. A pedigree of some branches of their line will

KILMALEERY PARISH—*continued*.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Urlanbeg, (long grass).	Conor Oge Clancy ; Donogh Clancy.	Sir H. Ingoldsby ; John Dury ; Lord Clare ; Teige MacMahon.
Urlanmore.	John Delahoyde ; Danl. Clancy ; Conor Oge Clancy.	Same persons.
Lismoyle. ²	John Clancy.	Henry White ; Teige MacMahon.

KILMURRY PARISH.

Cloonmunnia. ¹	Sir Daniel O'Brien ; John, son of Teige Reddan.	Lord Clare.
Drumullan.	John Stritch ; John MacNamara.	Col. Wm. Purefoy.
Kilkishen.	Donogh MacNamara.	Henry Ivers.
Kilmurry.	John Reagh MacNamara.	Murtagh Dowling ; Bartholomew Stackpoole.
Knockenany, <i>alias</i> Cragganore.	Sir Daniel O'Brien.	Lord Clare.

be found in the earlier part of this work, which treats of Corcobaskin East ; page 74.

¹ In Cuffe's account of the siege of Ballyallia Castle, 1642, Peter Ware is described as owner of Ing.

² The following townlands in this parish were occupied as tenants, in 1663, by the undernamed : — Ing, Jonathan Barnes, Robert Nightingale ; Breckinish, John Pawpin ; Islandmacnevin, John MacNamara ; Clenagh, Sir H. Ingoldsby ; Carrow, Thos.

Cullen, Esq. ; Lismoyle, Hugh, son of John MacMahon ; Urlanbeg, Capt. Wm. Duckett ; and Carrowbane, Turlogh, son of Brian MacMahon.

In the reign of Queen Anne, the lands of Islandmacnevin were let in perpetuity, by the Earl of Thomond, to James FitzGerald, at the yearly rent of £22.

¹ *Cloonmunnia*. — John, son of Teige Reddan. This is the Teige Reddan whose tomb is in the old church of Killinaghta. See *Inquisitions of 3rd April, 1626*, *supra*.

KILMURRY PARISH—*continued*.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Knocknalappa.	Sir Daniel O'Brien ; Donogh, son of John Reagh ; and Donogh, son of Fineen Mac Namara.	Murtagh Dowling ; Lord Clare.
Rosroe. ¹	Sir Daniel O'Brien.	Lord Clare.
Shandangan.	Maurice Mulconry.	Barth. Stacpoole ; Peter Purefoy.

KILNASOOLAGH PARISH.

Ballyconneely.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Ballygireen.	Same.	Same.
Ballinacragga.	Same.	Same.
Ballysallagh East.	Mahone MacInerney ; John Oge MacInerney ; Edmond MacInerney ; Sir Daniel O'Brien ; Cowerra MacInerney ; Conor, son of Mahone MacInerney.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby.

¹ *Rosroe*.—The MacNamaras were long the owners of Rosroe, and Fineen, who died in 1621, was, at that epoch, the proprietor. His son, Sheeda (Nydar), succeeded, and after paying off a mortgage held on the estate by Nicholas Stritch of Limerick, he sold it to Lord Clare. Under the Act of Settlement it was granted to that nobleman, and he mortgaged it in succession to George Mathews of Thomastown, to Col. Robert Maud of Dundrum, to John Clignett of the Oilmills Sixmilebridge, and of Clonmacken, near Limerick, a Fleming, and finally to Lady Shelbourne. In 1680, Dineley found the castle and lands in possession of Mr. John Fennell, as tenant of Viscount Clare.

See notes of Hon. Robert O'Brien in Dineley's *Journal*.

In 1659, certain of the lands in this parish were occupied by the following as "Titulados":—Kilkishen, by Peter Purefoy, Esq.; Rosroe, by Wm. Purefoy, Esq.; and Shandangan, by Pat Lysaght and Wm. Meagh.

In 1703, John Cusack, Esq., the purchaser of various lands from the Chichester House Commissioners is described as of Kilkishen. He had two daughters, from one of whom is descended the numerous and respectable family of Studdert, by her marriage with the Rev. Mr. Studdert, Rector of Rathkeale, county of Limerick.

KILNASOOLAGH PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballysallagh West.	Conor Oge Clancy.	Sir H. Ingoldsby; Lord Clare.
Carrigoran.	Sir Daniel O'Brien; John Oge MacInerney; Edmond MacInerney.	Sir H. Ingoldsby; Lord Clare.
Clonconell, <i>alias</i> Corcarnarlare.	Edmond MacInerney.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby.
Corkanaknockaun.	John Oge MacInerney.	Lord Clare.
Dromoland. ¹	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Ing East, <i>alias</i> Ing Uanagh.	Sir Geoffrey Galway; Conor Oge Clancy.	Col. Wm. Purefoy; Sir Henry Ingoldsby; Robert Dixon. Francis Haslop.
Kilkieran East.	Conor MacMahon.	Francis Haslop.
Kilkieran West.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Kilnasoolagh.	Bishop of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe; (the tenant in 1661 was Capt. W. Cullen, at £4 per annum. Earl of Thomond.
Knockroe, and Lis- nagowna.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Knocksaggart-na- banshagh, and Oumurkagh Fa- nellan.	Conor Oge Clancy.	Marcus Magrath; George Hart.
Latoon, (Leat tuab muman, the half of Thomond.)	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.

¹ *Dromoland.*—Dromoland Castle became the place of residence of the family of Leamaneh in the time of Sir Donogh O'Brien, Bart. A beautiful monument, executed by

Rubilliac, and dedicated to the memory of Sir Donogh, stands in the church of Kilnasoolagh.

KILNASOOLAGH PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Lisduff.	Mahone MacNamara; John, son of Teige MacNamara.	Marcus Magrath John MacNamara.
Rathfolanmore.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Rathfolanbeg. ¹	John MacNamara of Rathfolan; Donogh Mahona, <i>i.e.</i> , son of Mahone MacNamara.	Daniel MacNamara.
Ryninincogh (Treannahow ?)	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.

¹ *Rathfolan.*—In 1580, the Castle of Rathfolan belonged to Donogh O'Brien of Leamaneh. It afterwards passed to a branch of the family of MacNamara of Ayle, who had other estates immediately adjoining. MacNamara was ejected by Cromwell, and his lands given, about the year 1656, to Henry Colpoys. At the Restoration, Colpoys was displaced, and Daniel MacNamara reinstated. He in his turn, was put out in 1690, on account of his adherence to King James II., and his estate was sold at Chichester House, in 1703, to Sir Donogh O'Brien, Bart., for £300 under the following circumstances: During his lifetime he had mortgaged it to Lord Clare for £300. At his death, his heirs were his daughter Slaney, married to Domnick Fanning of Limerick, and his three grand-daughters (children of Mary, married to Major MacNamara) *viz.*:—Mary, married to Daniel O'Brien, gent., Honora, married to Francis Grady, gent., and Margaret, married to Cornelius Brody, gent. Lord Clare's mortgage, by his attainer, became vested in the Chichester House Commissioners, and in April 1703, they handed over the property to Sir Donogh, as Trustee for the co-heiresses, he paying them the sum of £300. The lands have since remained in the possession of Sir Donogh's descendants, and it is believed that, owing to the action of the penal laws the co-heiresses never made any attempt to pay off the mortgage, thus tacitly authorizing Sir Donogh to become the absolute owner of

the inheritance. (Note by the Hon. Robert O'Brien to Dineley's *Journal*. See also *Abstracts of Conveyances from Trustees of Forfeited Estates in 1688*).

In 1659, and 1663, the following lands in this parish were occupied by the undermentioned tenants:—Ballyconneely, Dromoland, Kilkieran West, and Rathfolanbeg, in 1663, by Robt. Starkey, Esq.; Dromoland in 1659, by Robt., Wm. and Bryan Starkey, gents.; Ballygireen in 1659, by Peter Arthur, gent.; Ballinacragga in 1659, by Daniel Teige and Donogh MacNamara, gents.; Ballysallagh East in 1659, by Mahone MacInerney, gent. and in 1663, by Henry Clayton; Ballysallagh West, in 1663, by John Cooper, Esq.; Carrigoran, in 1659, by John Papping, and in 1663, by Henry Clayton; Ing East, by Capt. Robt. Nightingale, in 1659; and Corkanacknockaun in 1663, by the same; Kilkieran East, in 1663, by Mrs. Loyell; Kilnasoolagh, in 1659, by Sam. Burdett, and in 1663, by Thos. Cullen, Esq.; Knocksaggart, by William Shaughnessy, in 1663. In the same year, Latoon, by Mahone MacInerney, and Lisduff by Edmd. MacDaniel; Rathfolanmore, in 1659, by Henry Colpoys, gent.

In the end of the seventeenth century, the lands of Dromoland, Ballinacragga, and Bealaboy, were let, in perpetuity, by the Earl of Thomond, to Sir Donat O'Brien, Bart., at the yearly rent of £117.

ST. MUNCHIN'S PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballycannan.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Cappateemore.	Same.	Same.
Glennagross.	Daniel Oge White ; Donogh O'Brien.	Dame Ellinor Gallway ; Henry Ivers.
Knockalisheen.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH.

Ballykeelaun.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Castlebank.	Same.	Same.
Cloonoughter.	John Rice ; Earl of Thomond.	Robert Dixon ; Earl of Thomond.
Drummin.	Gabriel Galway.	Florence MacNamara.
Garraun.	Mahone Manahan.	Dame Ellinor Gallway.
Knockballynameath.	John Rice ; Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Ossory ; Earl of Thomond.
Lurgan,(Quinpool).	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Rossmadda.	Same.	Same.

When the Earl of Thomond obtained patent of so many estates in 1610, Conor O'Molony of Ballycannan, claimed that townland, together with Glenagross, Gurt-naskeha, and Shanakyle, as his property, by virtue of a mortgage, but his claim was disallowed in favour of the Earl. See *Clare Inquisitions*, time of James I., *supra*.

In 1659, the Titulados of Glenagross, were Laurence Comyn and Stephen Creagh ; and in the year 1663, the whole parish was

in the occupation of Patrick Sarsfield, Esq., as tenant.

About the year 1712, Cappatiemore was let by Lord Thomond, by lease for ever, to Dean Thomas Bindon, at the yearly rent of £12.

In 1659, the Titulado in Ballykeelaun was Thos. Foote ; in Castlebank, Michael Arthur ; in Rossmadda, Thos. Foot ; and in Knockballynameath, Edward Goold, Wm. Stritch, Thos. Power, and Thomas Green.

TOMFINLOUGH PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ayleacotty. ¹	Conor, son of Mahone Roe MacNamara.	Francis Haslop.
Ballycar.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Boheraroan.	Henry Hurt; Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond; Thomas Powell.
Caherkine.	John, son of Teige, son of Donogh MacNamara.	John MacNamara; (afterwards to Samuel Burton).
Caherscooby.	Mahone Eyre MacNamara.	Daniel MacNamara; Wm. Lysaght.
Carrownakilly.	John MacNamara, of Carrownakilly.	Lord Clare.
Finlough.	Donogh MacNamara, of Tomfinlough; Sir Daniel O'Brien; Teige Merigagh MacNamara.	John White; Lord Clare.
Granaghan. (Gravel)	Earl of Thomond; Teige, son of Mahone MacNamara.	Henry Ivers; Earl of Thomond.
Granahan.	John MacNamara, of Rathfolan.	John White; William Lysaght.
Mausnarylaan.	Daniel MacNamara, of Knopoge.	John MacNamara.

The tenant of Lurgan in 1663, was Simon George, and of Castlebank, in the same year, the above-named Michael Arthur.

Florence M'Namara, above mentioned, was a transplanted person, (see *Connaught Certificates*.) The Galways were an influential family in Limerick, and were mortgagees of several lands in the county of Clare.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond

made leases for ever of Ballykeelaun to Alderman Craven, of Limerick, and to Thomas M'Adams, at the yearly rent of £70; of Castlebank to George Quin and A. Copley, at £105; and of Athlunkard and Seanakyle to Jeremiah Jackson, at £16.

¹ In 1663, the tenant occupying Ayleacotty was Wm. Creagh; the occupants of Ballycar were John Colpoys, gent. and James Loftus,

TOMFINLOUGH PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Mooghaun.	Mahone, son of Teige MacNamara of Mooghaun.	Thomas MacNamara.
Rathlaheen, (Gur-tine, Lisapore, and Ballymac-nella).	John MacNamara, of Rath-laheen.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby.
Lismultine.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Lacarroweighter.	John MacNamara, of Moog-haun.	Lord Clare.

gent; of Boheraroan, Edmund Sexton; of Caherkine, Edmund Fitzgerald; of Cahers-cooby, Pat Lysaght; of Carrownakilly, Henry Colpoys; of Finlough, Laurence White; of Granaghan, John Cooper and John Colpoys; of Mausnarylaan, Arthur Smith; of Mooghaun, Aney M'Namara and Thomas Burton;

of Rathlaheen, John Cooper, Esq.; of Lismultine, John Colpoys; of Lacarroweighter, Donogh M'Conor M'Namara; and of Tomfinlough, Laurence White.

White and Lysaght, to whom Granaghan was granted, were citizens of Limerick.

CHAPTER XXIV.

BUNRATTY UPPER.

CLOONEY PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballycrighan.	John, son of Teige Mac Namara.	Colonel John Mac Namara of Moyriesk.
Ballyhickey.	Conor, son of Rory; Mahone Oge; John son of Teige; Rory, son of Donogh (Mac Namara); Solomon Kinie; Sir Roland Delahoyde; Maurice O'Hickey; Thomas Arthur; Daniel O'Hickey.	Pierce Butler; Pierce White.
Ballyvergin.	Teige, son of Donald Roe O'Brien; Teige Merigagh, son of Mahone MacNamara; Daniel Roe, son of Mahone MacNamara; Teige O'Brien.	Donogh, son of Hugh, and others; John MacNamara; Murtagh MacMahon.
Ballimergan(Ballyvroughan?).	Daniel, son of Teige, son of Mahone Boy; John, son of Teige; Conor, son of Mahone; and Daniel Roe, son of Mahone MacNamara; Teige O'Brien.	Mary Butler, <i>alias</i> Purcell; Honora Bourke; Dominick Fleming; John MacNamara; Lord Clare.
Caherlogan.	Earl of Thomond.	George Ferris.
Cahershaughnessy, alias Curraghmoghaun.	Earl of Thomond; Donald Oge, son of Teige MacNamara.	Earl of Thomond; Roger Jones.
Clooney.	Donogh O'Grady.	David Bindon; James Roche; afterwards Ensign Henry Bindon, married to the daughter of David Roche, a Protestant.

CLOONEY PARISH—*continued*.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Cranagher.	Earl of Thomond ; John Delahoyde ; Murtagh, son of Dermot O'Grady.	Philip Dwyer ; Earl of Thomond.
Cahirgiridane. East and West ¹	John Delahoyde ; Teige O'Brien.	Philip Dwyer ; Earl of Thomond.
Corbally, and Ballyhickey	Mahone, son of John Mac Namara ; Roger, son of Teige, son of Rory MacNamara ; Teige, son of Daniel, son of Rory MacNamara ; Conor, son of Rory, son of Donogh MacNamara.	Pierce Butler ; John MacNamara.
Corbally Castle.	Conor, son of Rory MacNamara.	Pierce Butler.
Derrycalliff.	Edmond Oge, son of Dermot MacQuin ; Daniel, son of Hugh Bane MacQuin ; Mahone, son of Henry MacQuin ; Donogh Oge, son of Donogh Roughane.	Murtagh Dowling, a Transplanted Papist in 1676 ; Theobald Butler ; William Ryan.
Feenagh.	Earl of Thomond.	George Ferris ; Donogh Carroll ; John Carroll.
Knockapreaghaun.	Earl of Thomond.	Donogh Carroll.
Lissana.	Teige, son of Daniel, son of Rory MacNamara ; Rory Mac Namara ; Ouna ni Mahone ; Honora ni Mahone.	Earl of Thomond ; Lord Clare.

¹ In 1661, John Magee was tenant of Ballyricghan ; David Gibbon of Ballyhickey ; Edmond Power, James Butler, and Matthew Lawless of Ballyvergin ; David Stapleton of Caherlogan ; Nicholas Bellow of Cahershaughnessy ; James FitzGerald of Clooney ;

Henry Clayton of Cranagher ; Daniel Mac Namara, and Donogh O'Glissane of Caher- giridanes ; Thos. Butler of Derrycalliff ; Teige Ryan of Toonaghbeg ; and John Col- poy of Toonaghmore.

CLOONEY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Maghera West, <i>alias</i> Cloney.	Earl of Thomond.	Murtagh MacMahon ; Earl of Thomond.
Maghera East, <i>alias</i> Rathclooney.	Earl of Thomond.	James Butler ; Lord Clare.
Maghera.	Bryan O'Brien.	Lord Clare.
Muckinish.	Teige MacNamara ; Sheeda, son of Rory ; and Mahone, son of Teige MacNamara ; Earl of Thomond.	Paul Strange (a Trans- planted Papist, his decree is dated 17th October, 1676) ; John MacNamara ; Earl of Thomond.
Toonaghbeg, (a green field).	Sir Rowland Delahoyde, John, son of Daniel ; and Donogh, son of Daniel MacNamara.	Conor O'Glissane ; Teige Ryan
Toonaghmore.	Mahone, son of Conor Mac Namara.	Teige Ryan ; Daniel Ryan.
Colostovisk.	Teige O'Brien ; Daniel, son of Mahone MacNamara.	Lord Clare.
Cahergal.	Teige O'Brien.	William Ryan.
Cragnashanagh. ¹	Sir Rowland Delahoyde.	Geo. Ferris ; Henry Jones ; John Carroll.

¹ In the years 1659 and 1661, the tenants in occupation of the following lands were those subjoined :—Feenagh, John Mac Namara ; Knockapreaghaun, Gibbon Fitz Maurice FitzGibbon ; Lissana, James and George Roche ; Maghera West, James Butler, gent. ; Rathclooney, John, William, and Edmond Power, J. Roche, J. Condon,

and Marcus Magrath ; Maghera, John Power ; Muckinish, Dr. Neylan ; Cahergal, Theobald Butler ; Corbally, David Gibbon ; Cragnashanagh, David Stapleton.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond made a letting for ever, of Cranagher to Nicholas Bindon, Esq., at the yearly rent of £19.

DOORA PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballyglass.	Daniel, son of Teige Mac Namara of Castletown; Conor, son of Rory MacNamara of Ballymocriss.	Daniel MacNamara; Mathew MacMahon of Ballymulcreehy.
Ballyortla.	Sheeda MacNamara of Carrownaliganna; Daniel, son of Teige MacNamara of Castletown; Nicholas O'Hara; Donogh O'Hickey; John Mac Namara of Moyriesk; Donogh, son of Teige MacNamara; Teige, son of Loghlen O'Downeen; Donogh Mac Shane of y ^e same.	Pierce White; (transplanted from Adare, Co. Limerick); John MacNamara.
Castletown, (called Knockballymoyra), and Clonlorkan.	Daniel, son of Teige MacNamara of Castletown; Conor, son of Rory, and Sheeda his brother, of Ballymoyra.	Sir Oliver Bourke; Gibbon FitzGibbon. ¹
Cloonmore, (called Shanakill).	Rory MacNamara of Monanoe; Daniel, son of Teige Mac Namara of Castletown; Conor, son of Teige of Ballymoyra.	Daniel MacNamara, by the name of Ballymulroony; Mathew MacMahon, (transplanted from Tuogh, Co. Limerick).
Drim, (called Drimgillanagun).	Rory MacNamara of Monanoe; Margaret O'Hickey of Drim; Rory MacNamara of Galway, merchant.	Michael O'Dea.

¹Gibbon FitzMaurice FitzGibbon was a Transplanted Papist. He had previously lived at Ballinahinch, Co. Limerick. See *Journal of Archaeological Society of Ireland*, Vol. iv., 4th series, p. 307. Sir Oliver Bourke, Bart., son of Sir David Bourke, Bart., was also a Transplanted Papist.

In 1661, the tenants in occupation of some of the above townlands were as follows:—Ballyglass, Sir David Bourke.; Castletown, Dr. John Neylan; Drim, David Gibbon; Kilbrickenbeg, Edward Cuffie; Kilbrickenmore, Teige and Conor MacNamara; and Killeilim, Sir Richard Everard.

DOORA PARISH—*continued*.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Drumdoolaghty.	Earl of Thomond ; John Mac Namara of Dromoland ; Teige, son of Rory ; and Daniel, son of Teige MacNamara of Castletown.	Mathew MacMahon ; Lord Clare ; Earl of Thomond.
Finanagh.	MacNamaras ; viz. :—Teige, son of Rory ; and Daniel his son, of Castletown ; Rory of Monanoe ; and John of Keevagh.	John MacNamara ; Lord Clare ; Mathew MacMahon ; Roger MacNamara.
Kilbrickanbeg.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Kilbrickanmore.	Conor, son of Mahone ; Donogh, son of Conor ; and Teige, son of Conor Mac Namara.	Sir Oliver Bourke, Bart.
Kilfeilim.	Earl of Thomond ; Teige, son of Daniel ; Daniel, son of Teige ; and Teige, son of Rory MacNamara, all of Castletown.	Lord Clare ; Earl of Thomond.
Knockanean.	Redmond Neylan of Ballymahill.	Thomas Powell.
Knockaskibole.	Redmond Neylan ; Earl of Thomond.	Gibbon FitzGibbon ; Lord Clare ; Earl of Thomond.
Knockhogan, and Noughaval.	Earl of Thomond ; Daniel, son of Teige MacNamara of Castletown.	Matthew MacMahon ; Earl of Thomond.
Monanoe.	Rory MacNamara of Monanoe.	Sir Oliver Bourke, Bart. Theobald Butler ; Benjamin Lucas.
Moyriesk.	John MacNamara of Moyriesk	John MacNamara.

DOORA PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Knockalatter, and Kilnahow.	Sir Daniel O'Brien of Carrigaholt; Earl of Thomond; Loughlen MacInerney of Kilnahow.	Murtagh Dowling; Lord Clare; Earl of Thomond.
Carrownaglogh.	Earl of Thomond; Conor, son of Mahone MacNamara of Ballyhannon.	Earl of Thomond; Pierce Creagh (a Protestant).
Dowray.	Earl of Thomond; Daniel, son of Teige MacNamara of Castletown; Teige, son of Rory MacNamara.	Lord Clare; Earl of Thomond.
Cragroe.	John MacNamara of Dromoland.	Matthew MacMahon.
Lecarrownapoultroe.	John MacNamara of Moyriesk.	John MacNamara.
Callooragh. ¹	Donogh MacGillanoyhe; John MacNamara of Keevagh.	Lord Clare.

INCHICRONAN PARISH.

Ballygassanmore, (young shoots).	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Ballygassanbeg.	Rory MacGivin, (Quin).	Earl of Arran.

¹The occupying tenants of some of the above lands in 1661 were:—Knockanean, George Harte; Knockaskibole and Dowray, Dermot Daly; Monanoe, Sir David Bourke, Bart.; David Oge Bourke, and James Bourke; Moyriesk, John Magee; Knockalatter and Carrownaglogh, Thos. Hickman; Poultroe, David FitzGerald; Calluragh, Donogh

O'Callaghan, Esq.; Finanagh, Donogh MacNamara.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond made a lease for ever of Dromdoolaghty to Jas. Sexton, at the yearly rent of £1 15s.; of Kilbrickenbeg to Charles McDermott Esq., at £21; and of Castletown to James MacNamara, at the rent of £28 per annum.

INCHICRONAN PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballynagranagh. (gravel pits).	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Ballyvanna. (banaç, a fox).	Same	Same.
Bunnahow.	Same.	James Quin.
Bealnafirvarnagh, and Drumtarsna; (now Durra and O'Brien's Castle).	Bryan O'Brien; Teige O'Brien.	Donogh MacNamara; Mannagh O'Grady; Francis O'Brien; Henry Ivers; Lieut. Wm. Roche; Lord Clare, (Durra).
Calluragh.	John O'Grady; Dermot O'Grady.	James Rice and others.
Cappafean.	Daniel, son of Murtagh O'Grady; John and Hugh O'Grady.	James Butler; Earl of Arran; Sir H. In- goldsby.
Cappanapeasta.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Carrakil.	Earl of Thomond; Daniel, son of Murtagh O'Grady.	Theobald Butler; Earl of Thomond.
Carrowkeel.	Daniel, son of Murtagh; Managh, son of Rory; and Loughlen O'Grady.	Murtagh Dowling; Teige MacNamara; Earl of Arran.
Carrownacloghy.	Daniel, son of Loughlen; Hugh, and Loughlen Oge O'Grady.	Lord Clare.
Cloonawillin.	James Oge MacBrody.	Francis O'Brien; William Roche; Ben. Lucas.
Clooneen.	Earl of Thomond; Richard O'Grady.	Jas. Butler; Donogh Carroll; Earl of Tho- mond.

INCHICRONAN PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Curragh.	Patk. Darcy ; Jas. O'Grady ; Donald O'Quin.	Murtagh Dowling ; Jeoffrey Power; Roger Delahunty.
Doon. ¹	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond; John Carroll; Murtagh Dowling.
Derrynagleragh.	Richard O'Grady ; Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Drumminaknew.	Danl., son of Murtagh O'Grady.	James Butler.
(cneam, wild garlic).	Danl., son of Loughlen O'Grady.	
Drumcore.	John MacQuin.	Earl of Thomond.
Drummentuke.	Loughlen ; Hugh ; Dermot, son of Murtagh ; and Thos., son of John O'Grady.	Mannagh O'Grady ; Murtagh Dowling ; Teige MacNamara ; Theobald Butler.
Drumumna. (oak ridge).	Earl of Thomond.	Humphrey Baggally.
Drumbonniv. (blasts).	Maoelin MacBruodin ; James Oge MacBruodin.	Donogh MacNamara ; Francis O'Brien; (after- wards Sam. Burton).
Moymolane.	Daniel, son of Murtagh; Daniel, son of Loughlen O'Grady.	Murtagh Dowling ; Jas. Butler ; Earl of Inchi- quin; Theobald Butler; Daniel MacNamara ; Benjamin Lucas.
Lahardan. ²	John Oge More.	Col. Garrett Moore ; Teige MacNamara.

¹ Turlogh O'Brien of Fonire (?), had been owner of Doon and other lands, but by an Inquisition taken at Ennis on 24th May,

1592, it was found that they, in reality, belonged to the Queen.

² Lahardan was the residence of the Fitz-

INCHICRONAN PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Kiltoulagh.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Knockamucky.	Donogh Brody.	Donogh O'Roughan ; Brian O'Brien.
Kilvoydan.	Brian O'Brien ; John MacNamara.	Brian O'Brien; Managh O'Grady ; John MacNamara ; Lord Clare ; Francis O'Brien ; Earl of Thomond.
Scalpnagown.	Donogh, son of Murtagh O'Grady.	Teige Carrigge ; Murtagh Dowling.
Sranagalloon.	Richard O'Grady ; Hugh O'Grady.	Sir George Hamilton.
Sunnagh North. (a milking place).	Donogh Oge O'Roughan ; Mahone and Daniel MacQuin ; Edmond Oge Quin.	Earl of Inchiquin ; Roger Delahunty ; Donogh MacNamara.
Sunnagh South. ¹	Charles O'Roughan.	Donogh O'Roughan ; Theobald Butler ; Daniel MacNamara ; Murtagh Dowling ; Roger MacNamara ; Benjamin Lucas.

Gerals, one of whom, the Right Hon. James FitzGerald, was father of Vesey, 1st Lord FitzGerald. They held under a lease made in 1734, by Theobald Butler to Maurice FitzGerald, gent., of Lahardan.

¹In 1659 and 1661, the tenants of the various townlands of this parish were as follows :—Ballgassane, Daniel MacNamara ; Bunnahow, Thomas Butler, gent. ; Cappanapeasta, Richd. Barry ; Carrowkeel, Thomas Butler ; Carrownacloghy, Lieut. Wm. Rosdell, and Bryan Stapleton, gent. ; Doon, John MacNamara, Esq. ; Derrynagleragh, Teige O'Brien ; Drumumna, James Hennessy ; Drumbonniv, Wm. and Robt. Denn ;

Knockamucky, Teige O'Brien, and Moses Ash ; Kilvoydan, Henry Clayton ; Sranagalloon, James Butler and his sons John and Edmond, and Wm. Butler, gent. ; Sunnagh North, Thomas Butler, gent.

In the reign of Queen Anne, the lands of Inchicronan, Rathvirgin, &c., were let, in perpetuity, by Lord Thomond, to James Butler, at the yearly rent of £70 ; Dooney-mulvihill, to the Executors of James MacDonnell, at £50 per annum ; Bunnahow, to the same at £9 a year ; Ballygissane, to Rory MacQuin, at One shilling, and Sranagalloon, to George Magee.

KILRAGHTIS PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballyline. ¹	Hugh, John, and Murtagh, sons of Rory O'Grady; Earl of Thomond.	John Drew; Thomas Cullin; Theobald Butler; Earl of Thomond.
Ballylinebeg.	Daniel, son of Loughlen O'Grady.	Moses Ash; Earl of Inchiquin.
Ballymacahill.	Redmond O'Neylan.	Lord Clare.
Ballymaconna.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Ballyogan.	Rory, son of John MacNamara; Teige O'Brien; Earl of Thomond.	Francis O'Brien; Earl of Clare; Earl of Thomond; Maurice Halloran; (merchant, transplanted from Limerick).
Ballyogan, <i>alias</i> Gurtanafinch.	Maoelin MacBruodin.	Constance Brody; Brian O'Brien; John Drew; Francis O'Brien; Maurice Halloran.
Bearnafunshin. (little ash trees).	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Ballygaffy, east and west.	Earl of Thomond; Rory, son of Donogh; John, son of Teige; Donogh, son of Donald Enry MacNamara.	Henry White; Earl of Thomond; Cormuck Ryan; John MacNamara; Lord Clare; John Drew; Lady Blake.
Cappagh.	John, son of Teige; and Rory, son of John MacNamara.	John Butler; John Blake.
Clonkerry. (black meadow).	Earl of Thomond; Sheeda MacNamara; John MacKnoghur.	Cormuck Ryan; Earl of Thomond.

¹ In 1659 and 1661, the townlands of this parish were severally occupied by the following tenants:—Ballyline, by Thomas Butler;

Ballylinebeg, by Moses Ash; Ballymachill, by Nicholas Neylan; Ballymaconna, by David, Thomas, and Pierce White; Gurtanafinch,

KILRAGHTIS PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Carrokiel.	Earl of Thomond ; Loughlin Coonagh.	Roger MacNamara; Earl of Thomond.
Drumgloon.	Earl of Thomond; Sheeda MacNamara; John MacKnoghur.	Cormuck Ryan ; Earl of Thomond.
Drumgranagh.	Earl of Thomond ; Redmond O'Neylan.	Lord Clare ; Earl of Thomond.
Leahanagh north.	Teige MacNamara.	Mathew, son of Mahone MacNamara.
Leahanagh south.	Daniel MacNamara.	Sir Redmond Everard.
Mohollogh.	John, son of Teige ; Teige, son of Donald ; and Thady MacNamara ; Earl of Thomond.	Cormuck Ryan ; (afterwards Francis Burton); John MacNamara ; Earl of Thomond.
Rosslevan.	Edmond, son of Teige O'Neylan ; Loughlen, son of Dermot O'Neylan ; and Flan, son of Edmond O'Neylan.	Cormuck Ryan.

QUIN PARISH.

Ardnavoylane.	Conor MacNamara ; Thomas Arthur.	Dr. Edmond Mara.
Ballaghbuoy.	Mahone MacNamara; Maurice Conroy.	Lord Clare ; Peter Crainsborough.

by Maoelin Brody, gent., by Daniel Kennedy, and Bryan Kennedy ; Bearnafunshin, by Charles Carty, and Loughlen O'Grady ; Ballygaffy, by David White ; Cappagh, by Theobald Roche and Chas. Ryan ; Cloonkerry, by Wm. Roche ; Drumgranagh, by John MacInerney, gent., Anthony Ryan, and Wm. Morris ; Lehanagh, by Thomas Stack, and Matthew MacMahon ; Ballyogan, by

Maurice Halloran ; and Rosslevan, by Nicholas Neylan.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond made a lease for ever of Drumgranagh to Laurence Crow, at the rent of £5 yearly ; of Ballymaconnna to Thos. Moland, at £48 a year ; of Cloonkerry, to Henry Stamer at £9 ; and of Caherinagh, to Turlogh FitzPatrick.

QUIN PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballykilty.	John MacInerney.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby, as purchaser from the heirs of James Mar- tin, a Protestant.
Ballymacloon.	Thos. Arthur ; Teige, son of John MacNamara.	John White.
Ballymarkahan.	Teige, son of John MacNamara ; Thos. Arthur ; John, son of Donald MacNamara.	William Lysaght.
Ballyroughan.	John, Daniel, and Teige, sons of Donald Reagh MacNamara ; Rory O'Guerane.	Joane Mahoone (<i>sic</i>) ; Peter Crainsborough.
Cahercalla.	John and Conor MacNamara.	Dr. Mara ; Donogh O'Callaghan ; John MacNamara.
Cant, (Ballymul- kane & Clogh- rinnagh).	Donogh MacNamara ; John MacNamara ; Earl of Tho- mond ; Thomas O'Guerane.	William Lysaght ; Peter Crainsborough.
Carnmallow.	Teige, son of John MacNamara.	Peter Crainsborough.
Carrowgar.	Sir Rowland Delahoyde ; Mahone MacClune ; Teige O'Brien, Esq.	Wm. Lysaght ; John MacNamara ; Peter Crainsborough.
Carrowmeer.	Teige, son of Donogh Reagh ; Teige, son of Daniel Maol, son of Daniel ; Mahone, and Daniel MacNamara.	Lord Clare ; Peter Cainsborough.
Carrowroe.	Sir Daniel O'Brien ; Earl of Thomond.	Lord Clare ; Earl of Thomond.
Carrowandoreska, and Carrowna- glogh.	Daniel MacNamara, Fionn.	Pierce Creagh Fitz- Pierce, Alderman of Limerick.

QUIN PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Carrowkeele, otherwise Druminlisha.	Daniel MacNamara, Fionn.	John MacNamara.
Carrowkeiltian.	John Strasse.	John White.
Cloonaherna.	Mahone & Daniel MacNamara.	Peter Crainsborough ; Lord Clare.
Coolshamroge. ¹	Meyler MacRedmond ; David MacRedmond.	James Power.
Craggaunowen.	Maurice Conroy.	Peter Crainsborough.
Creevagh.	Thomas Arthur.	Dr. Edmond Mara.
Creaghanenashynagh.	Sir Rowland Delahoyde.	James Power ; George Ferris ; Henry Ivers.
Cullauniartigane.	John, son of John MacNamara ; Earl of Thomond ; John O'Hartigan ; Daniel O'Hartigan.	Earl of Thomond ; Peter Crainsborough.
Cullauniheeda.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Creaghnainh.	John MacNamara ; Teige, son of John MacNamara.	Nicholas Lysaght.

¹ Coolshamroge was sold, in 1703, by the Chichester House Commissioners, to the Earl of Thomond for £196, James Power having been attainted of treason for his adherence to James II. The Earl made a letting of the place to Robert Hickman, at the yearly rent of £2 6s., and of Ballyhannan, at the yearly rent of £2 2s. He also let, on the same terms, viz. a lease for ever, the lands of Cullaun, to John Reddan, at the annual rent of £20.

The occupying tenants of the above denominations in 1659 and 1661, were the

subjoined:—Ardnaveylane, Edmond Power; Ballykilty, Wm. Creagh; Ballymacloon, Teige MacMahon; Ballymarkahan, Nicholas Stritch; Ballyroughan, Murrough O'Brien; Cant and Cloonaherna, Garrett Barry; Carnmallow, Donogh MacNamara; Carrowmeer, Maurice Sexton and Patrick Lysaght; Craggaunnenagh, Mahone O'Ruddane; Carrowroe and Coolshamroge, Thomas Hickman, Esq.; Carrowkeille, Arthur Smyth; Carrowkeilton, Laurence White; Craggaunowen, William Storine.

QUIN PARISH—*continued*.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Cullenagh.	Mahone MacCloone; Maoelin, son of Conor MacCloone.	John Cusack.
Danganbrack.	Thomas Arthur; Donogh MacNamara (Fionn).	Dr. Edm. Mara; Barth. Stacpole; John Mac-Namara.
Feaghquin.	Daniel MacNamara (Fionn); Donogh MacNamara.	John MacNamara; Bryan M'Grath, a Transplanted Papist; (afterwards John Gore, and Robert Longfield).
Gorteen.	Teige, son of Donald Reagh MacNamara.	Pierce Creagh.
Keelvagh (ceab, producing long marshy grass).	Sir Rowland Delahoyde; Cummarra MacNamara; Earl of Thomond; Teige O'Hurney; Thomas Arthur; John Mac-Namara.	Dr. Edmd. Mara; John Drew; James Rice; John MacNamara; John Dury.
Kildrum.	Thos. Arthur; John, Rory, Murtagh Oge, and Donogh MacNamara.	Dr. Edmd. Mara; Jas. Rice; Robt. Dixon; H. White; Capt. Teige MacMahon.
Knopoge.	Daniel MacNamara (Fionn).	John MacNamara.
Macincrolow.	John, son of Donogh Mac-Namara.	Bartholomew Stacpole.

In 1659, and 1661, the tenants in actual occupation of the above townlands, were as follows:—Creelvagh and Danganbrack, Nicholas Arthur; Creaghanenashinnagh, Daniel MacNamara; Cullauniarigan, James and George Sexton; Cullaunheeda, Mahone MacNenda (?), Jas. Hourigan; Cullenagh, Edmond Power; Gorteen, Pat and

Robt. Meade; Keelvagh, J. Sexton, J. Nihill, P. Loftus, D. Kelleher, T. Creagh, S. White, J. Reeves, E. Stritch, and M. O'Flanagan; Kildrum, Jonathan Barnes; Knopoge, Arthur Smyth; Macincrolow, Ed. Stritch; Madara, Thos. Creagh; Raghiluly, Murrógh O'Brien; Feaghquin, Donogh MacNamara; Carrowgar, John MacNamara.

QUIN PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Madara.	Danl. O'Brien; Thos. MacRedmond; Conor MacMahone; Sir Rowland Delahoyde; Teige, son of Donogh MacNamara; Thomas Arthur; Meyler MacShane.	Thos. Hickman; Dr. Edmd. Mara; John Drew; John Cusack; James Rice; Lord Clare.
Rathluby.	Mahone; Teige, son of Daniel Reagh; Teige Merigagh; and John MacNamara; and Maurice Conry.	Lord Clare; Peter Crainsborough; Pat Lysaght.
Rosslumane. ¹	Daniel Clancy.	John White.

TEMPLEMALEY PARISH.

Ardcarney. ²	Conor, son of Donogh Grana O'Brien.	Donogh O'Brien.
Ballyallia.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Ballycarroll.	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Ballycorey.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Ballyduff and Ballyhee.	Donogh MacNamara; Sir Valentine Blake.	Cormuck Ryan; (afterwards F. Burton); John Blake; Lady Blake.
Ballymaley.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Ballymaquiggan.	Sir Valentine Blake.	John Blake; Lady Blake.

¹In 1703, Sir Donat O'Brien of Dromoland, purchased from the Chichester House Commissioners the following lands, the estate of Nicholas Arthur, attainted:—Danganbrack, Creevagh, Cahercalla, Maddara, Keevagh, and Kildrum.

²In 1659, and 1661, the occupying tenants of the townlands of this parish were:—Ardcarney, Chas. Hennessy Esq.; Ballyallia and Ballymaley, R. Roche, R. Keating, Israel O'Callaghan, D. Lawlor, R. Conyers; Ballycarroll, Knockaclara, Killiane, and

TEMPLEMALEY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballymulqueeny.	Colla ; Colla, son of Flann ; Dermot Oge, and Charles Mulqueeny ; and Donogh MacNamara.	Cormuck Ryan ; (afterwards Francis Burton) ; Donogh O'Callaghan.
Gortaleavane, (Barefield).	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Cloonteen.	Sir Valentine Blake.	John Blake ; Lord Clare.
Cragaweelcross.	Teige and Donogh Mac Namara ; Solla O'Mulconry.	Donogh O'Callaghan ; Cormuck Ryan ; (afterwards F. Burton).
Derry.	Loghlen MacInerney.	Donogh O'Callaghan.
Dulish.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Faunrusk.	Teige MacNamara.	Donogh O'Callaghan.
Inishmore.	Teige O'Brien.	Earl of Inchiquin ; Lord Clare.
Licknaun.	Sir Valentine Blake.	John Blake ; Lady Blake.
Knockaclara.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Knockaderry.	Same.	Same.
Knockanoura.	Sir Valentine Blake.	John Blake ; Lady Blake.
Killian.	Teige O'Brien, Esq.	Lord Clare.
Killiane.	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.

Inishmore, Loghlen MacInerney ; Ballycorey, Jas. England, gent. ; Ballyduff and Knockanoura, Donogh O'Callaghan, Esq. ; Ballyhee, Cloonteen, same tenant : Gortaleavane, Maghery, Rungarrane, Turlogh Fitz-

Patrick ; Derry, Faunrusk, Knockaderry, D. FitzGibbon ; Licknaun, Reaskaun, Irilagh O'Callaghan ; Killian, Dermot MacInerney ; Rungarrow and Tully, Morgan Ryan.

TEMPLEMALEY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Maghery.	Loghlen MacInerney.	Donogh O'Callaghan.
Reaskane.	Sir Valentine Blake.	John Blake; Lady Blake.
Rungarrow, and Tully.	James O'Mullane.	Cormuck Ryan ; (after- wards Francis Burton).
Rungarrane.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.

BURREN.

ABBEY PARISH.

Abbey, East and West.	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Aillwee.	Same.	Same.
Ballyhehan.	Same.	Same.
Ballyvelaghan.	Turlogh More O'Loghlen ; Owen, son of Lysagh O'Logh- len ; William Neylan.	Robert Dixon ; Earl of Inchiquin.
Doneen.	Earl of Thomond.	Colonel Cary Dillon.
Munnia.	Martin Lynch.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Rossalia.	Lord Inchiquin.	Same.
Sheshia. ¹	Same.	Same.

¹ In 1664, as appears by the *Subsidy Rolls* preserved in the Public Record Office, Dublin, the tenants in occupation of this parish were the following :—Abbey, Robert Nugent, Esq. ; Ballyvaughan, Cary Dillon, Esq. ; Ballyhehan, Redmond Magner ; Ballyvelaghan, Brian M'William (Bourke) ; Do-

neen, John Cooper, Esq.

In 1713, William, Earl of Inchiquin, made fee farm grants of various lands in this parish to James Molony of Kiltanon. His descendant, Major William Mills Molony, D.L., was the late owner.

OUGHTMAMA PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Aughawinnaun.	Bishop of Kilfenora.	Bishop of Kilfenora.
Aughinish.	Bishop of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe.
Deelin.	Wm. Neylan; Rory, son of Rossa; Owney, son of Lysagh; and Conor Maoel O'Loughlen; Donogh O'Brien, Esq.	Sir William King; William Neylan.
Kilweelran.	Carroll, Donogh, and Owen O'Callinan.	Robert Dixon; Earl of Inchiquin.
Rine.	Earl of Thomond.	Colonel Cary Dillon.
Turlogh.	William Neylan.	Sir William King; William Neylan.
Slievecarran. ¹	Sir Thomas Blake; William Neylan.	Same, and Same.

CARRAN PARISH.

Ballyconry.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Ballyline.	Earl of Thomond; Conor O'Brien; Teige MacKerwick; Bryan MacOwen; John MacKerwick; Donogh MacGilladuff; Turlogh O'Brien of Kilbrack; Brian O'Loughlen; Donogh, son of Rory O'Loughlen.	Henry Ivers; Earl of Thomond.

¹ Several of the townlands of the parishes of Abbey and Oughtmama have been omitted in the *Book of Distributions and Forfeitures*, as will be seen by the above scanty list. The tenants of some of the townlands of Oughtmama in 1659 and 1664, were as follows:—Oughtmama, Charles MacDonogh,

Dermot MacFinian; Finavarra, Teige O Daly, Laurence Bigg, and Laurence Markahan; Deelin, Daniel Oge; Aughawinnaun, Teige MacFineen, and Daniel MacTeige; Turlogh, Donogh MacFineen, Esq.; and his son Donogh Oge; and Daniel MacFineen.

CARRAN PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Cappagh.	Teige O'Brien; Donogh O'Brien, Esq.; Mahone Oge; Mahone, son of Brian; The heirs of Owney; Turlogh, son of Owney; Lysagh, son of Brian (O'Loughlen).	John Blake; John Morgan.
Cappaghkennedy.	Donogh O'Brien, Esq.; Rossa; Turlogh; and Turlogh, son of Rory (O'Loughlen).	Earl of Inchiquin; Lady Blake.
Carran, <i>alias</i> Bal-lydoora.	Gillananeave O'Davoren; Loughlen MacBrian; James MacCashea; Richard Mac Cashea; Donogh O'Brien, Esq.; Murtagh Oge Mac Cashea.	Hugh Sweeney; (Patentee).
Castletown.	Donogh O'Brien, Esq.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Coskeam.	Donogh O'Brien, Esq.; Conor O'Gowan; James O'Gowan; Donogh, son of Owney; Mahone, son of Brian; and Rossa (O'Loughlen).	Turlogh O'Hyne; Sir Redmond Everard.
Creevagh.	Donogh O'Brien, Esq.	Henry Ivers.
Crughwill.	William Neylan.	William Neylan.
Fahee.	Heirs of Owney O'Loughlen.	John Drew; John Blake; Lady Blake.
Fanygalvan.	Brian, son of Connell; Donogh; Donogh, son of Rory (O'Loughlen); Donogh O'Brien, Esq.	Robert Dixon; Henry Ivers; Ralph Wilson.
Glencolumbkille.	The Heirs of Owney O'Loughlen.	John Blake; Lady Blake.

CARRAN PARISH—*continue* ¹.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Knockans.	Pharis, son of Rossa ; Turlogh, son of Donogh ; Turlogh, son of Rossa ; Owen, and Lysagh (O'Loghlen).	Earl of Inchiquin ; Ignatius French.
Meggagh.	Donogh O'Brien, Esq. ; Turlogh, son of Maoelin ; Florence Oge FitzPatrick ; Teige O'Brien.	Earl of Inchiquin ; (Patentee).
Mogouhy.	Donogh, son of Rossa ; Conor ; Rossa ; and Donogh (O'Loghlen) ; Donogh O'Brien, Esq. ; Murtagh, son of Conor.	William Ryan ; Henry Ivers ; Lord Clare.
Poulcarragharush.	Murtagh Oge MacCashea ; Murrough MacOwen ; Donogh O'Brien, Esq. ; James MacCashea ; Nicholas MacCashea.	Earl of Inchiquin ; (Patentee).
Rannagh ¹ .	Donogh O'Brien ; Rossa O'Loghlen ; Donogh, son of Teige O'Brien.	Earl of Inchiquin ; John Drew ; John Blake ; Sir William King ; Donogh O'Brien.

DRUMCREEHY PARISH

Ballyconry.	Donogh O'Brien, Esq.	Thomas Bourke.
Ballycrenan, <i>alias</i> Gurtahallaha.	Donogh O'Brien, Esq. ; Martin Lynch.	Colonel Cary Dillon ; (as Trustee for transplanted persons).
Ballyvaghan.	Lord Inchiquin.	Sir Henry Lynch ; Earl of Inchiquin.
Ballycahill.	Donogh O'Brien, Esq.	Edmond Nugent.

¹ Several townlands of this parish are left out of the *Book of Distributions*, as will be seen by the above list. Opposite to the notices of Carran and Ballydoora is a note to this effect:—"These 8 Carrowmeers pay to the King yearly, 13s. 4d.; and to the Bishop of Killaloe, 13s. 4d. yearly, as chief rent to the said See."

In 1659, the townland of Crughwill was occupied, as tenant, by Turlogh O'Loghlen, Esq.; Fahee, by Loghlen O'Hehir and

Geoffrey Blake ; Cappakennedy, by John O'Hehir ; Glencolumbkille, by James Hynes and Brian Kilkelly ; Cappagh, by Andrew Martin, James Bodkin, and Paul Dood ; Coskeam, by Bryan O'Loghlen ; Poulawack, by Donogh MacCarthy ; Cahermackirilla, by Brian O'Loghlen ; Carran, by Hugh Hogan ; Meggagh, by Teige MacMahon, (a transplanted person) ; Fanygalvan, by Teige O'Brien ; Glencolumbkille, by Anthony Lynch ; and Rannagh, by Mathew Windon.

DRUMCREEHY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Bishopsquarter.	See of Kilfenora.	Bishop of Kilfenora.
Dangan.	Wm. Neylan; Dominick Lynch.	Edmond Nugent; Wm. Neylan.
Cahernague.	Owney More O'Loghlen.	Same.
Killoghil.	Donogh O'Brien, Esq.	Edmond Nugent.
Lisnandard.	Martin Lynch.	Colonel Cary Dillon.
Muckinish.	Owney More O'Loghlen's heirs; William Neylan.	John Blake; Val. Brown; Lady Blake; Wm. Neylan.
Newtown.	Donogh O'Brien, Esq.	Edmond Nugent; Bridget Clare.
Tonarussa. ¹	Owney Oge O'Loghlen.	Edmond Nugent; Wm. Neylan.

GLENINAGH PARISH.

Aghaglinny.	See of Kilfenora.	Bishop of Kilfenora.
Gleninagh.	Same.	Same.
Murrooghkilly (sea beach).	Same.	Same.
Murroogh Toohy.	James Lynch.	James Aylmer; Bridget Clare.

¹ Several of the townlands of the parish of Drumcreehy are omitted in the above list, but it is a correct transcript of the original.

In 1659, the tenants occupying some of the lands of this parish were as follows:—Newtown, Robert Nugent, and Thomas Nugent, Esquires; Ballycahill, Oliver Kirwan; Muckinish, John Tully; Ballyconry, Cary Dillon; Ballyvaghan, Mr. Glavine; Dangan, Edmond McRichard.

Edmond Nugent, above mentioned, was son and heir of Robert Nugent of Carlans-

town, Co. Westmeath, and was ancestor of Lord Nugent, and of the present Duke of Buckingham, in the female line. He was an "Innocent Papist," transplanted from Leinster into Clare.

In the Roll of the Occupiers, liable, in this parish to pay the subsidy levied on the County of Clare in 1664, the name of Nicholas Dooly is given as rated for the whole of Gleninagh: The tenant of Gleninagh in 1659, was Teige O'Hea.

KILLONAGHAN PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballyny.	Daniel O'Brien.	James Aylmer; Neptune Blood.
Ballyelly.	Daniel Oge MacClancy.	Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien; Nept. Blood.
Coolmeen.	Fernandus MacFelem.	Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien.
Craggagh.	Same.	Henry Ivers.
Crumlin.	Boetius Clancy.	Earl of Anglesey.
Derreen.	Conor Oge MacClancy; John Clancy.	Earl of Anglesey; John Cusack; Jas. Aylmer; Neptune Blood.
Fanore.	Daniel O'Brien; Bryan O'Loughlen.	Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien; Henry Ivers.
Faunrooska.	Fernandus MacFelem.	James Aylmer; Henry Ivers.
Formoyle.	Donogh O'Brien; Rossa O'Loughlen.	Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien.
Knockauns.	Daniel Oge MacClancy.	Donogh O'Loughlen; Jas. Aylmer; H. Ivers.
Liscoonera, (sea inlets).	James Lynch.	Maurice Thompson.

KILCORNEY PARISH.

Ballymihil.	Wm. O'Neylan; Donogh O'Brien, Esq.; Teige, son of Brian; Loughlen, son of Lysagh; Meaghan, son of Brian O'Loughlen.	Laurence, and John Comyn; (Transplanted Papists).
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KILCORNEY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Glensleade.	Same owners.	Laurence and John Comyn ; Donogh MacNamara ; Ralph Wilson.
Poulbaun.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Fodram. Kilcolmanbarry. Poukilleen. Magheraweeleen.	Florence FitzPatrick ; Donogh O'Brien, Esq. ; Conor Oge Callaghane ; M'Loghlen Roe Callahane (O'Cullinane).	Laurence and John Comyn.
Caherconnell. Poulanine. Poulnacarnagh.	Donogh O'Brien ; M'Loghlen Roe O'Cullinane ; Anthony, son of Conor ; and Lysagh, son of Phelim O'Loghlen.	Laurence and John Comyn ; Earl of Inchiquin.
Eanty. Foadree. Boolamine. Cloghboola. Moylaan. ¹	O'Loghlen ; viz., Loghlen, son of Lysagh ; Loghlen, son of Owny ; Phelim, son of Conor ; Conor, son of Lysagh ; Turlogh ; Rossa, son of Rory ; Mahone, son of Brian ; Florence, son of Brian ; and Anthony Oge.	Earl of Inchiquin.

KILLEANY PARISH.

Ballyconnoe north.	Daniel O'Brien ; Thomas Oge O'Connor.	Pierce Creagh.
Ballyconnoe south.	Donogh O'Brien, Esq.	Hugh Sweeney ; Pierce Creagh.
Ballygastell.	Dermot O'Brien ; Turlogh O'Brien ; Conor O'Connor.	William Ryan ; Lord Clare.

¹From the Subsidy Rolls of 1664, we learn that the following were the occupying tenants of Kilcorney parish : Eanty, Hugh Hogan ; Caherconnell, Daniel Carthy ; Glensleade, Fodram, &c., John MacNamara ; Poulbaun, Dermot Mahony ; and Ballymihill, Hugh Hogan.

KILLEANY PARISH—*continued*.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Cahermaan.	Name not given.	Pierce Creagh.
Cahermakerrila and Carrowlupane.	Daniel O'Brien; Murtagh and Conor O'Loghlen.	Same.
Ballykilmartin.	Daniel O'Brien.	Hugh Sweeney; Pierce Creagh.
Killeany. ¹	Donogh O'Brien, Esq.	Pierce Creagh.

KILMOON PARISH.

Ballydonoghue.	Boetius Clancy ; Conor O'Coilehane.	More Butler, <i>alias</i> Bryan; Pierce Creagh.
Ballyhenna.	Daniel O'Brien.	Alderman Pierce Creagh, of Limerick.
Ballyinsheenbeg.	Donogh, son of Bryan O'Loghlen; Maoelaghlin Cam O'Loghlen.	Teige Ryan; Pierce Creagh.
Ballyinsheenmore.	Boetius Clancy.	Sir James Galway; Teige Ryan.
Ballyneillan.	Daniel O'Brien.	Thomas Mead; Donogh O'Brien.
Ballyteige and Lisdoonvarna.	Finin FitzPatrick.	J. Sarsfield; Earl of Inchiquin; Sir James Galway; Cyprian Davoren; Mary Bourke; Dr. Richard Madden.
Caherbarnagh.	Turlogh, son of Loghlen, son of Murrough O'Loghlen.	More Butler; Pierce Creagh.

¹ In 1659, and 1664, the tenants in occupation of Ballyconnoe south were Cuvarra MacInerney; of Cahermakerrila, Conor O'Flanagan, and Nicholas Mahony; of Killeany, Donogh Oge O'Loghlen; of Cahermaan, Jeoffrey Blake; of Ballykilmartin, James Clancy; and of Ballygastel, Conor O'Flanagan.

KILMOON PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Caherbullog.	Donogh O'Brien; Loghlen Oge, son of Lysagh O'Loghlen.	Thomas Meade; Pierce Creagh.
Cahercloggaun.	Daniel O'Brien.	Pierce Creagh.
Cooleabeg.	Same.	Same.
Cooleamore.	William Neylan, an infant.	William Neylan.
Kilmoon.	Donogh O'Brien; Turlogh, son of Loghlen O'Loghlen.	Earl of Inchiquin; Pierce Creagh.
Knockaskeheen.	Daniel Oge Clancy.	More Butler; Dr. Richard Madden.
Lisheeneagh.	Donogh O'Brien, Esq.	Pierce Creagh.
Lismorahaun. ¹	Same.	Thomas Mead.

NOUGHAVAL PARISH.

Ballyganner North.	Donogh MacCashea; James Cashea; Donogh O'Brien.	Lord Clare; (afterwards F. Burton and others).
Ballyganner South.	Loghlen O'Flanagee; Donogh O'Flanagee; Dermot Oge O'Flanagee Gillananeave O'Davoren; Hugh O'Davoren; Murrough O'Brien; Conor O'Flanahee; Constance, son of Donald O'Davoren; Cyprian O'Davoren; James Cashea; Bryan Fitz-Patrick; Dermot O'Connor; Margaret Crannagh O'Davoren.	Ralph Wilson; Lord Clare; (afterwards F. Burton and others).

¹ Certain townlands of this parish are omitted from the above list. In the years 1659, and 1664, the tenants in occupation of the subjoined townlands were: Lismorahaun, Bryan MacConsidine; Ballyhenna, David Creagh; Kilmore, John Creagh; Lisdoonvarna, James Butler, and Donogh

O'Brien; Ballydonoghue, Daniel O'Brien; Lisheeneagh, Nicholas Dooly; Coolemore, Conor O'Brien; Ballyneillan, Catherine Wolfe; Ballyinsheenbeg, Donogh O'Loghlen; Ballyinsheenmore, Patrick Sarsfield, Esq.; Knockaskeheen, More ny Brian; and Caherbarnagh, Daniel O'Brien.

NOUGHAVAL PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballymahony.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Ballymurphy.	Conor O'Brien.	John Dury; Donogh O'Brien.
Cragnarooan (Rue.)	Gillananeave O'Davoren.	Sir William King.
Ballyhumulto.	Murtagh O'Brien.	Same.
Caherpolla, <i>alias</i> Fahaffane.	Lord Inchiquin; Donogh O'Brien, Esq.; Conor O'Brien; Bryan, son of Edmund; Conor, son of Murtagh; Moonagh; Conor; and Donogh, son of Rossa (O'Loughlen).	Earl of Inchiquin; Conor O'Connor.
Craganeacloyum.	John Neylan; Wm. Neylan; Conor O'Brien.	Ralph Wilson.
Knockbrack.	Conor O'Brien.	John Dury; Lord Clare; (afterwards F. Burton).
Noughaval.	Donogh O'Brien, Esq.; Bryan FitzPatrick; Dermot O'Connor; Conor O'Flanagan; Margaret Carronagh O'Davoren; Gillananeave O'Davoren; Erwin O'Davoren; Murtagh O'Davoren; Teige; Hugh; Manus; Gillananeave, son of Hugh; Hugh; and Constance, son of Daniel (O'Davoren).	Robert Dixon; Sir Wm. King.
Sheshymore. ¹	Earl of Thomond; Conor and Donogh, sons of Rossa O'Loughlen.	John Dury; Ralph Wilson; Earl of Thomond.

¹ In the year 1659, the townland of Sheshymore, in this parish, was occupied as tenant by Owen MacCarthy; Ballymurphy, by Owen O'Halloran; Ballymahony, by Cormac MacCarthy and Dermot Mahony; Caherpollagh, Thomas MacMurtagh; Sheshy, Brian O'Loughlen; Noughaval, Murtagh

Davoren; Ballyhumulta, John O'Connor; Cahermacnaghten, Boetius Davoren.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond made a letting, in perpetuity, of Ballymahony, in this parish, and of Pouloun, in Kilcorney, to Sir Donat O'Brien, of Dromeland, at the yearly rent of £45.

RATHBOURNEY PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballyallaban.	Donogh O'Brien, Esq. ; Dominick Lynch.	Edmond Nugent.
Ballyhobill.	Donogh O'Brien; Brian O'Loughlen.	Same.
Ballyvoghane.	Donogh O'Brien, Esq. ; Loughlen Oge ; Rossa, son of Rory ; Owney ; and Donogh O'Loughlen.	Edmond Nugent ; William Neylan.
Cahermacnaghten, <i>alias</i> Kilbrack.	Hugh O'Davoren, (Cahermacnaghten); Turlogh O'Brien and Daniel O'Brien, (Kilbrack).	Lord Clare, (Killbrack); Sir William King; Gillananeave Oge O'Davoren.
Caherwoolly.	John O'Davoren.	Sir William King ; Robert Dixon.
Cloonmartin.	Donogh O'Brien, Esq.	Edmond Nugent.
Croagh North.	Same.	Same.
Croagh South.	Brian O'Loughlen.	Laurence and John Comyn; (Transplanted Papists from co. Limerick).
Cullaun.	Same.	Henry Ivers ; Donogh MacNamara ; Thomas Mead.
Faunarooska.	Donogh O'Brien.	Edmond Nugent.
Feenagh.	Proprietor's name not given.	George Martin ; Sylvester Hehir ; Donogh MacNamara ; (afterwards John Cusack).

¹In 1659, the tenants of certain of the townlands of this parish were the subjoined:—Feenagh, Andrew O'Halloran and

Geoffrey Martin ; Ballyhobill, Philip and Richard Coogane ; Lislarheenmore, Hugh O'Davoren ; Croagh south, Murtagh Oge

RATHBOURNEY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Gragans.	Owney More O'Loghlen.	George Martin.
Lisgoogan.	Turlogh O'Loghlen.	Edmond Nugent.
Lislarheenmore.	Donogh O'Brien,	Constance Davoren; Sir William King.
Lismacteige.	Same.	Sir William King.
Lisnalogherne and Lisduane.	Hugh O'Davoren.	Laurence and John Comyn.
Lissylisheen. ¹	Donogh O'Brien; Gillananeave O'Davoren.	Sir William King.

CLONDERALAW.

KILCHREEST PARISH.

Ballinacally. ²	Sir Teige MacMahon, Bart.; or James Bourke of Limerick.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby.
Ballynagard, (Paradise Hill).	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Breaghva.	Brian MacMahon.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby; Ralph Wilson.
Burren.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.

O'Davoren; Ballyallaban, Thomas Blake and Oliver Kirwan; Cahermacnaghten, Gillananeave Oge O'Davoren; Ballyvaghan, Robert Nugent; Croagh north, Ferral MacGowran; Lismacteige, John Cooper, Esq.; Lissylisheen, Boetius Davoren; Lisgoogan, Conor MacCarthy; Gragans, Francis Falon.

² In the year 1659, the occupying tenants of the lands of Liskelloge were Lieutenant

George Ross, Desunmy Norton, Wm. Brigdale, and Hugh Brigdale.

In 1664, the tenant occupying Ballinacally was Lady Castleconnell; Ballynagard, Thomas Cullen; Lack, Edward Lack; Coolsuppeen and Breaghva, Sir John Fitzmaurice.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond made leases for ever of the subjoined lands in this parish:—Burren to John Rosstewin,

KILCHREEST PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Cloonfurrihis.	Sir Teige MacMahon, Bart.; or James Bourke of Limerick.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby.
Cloonakilla.	Brian MacMahon.	Nicholas Bourke; Lord Clare.
Coolsuppeen.	Sir Teige MacMahon; or James Bourke.	Ralph Wilson; Eliza Fitzmaurice.
Ballinagleragh.	Brian MacMahon; Daniel O'Cloghessy.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby.
Inishdea.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Inishmore.	Same.	Same.
Knappoge.	Same.	Same.
Dangan.	Sir Teige MacMahon; or James Bourke.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby.
Lack.	Brian MacMahon.	Ralph Wilson; Dame Eliza Fitzmaurice.
Leamnaleaha.	Same.	John Connor FitzAndrew; Sir H. Ingoldsby.
Lavally.	Donogh MacGillareagh.	No name given.
Liskelloge, (Fort-fergus).	Sir Teige MacMahon; Dermot and Conor MacGillareagh.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby.
Roscleave.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.

at £64. yearly rent; Rosscliff to Richard Henn, at £10; Ballynagard to same, at £20; and Inishmore to Exors. of Thomas MacMahon.

Richard Henn, above named, is now

represented by Thomas Rice Henn, Esq., Q.C., D.L., Recorder of Galway.

Lieutenant George Ross was one of the Trustees of the estate of the Earl of Thomond, during the reign of Cromwell. His descendants assumed the name of Ross Lewin.

KILFIDDANE PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ailroe. ¹	Earl of Thomond ; Sir Teige MacMahon, Bart.; and the following MacMahons, viz. :—Donogh, son of Dermot; Murtagh ; Murtagh, son of Rory Gowlagh ; all of Ailroe.	Lord Clare; (afterwards F. Burton, and others); Colonel Francis Willoughby ; Earl of Thomond.
Bolooghra.	Mahone MacMahon of Crovraghan.	James Freena ; Captain Teige MacMahon.
Cahiracon.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Carrowreagh.	Thomas, son of Shane ; and John, son of Conor ; both of Aghnaclogher ; Hugh, son of John MacMahon ; Earl of Thomond.	Henry Ivers ; Earl of Thomond ; Captain Thomas Cullen.
Cloondrinagh.	James MacDonogh, of Cloondrinagh.	Simon Eaton ; James Freena ; (both Transplanted Papists); Captain Teige MacMahon.
Cloonboyerna.	Dermot MacGillareagh, of Cloonboyerna ; Mahone MacGillareagh, of Cloondrinagh.	James Freena.
Coolmeen.	Sir Teige MacMahon ; Brian MacMahon of Lack ; Mahone, son of Donogh ; Murtagh, son of Brian ; and Conor, son of Mahone MacMahon ; all of Coolmeen.	Symon Eaton ; Mary Hughes, <i>alias</i> Hurd ; (a Transplanted Papist).
Derriniddane.	Sir Teige MacMahon, Bart.	John Conor FitzAndrew; (afterwards John Cusack) ; Sir Henry Ingoldsby.

¹ In the year 1659, the subjoined townlands of this parish were occupied by tenants as follows :—Ailroe, N. Fox and Francis

Meade ; Cloondrinagh, Maurice Fitzgerald, Esq., Garrett Fitzgerald, gent., Creagh, and Murphy ; Coolmeen, Teige MacCarthy ;

KILFIDDANE PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Derrygeeha.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond ; Sir Henry Ingoldsby.
Derryshaan.	Same.	Earl of Thomond.
Effernan.	Same.	Same.
Erribul.	Same:	Same ; and Captain Teige MacMahon.
Moyfadda.	Conor, son of Shane MacMahon.	Henry Lee.
Shanakea.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.

KILLADYSERT PARISH.

Ballyleaan. ¹	Teige, son of Murtagh ; and Mahone MacMahon.	Teige MacMahon, son of Turlogh.
Ballynacragga.	Mahone ; Thomas, son of Teige ; and Mahone MacMahon.	Joan and Teige MacMahon ; Henry White ; Donogh O'Brien.
Ballvohane.	Same Proprietors.	Sir Redmond Everard ; Donogh O'Brien.
Ballibeg.	Earl of Thomond.	Captain Teige MacMahon ; Earl of Thomond.

Derryshaan, Charles MacCarthy ; Erribul, Nicholas Fox ; Moyfadda, John Long, and his sons James and John ; Cahiracon, Henry Rogers.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond made lettings, by lease for ever, of certain lands in Kilfiddane, viz. :—Cahiracon, to Angel Scott, at the yearly rent of £69 ; Effernane to Richard Henn, at £12 ; Derry-

shaan to Cornelius Gillareagh, at £10 ; Derrynageeha to Thomas Spaight, at £5 ; Moy to Francis Harrison, at £80.

¹ In the year 1659, the following were the tenants occupying some of the townlands in this parish :—Ballynacragga, Mahone MacMahon ; Glenconaun, Teige MacMahon, Esq., son of Turlogh.

In 1664, the following were the tenants of

KILLADYSERT PARISH—*continued*.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Cappanavarnoge.	Mahone Gillapattrick.	Richard Butler; Colonel Francis Willoughby.
Cloonkett.	Mahone MacMahon; John MacConnor.	Henry White; Donogh O'Brien; Capt. Teige MacMahon.
Cloonsnaghta.	Mahone MacMahon.	Donogh O'Brien; Cap- tain Teige MacMahon.
Cloonulla.	Mahone; John, son of Conor; and Conor MacMahon.	Henry White; Donogh O'Brien; Capt. Teige MacMahon; Lord Clare.
Cooga.	Earl of Thomond; Mahone MacMahon.	Donogh O'Brien; Teige MacMahon; (afterwards Robert Harrison); Earl of Thomond.
Craghera.	Mahone MacMahon.	Donogh O'Brien; Cap- tain Teige MacMahon
Crovraghan.	Earl of Thomond.	Captain Teige Mac- Mahon; Earl of Tho- mond.
Glenconaun.	Mahone; Teige, son of Donogh; Murtagh, son of Teige; Tur- logh, son of Conor; Mahone, son of Donogh, and Teige, son of Donogh; (MacMahon).	Donogh O'Brien; Dr. Richard Madden; John Connor Fitz- Andrew; Teige Mac- Mahon; Anne Nugent.

the parish as given in the Subsidy rolls:—
Inishmacowney, Inishloe, &c., John O'Hallo-
ran; Inishcorker, Thomas Cullen; Ballybean,
Brian, son of John McMahon; Liscenolan,
Henry Rogers; Craghera, Sir Francis Wil-
loughby; Cloonkett, Sir Henry Ingoldsby.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond
made leases for ever of the following lands:—
Cooga, Richd. Hearn, Thos. Grady, yearly
rent, £30; Killadysert, Angel Scott, £30;
Crovraghan, Sam. Weakly, £46.

KILLADYSERT PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Killadysert.	Bishop of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe.
Lackannashinnagh.	Earl of Thomond; Mahone MacMahon.	Donogh O'Brien; Teige MacMahon; Joan MacMahon; Earl of Thomond.
Liscormick.	Mahone Gillapattrick.	James Nixon.
Lisnafaha.	No name given.	Richard Butler.
Lisconolan.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Shannacool.	Earl of Thomond; Mahone Gillapattrick; Teige, son of Murtagh; Bryan, and Conor, sons of John MacMahon.	Sir Redmond Everard; Donogh O'Brien; John O'Connor Fitz Andrew; (afterwards John Cusack); Capt. Teige MacMahon; Earl of Thomond.
Inishloe.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Canon Island.	Same.	Same.
Inishmacowney.	Gabriel Galway.	Earl of Ossory; Earl of Arran; Sir Arthur Gore; (in trust for 1649 officers).
Inishtubbrid.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Inishcorker.	Same.	Same.
Inishratter.(?)	Same.	Same.

KILLIMER PARISH.

Ballymacrinan.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Carrowdotia.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Doonnagurroge.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.

KILLIMER PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Dysert.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Carrinlonger.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Tarmon.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Burrane.	Sir Teige MacMahon, Bart.	Captain Teige MacMahon; James Nixon; Earl of Thomond; Bishop of Killaloe; Robert Longfield.
Clooneylissane.	Sir Teige MacMahon, Bart.	
Derrylough.	Sir Teige MacMahon, Bart.	
Dunneill.	Sir Teige MacMahon, Bart.	
Teervarna.	Sir Teige MacMahon, Bart.	
Tonavoher. ¹	Sir Teige MacMahon, Bart.	

KILLOFIN PARISH.

Ballina. ²	Sir Teige MacMahon, Bart.	Colonel Francis Willoughby; Captain Wm. Hamilton.
Ballyartney.	Murtagh, son of Teige, son of Murtagh; Brian, son of Murtagh; Dermot, son of Shane; Brian, son of Shane; Dermot, son of Murtagh (M'Mahon); all of Ballyartney; Sir Teige MacMahon, Bart., of Clonderalaw.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby.
Slievedooly.	Conor, son of Shane; Murtagh, Maoel; Brian, son of Shane; Dermot, son of Shane; Dermot, son of Murtagh.	Captain William Hamilton, as Trustee for the '49 officers.

¹ The tenants in actual occupation of certain of the above townlands in the year 1659, were as follows:—Carrowdotia, Pat Harrold; Doonagurroge, Walter Hickman; Burrane, Pierce Moroney and Thomas Claney.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond

made lettings, by lease for ever, of the lands of Doonagurroge to Pool Hickman, at the yearly rent of £37, and of Ballymacrinan to Michael Hickey, at £38 per annum.

² In 1659, the following townlands were occupied by the undernamed tenants:—

KILLOFIN PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Cloonarass.	Teige MacMahon.	Richard Butler ; Sir James Cuffe ; Sir H. Ingoldsby.
Coolesteagh.	Sir Teige MacMahon.	Colonel Francis Willoughby.
Ballyogan.	Same.	Thomas Mara.
Ballymullin.	Same.	Col. F. Willoughby ; Capt. Wm. Hamilton, as Trustee.
Ballymulchar.	Same.	Col. Willoughby.
Colmanstown.	Same.	Thomas Mara.
Kilkerin.	Same.	Col. Willoughby; Capt. Hamilton, as Trustee.
Killofin.	Mahone MacMahon.	Bishop of Killaloe.
Knockaphutteen.	Sir Teige MacMahon.	Col. Willoughby; Capt. Hamilton, as Trustee.
Knockroe.	Same.	Col. Willoughby.
Mahonagh, and Cloonkerky.	Same.	Capt. Hamilton, as Trustee for the 1649 officers.

KILMIHIL PARISH.

Aghaga.	Donogh, son of Brian Mac Mahon.	Thos. Butler; H. Ivers; Lord Clare; (afterwards Henry Hickman.)
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Ballyartney, Cornet George Metham ; Ballymulchar, David Barry, Esq. ; Colmanstown, Francis Stritch and Thos. Mara ; Cloonarass by Henry Lee ; Mahonagh, by James

More ; Kilkerin, by Christian Creagh ; Knockroe, by Lady MacMahon ; Slievedooly, by John O'Meere ; and Killofin, by Charles Carthy.

KILMIHIL PARISH—*continued*.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballyduneen.	Brian, and Murtagh Mac Mahon, the elder.	Slaney-ny-Donogh Gilla- patrick ; (afterwards John Cusack) ; Sir Henry Ingoldsby ; Henry Ivers.
Cahercanavan.	John MacNamara.	Alderman Wm. York ; H. Ivers ; Thady O'Brien.
Cahermurphy.	Sir Daniel O'Brien ; Daniel MacGorman the elder ; Daniel MacGorman the younger ; Conor, Thomas, Teige, Man- chad, and Scanlane, (Mac- Gorman).	Lord Clare ; (afterwards Francis Burton and others).
Corraige.	Brian, and Murtagh Mac Mahon, the elder.	Slaney-ny-Donogh Gil- lapatrick ; Sir H. In- goldsby ; H. Ivers.
Kiltumper.	Brian MacMahon Esq. ; Mur- tagh, and Thomas MacMahon.	Lord Clare ; (afterwards F. Burton and others.)
Knockalough.	John MacNamara ; Murtagh MacMahon ; John O'Gillahi- nane.	Paul Strange ; (Decree dated June, 1676.) Marcus Magrath ; Donogh MacNamara ; Henry Ivers ; Tiege O'Brien ; Edward Fan- ning ; Thomas Green.
Lack.	Brian MacMahon Esq. ; Brian MacMahon, gent	Lord Clare ; (afterwards Francis Burton and others.)
Lissanair <i>alias</i> Derrycrossane. ¹	John MacNamara ; Thomas O'Cloghessy ; Murtagh Mac- Mahon, the younger.	Thomas Butler ; Henry Ivers ; Lord Clare ; Henry Hickman.

¹ *Derrycrossane*.—In 1666, Henry Hick-
man had this in right of his wife Honoria
MacMahon, who, like himself, was a Pro-

testant. In 1641, it had belonged to the
mother of the said Honoria whose name was
Anakin Graneera, daughter of Isaac Granier

KILMIHIL PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Leitrim.	Daniel O'Brien.	Lord Clare; (F. Burton and others.)
Sheeaun.	Murtagh MacMahon.	John Creagh; Sir Oliver Bourke, Bart.
Tirmanroe and Lissenegan. ¹	John MacNamara.	Marcus Magrath.

KILMURRY PARISH.

Ballycurraun. ²	Conor MacMahon.	Jeoffrey French; Robert Dixon; (afterwards, in 1686, Walter Hickman.)
Binvoran.	Brian MacMahon, Esq.; Thomas MacGorman.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby.
Carrowbane.	Sir Teige MacMahon, Bart.	Robert Dixon; (afterwards, in 1686, Walter Hickman.)
Carrowniska.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Cassarnagh.	Richard White.	Col. Cary Dillon; (afterwards, in 1686, Walter Hickman.)

of Kilrush, a Dutch Protestant. Note in *Book of Distributions and Forfeitures.*

¹ In 1659, the following townlands of this parish were occupied as tenants by the undernamed persons:—Cahermurphy, — Miller, George and Lau. Fitzharris; Corraige, Dermot FitzPatrick; Kiltumper, Col. Donogh MacCarthy, and Dermot MacCarthy; Lissanair, James FitzGerald; Leitrim, Dominick Roche; Cahercanavan, Pierce Creagh fitzAndrew; Kiltumper,

William Shaughnessy; Lack, Thos. Green; Derrycrossane, Wm. Herley; Ballydrumengagh, Henry Lee.

² In the years 1659 and 1664, the tenants in actual occupation of some of the above denominations were as follows:—Cassarnagh, Francis Creagh; Kilmore, James Stackpoole; Carrowbane, George Roche; Clonderalaw, Henry Lee; Carrowniska, Thomas Gilsenane; Ballycurraun, Teige Moriarty; Tullycrine, Mrs. Butler.

KILMURRAY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Clonderalaw.	Sir Teige MacMahon, Bart.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby.
Crossbeg & Crossmore.	Bryan MacMahon; Donogh, son of Brian; and Donogh, son of Murrough MacMahon.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby; Pierce White.
Clonacareor.	Sir Teige MacMahon, Bart.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby.
Drumdigus.	Brian MacMahon, Esq.; Thomas MacGorman.	Same.
Kilmore.	Sir Tiege MacMahon, Bart.	Col. Cary Dillon; (afterwards, in 1686, Walter Hickman.)
Kilmurry.	Same.	Sir Henry Ingoldsby.
Knock.	Conor MacMahon.	Jeoffrey French; Robt. Dixon; (afterwards, in 1686, W. Hickman.)
Knockanowne.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Lisheenydeen.	Same.	Same.
Tullycreen.	Thomas, Daniel, Melaghlin, and Murtagh (MacGorman).	Captain William Hamilton, as Trustee for the 1649 officers.

CHAPTER XXV.

CORCOMROE.

CLOONEY PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballyculleeny.	William Neylan ; Teige O'Connor.	Oliver MacDonogh ; Wm. Neylan; Richard Shee.
Ballyvrannen.	Daniel O'Brien.	Earl of Ossory, and others.
Cahersherkin.	Donogh, and Hugh O'Connor.	Earl of Inchiquin ; Rd. Shee ; Peter Pelly ; John MacDonogh.
Carrownaclough.	Donogh O'Brien ; Collagh, son of Teige O'Connor.	Donogh O'Brien ; Earl of Ossory; John Gore.
Clooney.	Tenants to Dean and Chapter of Kilfenora, viz. :—Donogh and Daniel O'Brien; Loghlen, son of Mahone; Edmond; and Edmond Liath O'Dea; Gilla-duff, and Daniel MacMurry.	Bishop of Kilfenora.
Cullenagh.	Teige O'Brien.	John Dury ; Maurice Thompson.
Derrymore.	Daniel O'Brien.	Earl of Inchiquin ; Donogh O'Brien.
Derreenkelly.	Daniel FitzDonogh.	Donogh O'Brien; Theobald Butler.
Drumlicky.	Daniel O'Brien.	Donogh O'Brien.
Forglann.	Donogh O'Brien.	Earl of Inchiquin ; Donogh O'Brien.

CLOONEY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Feaghcorconna.	Daniel O'Brien.	Donogh O'Brien.
Glen.	Daniel O'Brien.	Donogh O'Brien ; Earl of Ossory.
Keelkyle.	Daniel FitzDonogh.	Donogh O'Brien.
Killeinagh.	Daniel O'Brien.	Henry Ivers ; Donogh O'Brien.
Knocknagraigue	Teige O'Brien.	John Dury.
Lavarreen.	Daniel O'Brien ; Charles, son of Donogh O'Connor.	Earl of Ossory, and others.
Teerleheen.	Danl. O'Brien ; Daniel Mac Encargie ; Daniel Oge O'Marnyn.	Ben. Lucas ; Lord Mas-sareene ; Donogh O'Brien.
Moananagh. ¹	Daniel O'Brien.	Earl of Inchiquin.

KILFENORA PARISH.

Ballagh.	William, son of Daniel Neylan ; Charles O'Connor.	Francis Foster.
Ballybaun.	Murrough O'Brien.	Lord Kingston ; Donogh O'Brien.
Ballybreen.	Daniel, and Loghlen Mergagh Lysaght.	Patrìck Stafford ; Cornelius Lysaght.

¹ Several of the townlands of this parish are omitted from the *Book of Distributions and Forfeitures* as will be seen from the above list.

In 1659 and 1664, the tenant of Teerleheen was Donogh MacCarthy; of Derrymore,

Nicholas Canavane ; of Moananagh, Teige and John Hurley ; of Ballycullinagh, Anlaif O'Leery ; of Clooney, Thomas Brown ; of Cahersherkin, Christopher Curtin ; of Killeinagh, John Hill ; of Glen, Garret Lynch and Daniel O'Brien.

KILFENORA PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballycohy.	William Neylan.	Edward Neylan, and others.
Ballyclancahill.	Turlough, son of Brian O'Connor ; The heirs of Conor, son of Daniel O'Brien ; William Neylan.	Francis Foster ; John MacDonough ; William Neylan ; Thomas O'Connor.
Ballyhomulta.	Murrough O'Brien.	Donogh O'Brien.
Ballygoonaun.	Name not given.	Donogh O'Brien ; T. and C. MacDonough.
Ballykinvarraga.	Donogh O'Brien ; Hugh O'Connor.	Same.
Ballyroughan.	Daniel O'Brien.	Same.
Ballykirrin.	Daniel O'Shanny.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Ballykeel North.	Teige O'Brien.	T. and C. MacDonough ; Pat. Stafford.
Ballykeel South.	Teige O'Brien ; Boetius Clancy, of Knockfin, Esq.	Timothy and Cornelius MacDonough.
Ballyshanny.	Daniel O'Shanny.	Same and same.
Caherminaun.	Donogh O'Brien ; Teige O'Brien ; Hugh O'Connor.	Donogh O'Brien.
Clogher.	William, son of Daniel Neylan.	William Neylan.
Cloneen.	John Neylan ; Conor O'Brien.	Donogh O'Brien.
Cloonomra.	Name not given.	Edward and Michael Neylan ; H. Ivers ; Lord Massareene.

KILFENORA PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Cohy.	Daniel O'Shanny.	Donogh MacCae, and others; Donogh O'Brien.
Coolpeakaun.	Honora Wingfield. ¹	Lord Powerscourt.
Creggaun.	Patrick Lysaght.	Patrick Lysaght.
Carrowgar.	Teige O'Brien.	Walter Wall; Sir William King.
Commonage.	In controversy.	Neptune Blood; Sir William King; John Cusack.
Castlequarter.	Teige O'Brien.	Patrick Stafford; Walter Wall, and others.
Tarmonbeg.	Daniel O'Shanny; Heirs of Rory O'Connor.	Donogh O'Brien.
Cloonkilleen.	William Neylan; Daniel O'Shanny.	Edward Neylan.
Classnane.	Daniel O'Shanny.	T. and C. MacDonough; Edward Neylan.

¹ Honora Wingfield was the eldest daughter of Teige O'Brien of Smithstown, second son of Murrogh, first Baron of Inchiquin. She was the mother of Sir Edward Wingfield, ancestor of the Lords Powerscourt, and of several daughters, one of whom was married to Donogh, son of Conor O'Brien of Leamaneh, Esq.

In 1659, some of the townlands of this parish were occupied as follows:—Ballyshanny, by Wm. Rumsey and his son William; Ballykeel North, by Daniel McDonogh, and Moneen, by Maoelmurry MacSweeney.

In 1664, the subsidy tax was levied on the following occupiers of the lands of this

parish:—Ballyclancahill, Conor O'Leery; Ballydonnellbane, Danl. O'Leery; Ballyroughan, Manus MacSheehy; Ballyhomulta, John O'Connor; Carrowgar, Boetias Clancy; Clooneen, John Cooper; Ballykirrin, Danl. MacDonogh; Ballyshanny and Ballykeale, same; Ballybreen, Donogh MacCormack; Clogher, Dermot Mahony; Castlequarter, Maoelmurry MacSweeney; Clooneen West, Egan MacEgan; Cloonkilleen, Edward Neylan; Kilcarragh, Charles O'Connor; Kiltorate, John Mahony; Gortenard, J. Callaghan; Loughbullagane, Garret Barry; Tulla, Manus MacSheehy.

KILFENORA PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Carrownabartly.	Honora Wingfield; John O'Daly; Heirs of Dary O'Daly; Daniel Oge Daly.	John Cusack; Lord Powerscourt.
Carrowreagh.	William, son of Daniel Neylan; Teige, son of Daniel O'Brien.	Earl of Inchiquin; E. of Massareene; Donogh O'Brien; Wm. Neylan.
Castle.	Heirs of Conor, son of Daniel O'Brien.	Sir Wm. King; Donogh O'Brien; Lord Kingston.
Derenehely.	Same.	Lord Kingston.
Carrowkeale.	Teige O'Brien.	William Neylan; Donogh O'Brien.
Fanta Glebe.	Deanery of Kilfenora.	Bishop of Kilfenora.
Fanta.	Turlogh O'Brien.	Arthur Hyde; Patrick Stafford.
Fanagaghy.	Honora Wingfield.	Lord Powerscourt.
Kilcarragh.	Same.	Same.
Kilfenora.	Bishop of Kilfenora.	Bishop of Kilfenora.
Lisdoony.	Boetius Clancy, of Knockfinn.	Arthur Hyde; Maurice Thompson.
Lisket.	Bishop of Kilfenora.	Bishop of Kilfenora.
Lisleanane.	Dermot O'Connor.	Donogh O'Brien; Maurice Thompson.
Lisgoran.	Boetius Clancy, of Knockfinn.	Patrick Stafford.
Loghbullagane.	Daniel O'Brien; Heirs of Teige MacEncarriga; Teige O'Brien.	Lord Kingston.

KILFENORA PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Moneen.	Daniel O'Brien; Teige O'Brien.	Lord Kingston.
Magherabalanagh.	Murtagh Oge MacEncarigga ; Conor O'Brien.	William Neylan.
Russeenmeere, and Gurtaniera.	John Neylan.	Lord Kingston.
Tullagh.	Murrough O'Brien.	Lord Kingston.

KILLASPUGLONANE PARISH.

Ballyellery (a path.)	Daniel O'Brien.	Donogh O'Brien; Richard Shea.
Ballyfaudeen.	Teige O'Brien.	Lord Ikerrin.
Caheraderry.	Brian O'Connor; Wm. Neylan; Flan Neylan.	Donogh O'Brien; Lord Ikerrin.
Carrowduff.	Conor, son of Meikas; Solomon, and Farbshaigh MacCurtin; Patrick Comyn.	Lord Ikerrin.
Killaspuglonane. ¹	Donogh O'Brien, as tenant of Dean and Chapter of Kilfenora.	Bishop of Kilfenora.
Knocknaraha.	Henry O'Brien.	Richard Shea.
Moymore.	Edward Neylan.	Lord Ikerrin.
Tullamore.	Turlogh O'Brien; Mahone O'Connor.	Lord Ikerrin.
Derrynahilla.	Heirs of Conor, son of Daniel O'Brien.	Lord Kingston.

¹ In the Subsidy Roll of 1664, Owen Neylan is set down as the tenant of Killaspug-

lonane; and Nichs. Oge Neylan of Knock-naraha.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

Year	Month	Day	Event
1701	Jan	1	James II. died
1701	Feb	1	James II. died
1701	Mar	1	James II. died
1701	Apr	1	James II. died
1701	May	1	James II. died
1701	Jun	1	James II. died
1701	Jul	1	James II. died
1701	Aug	1	James II. died
1701	Sep	1	James II. died
1701	Oct	1	James II. died
1701	Nov	1	James II. died
1701	Dec	1	James II. died

THE HISTORY OF

Year	Month	Day	Event
1702	Jan	1	James II. died
1702	Feb	1	James II. died
1702	Mar	1	James II. died
1702	Apr	1	James II. died
1702	May	1	James II. died
1702	Jun	1	James II. died
1702	Jul	1	James II. died
1702	Aug	1	James II. died
1702	Sep	1	James II. died
1702	Oct	1	James II. died
1702	Nov	1	James II. died
1702	Dec	1	James II. died
1703	Jan	1	James II. died
1703	Feb	1	James II. died
1703	Mar	1	James II. died
1703	Apr	1	James II. died
1703	May	1	James II. died
1703	Jun	1	James II. died
1703	Jul	1	James II. died
1703	Aug	1	James II. died
1703	Sep	1	James II. died
1703	Oct	1	James II. died
1703	Nov	1	James II. died
1703	Dec	1	James II. died
1704	Jan	1	James II. died
1704	Feb	1	James II. died
1704	Mar	1	James II. died
1704	Apr	1	James II. died
1704	May	1	James II. died
1704	Jun	1	James II. died
1704	Jul	1	James II. died
1704	Aug	1	James II. died
1704	Sep	1	James II. died
1704	Oct	1	James II. died
1704	Nov	1	James II. died
1704	Dec	1	James II. died

KILTORAGHT PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Kiltoraght.	William, son of Daniel Neylan.	William Neylan.
Toormore (Inchovea.)	Same.	Same.

KILLILAGH PARISH.

Ballycahan.	Boetius and Conor Clancy.	Sir Henry Lynch; John Gore; John Sarsfield; Lord Ikerrin.
Ballycullaun.	No name given.	Richard Shee; Francis Corr; Wm. Hamilton.
Ballynahown.	Boetius Clancy; Daniel O'Brien.	More Butler, <i>alias</i> Bryan; Ralph Wilson.
Ballyreen.	Boetius Clancy.	Arthur Hyde.
Ballyvara.	Boetius Clancy, son of Daniel; Donogh O'Brien.	Lord Ikerrin; William Hamilton; John Sarsfield.
Ballyvoc.	Boetius Clancy; Hugh Clancy.	Richard Shea; Henry Ivers; Thos. Corr; John Gore; J. Sarsfield.
Caherkinallan.	Boetius Clancy.	Sir Henry Lynch; Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien.
Cahermaclancy.	Same.	John Sarsfield.
Cahermacrusheen.	Boetius, and Daniel Oge Clancy.	Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien; Thos. Corr.
Carrownacleary.	Daniel O'Brien.	More Butler, <i>alias</i> O'Brien; Richard Shea.

KILLILAGH PARISH—*continued*.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Craggycurridane, east. ¹	Boetius, son of Murtagh Clancy.	Walter Blake.
Corkelty.	Conor Clancy.	John Sarsfield.
Cahergaltine.	Boetius Clancy.	Same.
Carrowimolecar-rogh.	Same.	Same.
Carrownanowrane.	Same.	Same, and Thomas Carr.
Carrowgar.	Hugh, and Daniel Oge Clancy.	Thomas Carr ; Arthur Hyde ; John Gore.
Craggycurridane, west.	Donogh O'Brien.	John Sarsfield.
Doolin.	Boetius Clancy.	Same.
Duoghiwinnoe.	Same.	Arthur Hyde.
Downanhir.	Same.	John Sarsfield.
Doonmacfelim.	Donogh O'Brien.	Same.
Feaduffe.	Daniel Oge Clancy	Same.
Glasha, west.	Boetius Clancy.	Same.
Glasha, east.	Boetius, and Hugh Clancy.	John Gore.
Killilagh.	Boetius Clancy.	Lord Ikerrin ; John Sarsfield.
Luogh.	No name given.	Sir Henry Lynch.

¹The following townlands in this parish were occupied in the year 1659, by the undermentioned tenants:—Ballynahown, by

Daniel and Owen Sullivan ; Carrownacleary, by Dermot O'Sullivan ; Toomullin, by Edmund Fitzgerald ; Teergonean, by Danl.

KILLILAGH PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Oughtdarragh.	Boetius, son of Murtagh Clancy.	William Hamilton.
Teergonean.	Boetius Clancy.	John Sarsfield.
Toomullin.	Same.	Same.
Slaper.	Same.	Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien.

KILMACREHY PARISH.

Ardnahea.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Ballycotteen.	Donogh O'Brien, tenant to Dean & Chapter of Kilfenora, being Mensal lands.	Bishop of Kilfenora.
Ballyea.	Andrew, son of John Comyn.	Lord Ikerrin.
Ballyheean.	Patrick Comyn.	Same.
Ballyherragh.	Daniel O'Brien.	Donogh O'Brien ; Wm. Hamilton.
Ballylaan.	Same.	Same ; and same.
Ballymaclinaim.	Cormuck O'Cahill.	William Hamilton.
Ballynalackan.	Daniel O'Brien.	Donogh O'Brien ; Wm. Hamilton.
Ballysteen.	Andrew, son of John Comyn.	Wm. Hamilton.
Ballyvorda.	Patrick Comyn.	Lord Ikerrin ; Donogh O'Brien.

McGillaridy ; Cahermacrusheen, by James Clancy ; and Carrowgar, by " Sir Turlagh Magrath, a poore decayed Baronet."

Captain William Hamilton, above named, was a trustee for the (1649) officers.

In 1654. Ballynalackan was occupied by John Cusack ; Corkelty, by Thos. Clancy and Conor O'Brien ; Doolin, by N. Lynch ; Craggycurridane, by Geoffrey Blake ; Dowlanahir, by Brian Hanrahan.

KILMACREEHY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballyvrislaun.	Chas. O'Connor; Patk. Comyn.	William Hamilton.
Cloghaundine. ¹	Andrew, son of John Comyn.	William Hamilton; Earl of Ossory.
Dough.	Daniel O'Brien.	Lord Ikerrin; Joseph Molony.
Kilconnell.	Same.	Donogh O'Brien; Wm. Hamilton.
Kineilty.	Donogh Maoel O'Cahill.	Same; and same.
Loghcloon.	Daniel O'Brien, as tenant of Dean and Chapter of Kilfenora.	Bishop of Kilfenora.
Laghvally.	Pat Comyn; Boetius Clancy; Daniel O'Brien; Solomon Curtin.	Donogh O'Brien.
Liscannor.	Earl of Thomond, as tenant of Bishop of Kilfenora.	Earl of Thomond.
Lislorkan.	Richard MacGillareagh.	William Hamilton.
Lecarrowvanagh.	Thomas Oge O'Cahill.	Donogh O'Brien; Wm. Hamilton.
Rannagh.	James Clancy.	Lord Ikerrin.
Shingaunagh.	Andrew, son of John Comyn.	William Hamilton.
Teeraghbeg.	Daniel O'Brien.	Donogh O'Brien; Wm. Hamilton.

¹ Part of the townland of Cloghaundine belonged, in 1641, to the hospital, situate at Kilcarragh, near Kilfenora. See *Book of Distributions and Forfeitures*.

In 1659, the townland of Dough was tenanted by Pierce Butler; and Laghvally, by Patrick Comyn, and his son Patrick.

About the year, 1712 the Earl of Thomond made a letting of Liscannor, &c., to Wm. Fitzgerald, at the annual rent of £14. He

is now represented by Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, Bart., of Carrigoran.

From the Subsidy Rolls of 1664, it appears that Viscount Ikerrin occupied the several denominations allotted to him in this parish. The other occupiers were:—Ardnahea, Francis Casey; Ballyheean, Jeoffrey McSweeney; Ballyvrislaun, Owney Brien; Ballylaan, Edward Fitzgerald; Laghvally, Patrick Comyn.

KILMANAHEEN PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ardnacullia.	Patrick O'Connor.	Lord Ikerrin.
Ballingaddy.	Donogh O'Brien.	Same.
Calluragh.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Carrowgar.	Same.	Same.
Clooncoul. ¹	Donogh O'Brien.	Lord Ikerrin.
Cloonybreen.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Crag.	Same.	Same.
Comallor.	Donogh O'Brien.	Lord Ikerrin.
Ennistymon.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Fahanlunaghta- beg.	Michl., son of Teige Mac- Gillapatrik.	Henry Ivers.
Fahanlunaghta- more.	Donogh, son of Loughlen Mac- Gillapatrik.	Henry Ivers.
Kilcornan.	Andrew Lysaght; Earl of Thomond.	Cornelius Lysaght.
Lehinch.	Daniel O'Brien.	Lord Ikerrin; Donogh O'Brien.
Lissatunna.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Maghera.	Same.	Same.
Tullygarvan.	Same.	Same.
Tredeem.	Same.	Same.

¹ In 1659, the tenants occupying some of the townlands of this parish were as follows : —Cloncoul, Thomas Magrath; Maghera, George Norton; Ennistymon, Edward Fitzgerald; Ballingaddy, Thomas and Donogh MacGrath; Lehinch, Teige MacCarthy, and his son Charles.

Several of the townlands of the parish of

Kilmanaheen have been omitted in the list given in the *Book of Distributions and Forfeitures*.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond made a lease for ever of Ennistymon to Christopher O'Brien, at the yearly rent of £45.

KILSHANNY PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballyalla.	Honora Wingfield ; Dermot O'Brien.	Lord Powerscourt ; Donogh O'Brien ; Lord Clare ; (F. Burton).
Ballydeely.	Same ; and Same.	Lord Powerscourt ; Sir Henry Lynch.
Ballymacravan. ¹	Donogh O'Brien.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Ballytarsna.	Turlogh O'Brien.	Lord Powerscourt ; Ralph Wilson.
Caherlooskaun.	Same.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Cahercoosaun.	Turlogh, son of Donogh O'Brien.	Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien ; Earl of Inchiquin.
Cahereamore.	Honora Wingfield ; Daniel Lysaght.	Carbery Egan, and others.
Carrowduff.	Turlogh O'Brien.	Lord Clare ; (afterwards Francis Burton and others).
Carroweragh.	H. Wingfield ; Dermot O'Brien ; Boetius Clancy of Knockfinn ; Boetius Clancy of Creggycurridan, Esq. ; Dermot Clancy ; MacLaughen O'Hanraghan.	Richard Shee ; Earl of Inchiquin ; Lord Clare ; Brian Hanraghan.
Carrowkeel.	Honora Wingfield.	Lord Powerscourt.

¹ According to the Subsidy Rolls of 1664, certain townlands of this parish were occupied as follows :—Ballymacravan, by Conor O'Brien ; Cahercoosaun, by Charles O'Connor ; Ballyalla, by Nicholas Lynch ; Derreen, by Murtagh McCae ; Carrowduff,

by Richd. Hanrahan ; Ballytarsna, by Edmund Hussey ; Carrowmannagh, by Daniel O'Tyne ; Lisduff, by Murtagh Ownlight ; Gortnaboul, by Egan MacEgan, and Porsoon, by Mahone O'Dea.

KILSHANNY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Carrowmanagh.	Dermot O'Brien; Boetius Clancy of Creggycurridan, Esq.; Toomultagh O'Tayne; Dermot O'Hanraghan.	Earl of Inchiquin; Lord Clare; Richard Shea.
Carrownahooan.	Honora Wingfield; Dermot O'Brien.	Lord Ikerrin; Lord Clare.
Cloongarve.	Honora Wingfield.	Carbery Egan, and others.
Carne.	Same.	Lord Powerscourt.
Derreen.	Dermot O'Brien.	Lord Clare; (afterwards F. Burton and others).
Fanaleen.	Honora Wingfield.	Lord Powerscourt.
Gortnaboul.	Same.	Carbery Egan, and others.
Knocknaskeagh.	Turlogh O'Brien.	Lord Ikerrin.
Porsoon.	Turlegh and Dermot O'Brien; Honora Wingfield.	Earl of Inchiquin; Lord Powerscourt; Lord Clare.
Lisduff.	Honora Wingfield.	Lord Powerscourt.

INCHIQVIN.

DYSERT PARISH.

Ahasla.	Dermot O'Dea.	No name given.
Aughrim.	Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien; Jas. Neylan.	Donogh O'Brien; Sir Henry Lynch.
Aughrim.	Brian O'Brien; Donogh O'Dea.	Sir Henry Lynch; Earl of Inchiquin.

DYSERT PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballybrody.	Ogan O'Hogan; Flann O'Kerin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Ballycullinanmore.	William Neylan.	William Neylan.
Ballycullinanbeg.	Dermot, son of Denis; Conor, son of Edmund; Teige, son Daniel; and Conor, son of Loghlen (O'Dea).	Walter Spring.
Bancher.	Conor O'Dea.	John O'Dea; (afterwards Bishop of Killaloe).
Ballygriffy.	Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien.	Donogh O'Brien.
Ballynagonnaghtagh.	Conor, son of Edmund; Dermot, son of Denis; Conor, son of Loghlen; Conor Crone; and Teige O'Dea.	No name given.
Ballyteernan.	Dominick Fanning.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Caherclancy.	Flann O'Neylan; Mahone O'Brien; Ogan O'Hogan.	Same.
Cappanakilla.	Murtagh O'Brien; Mahone O'Gripha.	Same.
Carhoo, Clonmore, and Cuttenbeg. ¹	Dermot O'Dea; Loghlen O'Dea.	No name given.

¹ In Bishop Worth's account of Killaloe Diocese in 1662, he mentions, that the castle and lands of Dysert, having been withheld from the Sec, by Teige O'Griffa and Wm. Carrig, he had an order authorizing the High Sheriff, accompanied by George Purdon, Esq., to put him into possession. But the castle being forcibly occupied by Capt. Wm. Neylan, the Sheriff had to force him to leave, and then the place was handed

over to Lieut. Col. Lucas as agent of the bishop. Neylan justified his retention of the castle on the ground that his father, Bishop Neylan of Kildare, was assignee of one James Gould of Ennis, the guardian of Conor Liath, Conor Duff, and Donal Maoel O'Dea, sons of Dermot O'Dea, the original owner of Dysert and all the land around. (See *Diocese of Killaloe* by Canon Dwyer, page 333.)

DYSERT PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Cuttenmore, Carrow-igorman, Cruit, Rathareil, Turnageehy.	William Neylan.	William Neylan ; Edmund O'Hehir.
Cloontohil, and Clooneybeg.	William Neylan.	William Neylan.
Cloonlegane.	Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien ; Daniel, son of John O'Dea.	Earl of Inchiquin ; John Dury.
Cloona.	Hibt (sic), O'Kearney ; William Neylan.	Earl of Inchiquin ; John Dury ; William Neylan.
Carrowbrist.	Daniel O'Dea ; Dominick Fanning ; Dermot O'Brien ; Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Cregnashee.	Dominick Fanning ; Mahone O'Brien ; Dermot O'Brien.	Same.
Carrowcastle.	Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien.	Donogh O'Brien.
Drumcurreren.	Loughlen O'Dea ; William Neylan.	John O'Dea ; William Hennessy ; William Neylan.
Drummina.	Conor ; Teige, and Conor, sons of Loughlen O'Dea ; Dermot Neylan ; Mahone, son of Loughlen O'Dea ; Pat Hogan ; Danl. Oge O'Huire.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Drummoyle.	Mahone ; Brian, son of Donogh ; and Graine O'Brien.	Same.
Derrydrumbuige.	Conor O'Brien, son of Donogh ; Daniel, son of John O'Dea.	Earl of Inchiquin ; Edmund O'Hehir ; Michael O'Dea.

DYSERT PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Erinagh.	Flann O'Neylan ; Rory, Dermot, and Teige MacDonagh ; Owen McGillavyle ; Maoelrona O'Gripha ; Teige Roe O'Gripha ; James O'Meighan.	Samuel Burton ; Earl of Inchiquin ; Lord Clare ; (afterwards Francis Burton and others).
Gurtcurka.	William Neylan.	William Neylan.
Knockaun.	Dermot, and Loughlen O'Dea.	Bishop of Killaloe ; (Tenant in 1660, John Brigidall.)
Killeenan.	Boetius and Daniel Clancy ; Daniel O'Dilline.	Turlogh MacMahon.
Kilcurrish.	Patrick O'Hogan.	Bishop of Killaloe ; (his tenants were Turlogh O'Hyne, Murtagh O'Hogan, and Michael O'Dea.)
Kilkie and Lisheenrahanick.	Conor, son of Maoelin Mac Brody. ¹	Earl of Inchiquin.

¹ This is the Conor MacMaoelin MacBrody whose autograph "approbation" is prefixed to the *Annals of the Four Masters* as a proof of their trustworthiness.

In 1659, certain of the townlands of this parish were occupied by the following tenants :—Drumcurren, by John Comyn, and Brian Hennessy ; Killeenan, by Flann O'Kerin ; Ballygritty, by Garrett Prendergast (a transplanted Papist) ; Ballybrody, by Edmond FitzGerald ; Aughrim, by Colonel Charles Hennessy, and Toonagh by Mahone O'Brien.

In 1664, the following townlands were tenanted by the undernamed :—Ahasla, Wm. Hennessy ; Ballykeeruke, Loughlen Grady ; Ballyteernan, Teige O'Kerin ; Ballyduff, Carbery Egan ; Ballycullinan, Edmond Qualey ; Carrowbrist, Sir Edmond FitzGerald ; Cloonaghy, Maurice Connell ; Derry-

bleane, Egan MacEgan ; Druminina, Mrs. Young, a purchaser ; Erinagh, Mahone O'Griffia ; Gurtcurka, Garrett Purcell ; Kilcurrish, Garret Prendergast ; Kilkee, Maoelin MacBrody ; Lisheencreevy, Loughlen MacInerny ; Mollaneene, Hugh MacTeige ; Lettermoylan, Wm. Hobson ; Skagh-McEncroe, Teige McCarthy ; Toonagh, Manone O'Brien.

When the Commissioners sat at Loughrea the Earl of Inchiquin was out of favour, and his estates were set out to various transplanted persons ; but when Charles the Second was restored, he got from the Lord President of Munster an order, by virtue of the Act of Explanation, directing the Sheriff of Clare to put him in possession of all his estates, as he had enjoyed them before. Several of the above were transplanted persons.

DYSERT PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Lisheencreevy.	John MacBrody.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Moyhullin.	Edmond, son of Hugh O'Hogan; Patrick O'Hogan; Loughlen O'Dea.	Murtagh Hogan.
Mollaneen.	William O'Neylan.	William Neylan.
Poulnanyne.	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Teeronaun.	William O'Neylan; Mahone O'Brien.	Earl of Inchiquin; William Neylan.
Toonagh.	Teige na Sorrow; Mahone Mac Moighe Moyle O'Brien.	Earl of Inchiquin; Robert Rochford.
Trinagh, otherwise Drumminclare.	Patrick O'Hogan.	Earl of Inchiquin.

INAGH PARISH.

Ballyduffbeg.	Edmond O'Huire; Mahone, Owen, Hugh, and Auley O'Huire; Edmond, son of Hugh O'Hogan; James Mac Brody.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Ballyduffmore.	William Neylan.	Maurice Connell.
Ballyea.	Dermot O'Brien; Edmond, son of Hugh O'Hogan; Daniel MacDaragh; Daniel Mac Mahone; Philip MacEnormoyle; Charles O'Connor.	Earl of Inchiquin; Lord Clare.
Ballinlicky.	William O'Neylan; Patrick O'Hogan.	Honora Hogan; Wm. Neylan; Pierce White.

INAGH PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Cloonanaha. ¹	Teige Oge ; Dermot ; Dermot Duff ; Murrogh ; and Conor O'Dea ; Brian MacBrody ; Boetius Brody ; Teige O'Brien ; Conor Macdara MacBrody.	Earl of Inchiquin ; (afterwards F. Burton and others.)
Carrowaniska.	Cahal ; Conor ; Teige ; Mahone ; James ; Dermot ; Donogh ; (McEnchroe) ; Mahone O'Dea ; Brian O'Brien ; Daniel, and Dermot O'Brien ; Cahal O'Neylan.	Earl of Inchiquin ; Lord Clare ; Donogh O'Brien.
Carrowkeel.	Teige, son of Conor ; and James McEnchroe ; Brian O'Brian.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Coolshingaun.	Daniel, and Teige O'Huire ; Murtagh O'Brien ; Pat O'Hogan.	Maurice Connell ; Earl of Inchiquin.
Derryblane.	Edmond, son of Hugh O'Hogan	Earl of Inchiquin.
Derry.	Dermot O'Brien.	Lord Clare.
Drumcullaun.	Patrick O'Hogan.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Formoyle, upper and lower.	Daniel ; Conor, son of Maoelin ; Conor MacDara ; Daniel, son of Daniel ; John, son of Bernard ; Luke ; James Oge ; Daniel, son of Teige (Mac Brody) ; Auley O'Hehir.	Same.
Garvillaun.	Conor, and John O'Dea ; Owen ; Hugh ; Mahone ; and Auley O'Huire ; Dermot O'Brien.	Same.

¹In 1659, the tenants of the following townlands were :—Cloonanaha, Teige McCarthy, gent. ; Formoyle, Chas. M'Carthy, gent. ; Ballyea, Daniel Sullivan, gent ; and Cloon-

shingaun, Maurice and Geoffrey O'Connell. Several townlands of this parish have been omitted in the above list.

INAGH PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Littermoylan.	No name given.	Bishop of Killaloe.
Maghera.	Daniel O'Dea.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Sileshaun.	Teige, son of John ; Donogh ; MahoneRoe; Daniel; Melaghlin, son of Donogh Oge; Dermot, son of Teige (MacEnchroe); Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien.	Maurice Connell ; Earl of Inchiquin.
Skaghvickincrow.	Mahone Oge ; James ; Conor ; Teige ; John ; Cahal ; Conor ; Hugh ; Loughlen ; Mahone ; John, and Hugh, sons of Mahone ; (MacEnchroe).	Earl of Inchiquin.

KILKEEDY PARISH.

Addergoole.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Aughrim, (Eachdruim, Horse hill)	James Darcy, Esq.	Earl of Thomond.
Attyslany.	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Ballybornagh.	James Darcy, Esq.	Conly, and Rose Geoghegan; Earl of Inchiquin.
Bouleevin.	Same.	William Lysaght ; Earl of Inchiquin.
Ballaghaglish.	Teige, son of Conor O'Brien ; John, son of Donogh O'Hehir.	Martin Darcy ; Lord Clare ; (afterwards F. Burton)
Ballinlisheen.	Richard, son of Edmond Hogan ; Daniel Crone O'Mollane.	Earl of Inchiquin.

KILKEEDY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballyeighter.	Teige O'Brien, Esq., son of Conor O'Brien.	Lord Clare.
Carrownagoul.	Richard, son of Edmond Hogan	John Dury; John Emerson.
Culleen.	James Darcy, Esq.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Coolbaun.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Carrowcraheen. ¹	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Castlequarter.	Earl of Thomond; James Darcy, Esq.	Earl of Thomond; Earl of Inchiquin.
Carrownamona.	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Carrowiderally.	James Darcy, Esq.	Same.
Carrownakelly, (Kells)?	Same.	Same.
Carrownalahee, <i>alias</i> Loghbrina.	Same.	Same.
Cloonselherney, (osiers).	Same.	Same.
Cross.	Richard Hogan; Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien.	Same.
Derryowen.	Lord Inchiquin.	Same.
Derreenatloghtan.	James Darcy.	Same.

¹ In 1659, some of the townlands of this parish were occupied, as tenants, by the following persons:—Carrowcraheen, by Wm. Power; Derryowen, by Theobald Butler; Templebannagh, by Richard Butler; Shanduff, by John Power, and Francis Foster; Cloonsilherney, by James and Stephen

Lynch; Aughrim, by Dermot O'Brien; and Attyslaney, by Garrett Nugent.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond made a lease, for ever, of Turkenagh, to Edward Wilson at the yearly rent of 49.

In 1664, certain townlands in Kilkeedy were occupied as tenants by the undernamed

KILKEEDY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Drumnadeevna.	James Darcy.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Garryncallaha.	Lord Inchiquin.	Same.
Kilcorkan.	James Darcy.	Same.
Killeenmacoog.	Same.	Same.
Killourney.	Same.	Same.
Kiltacky.	Conor, son of Donogh; and Turlogh, son of Teige Barnagh O'Brien.	John Dury; Donogh O'Brien.
Knockatermon.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Kylecreene.	James Darcy.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Lyan.	James Darcy; Richard, son of Edmond Hogan.	Same.
Magheranraheen, (Rockforest).	James Darcy, Esq.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Poulataggle.	Same.	Same.
Poulticher.	Richard, son of Edmond Hogan; Conor, son of Conor, son of Mahone, son of Brian Roe, son of Donogh O'Brien.	John Dury; Donogh O'Brien.
Pouleenacoona.	O'Hehirs, viz.:—Loghlen Oge, son of Edmond; John; Me- laghlin; Edmond Reagh; Donogh; and Loghlen, son of Hugh.	Darby Ryan; Henry Greenway.

persons:—Addergoole, Teige O'Brien; Bally-
glass, Pierce Lynch; Bouleevin, Ensign Vines;
Colleen, John Cooper; Ballyeighter, Managh
Grady; Carrownagoul, John Emerson;
Derreenatlaghtan, Dominick Darcy; Coole-

rine, Richard Kelly; Magheranraheen,
Thomas FitzMaurice; Cross, Henry Lynch;
Loughbannagh, Owen O'Hynes; Trean-
managh, Benjamin Lucas; Turkenagh,
Edward Barry.

KILKEEDY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Poulmacrih.	Richard Hogan ; Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien.	Lord Clare.
Poulroe.	James Darcy, Esq.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Rinecaha.	No name given.	Same.
Rinroe.	Lord Inchiquin.	Same.
Shanballysallagh.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Shanduff.	James Darcy.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Templebannagh.	Lord Inchiquin.	Same.
Tulla.	James Darcy.	Same.
Treanmanagh.	Lord Inchiquin ; Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien.	Earl of Inchiquin ; Donogh O'Brien.
Turkenagh.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.

KILLINABOY PARISH.

Annagh.	No name given.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Ballycasheen.	Lord Inchiquin.	Same.
Ballyportry.	Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien.	Benjamin Lucas.
Ballymaskup.	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Baunkyle.	Same.	Same.
Caherblonick. ¹	Same.	Same.

¹In the year 1650, the occupying tenants of some of the townlands in this parish were as follows:—Caherblonick, Simon Daniel; Cahermacoon, Drummohar, and Caherfadda,

Loghlen Oge O'Hehir; Baunkyle, Murrough Ferris; Magheracarne, John Emerson.

In 1664, other townlands were tenanted by the undernamed:—Cahermacateer, Gar-

KILLINABOY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Cahermackateer.	Maoelin Oge O'Hehir.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Cahermacon.	Conor, son of Donogh ; Murtagh Garv ; and Murtagh, son of Dermot O'Brien.	Donogh O'Brien ; Earl of Inchiquin.
Cahermoyle, <i>alias</i> Cahermeenroe.	Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien.	Donogh O'Brien.
Caherfadda.	Same.	Same.
Cahershillagh.	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Cahernahaille.	Turlogh Reagh, son of Murrough O'Brien.	Same.
Carrownamaddra.	Lord Inchiquin ; Conor, son of Donogh ; and Daniel, son of Teige Liath O'Brien.	Hugh O'Hehir ; Earl of Inchiquin ; Donogh O'Brien.
Carrowmeonagh.	Conor, son of Cahir O'Flanagan ; Murtagh Garv O'Brien ; Lord Inchiquin.	John Dury ; Earl of Inchiquin.
Coad, and Cloonymullidane.	Conor, son of Cahir O'Flanagan ; Dermot Oge O'Neylan.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Commons.	No name given.	Robert Dixon.
Crossard.	Conor, son of Cahir O'Flanagan ; Daniel, son of Dermot O'Brien, Esq.	Mary Hughes ; Earl of Inchiquin.

rett FitzMaurice ; Caherbannagh, Owen O'Hehir ; Cahernahallia, Loughlen O'Hehir ; Crossard, Pat Davoren ; Drummoher, Mahone Considine ; Coad, Brian McFelim ; Cutteen, Dermot Neylan ; Fanmore, James McEnchroe ; Killinaboy, Wm. Carthy ; Laghtagoona, David Meagh ; Kilvoydane, Wm. Russell.

The amount of the subsidy money charged upon the town of Corofin, was £3.

The Loughrea Commissioners had assigned the estates of the Earl of Inchiquin to various transplanted persons ; amongst others, Caherblonick and Fanmore, to Edward Spring, Esq., Teige and Donogh McEncroe, and Catherine Gorman ; Magheracarne to Aney O'Dea, Darby O'Connor, and Murragh Ferris. Colonel Ben. Lucas purchased the claims of several of these Transplanted Papists.

KILLINABOY PARISH—*continued*.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Drummoher.	Murtagh, son of Donogh Duff ; and Mahone, son of Donogh MacConsidine.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Danganmackya.	Lord Inchiquin.	Same.
Fanmore.	Same.	Same.
Glenquin.	Richard, son of Edmond O'Hogan ; Conor Liath, son of Daniel ; Brian, son of Teige ; Brian, son of Murtagh ; Murtagh, son of Conor More ; Donogh-an-Dovea O'Brien ; Dermot Oge O'Neylan ; Ma- hone, son of Daniel Mac- Considine.	Nathaniel Lucas ; Earl of Inchiquin ; (Francis Burton and others afterwards.)
Inchiquin.	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Killeen.	Same.	Same, and Lord Clare.
Killinaboy, and Leana.	Lord Inchiquin ; Teige Oge O'Neylan ; Bishop of Killaloe.	Earl of Inchiquin ; Bishop of Killaloe.
Kilvoydan.	Donogh, son of Turlogh O'Brien, Esq. ; Michael, son of Philip Dooly.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Lackareagh.	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin ; Lord Clare.
Laghtagoona.	Same.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Leamaneh.	Conor, son of Donogh O'Brien.	Donogh O'Brien.
Lisduff.	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Magheracarney.	Lord Inchiquin ; Brian and Dermot, sons of Teige O'Brien ; Loghlen Oge O'Hehir.	Same.

KILLINABOY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Moherbeg.	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Moheralane.	Same.	Same.
Noonan.	Donogh, son of Turlogh O'Brien, Esq.	Same.
Teeskagh.	Shane, son of Daniel O'Quin.	John Dury.
Tullycommon.	Edmond, son of Hugh O'Hogan; William, son of Shane O'Daly; Donogh, son of Turlogh O'Brien; and Dexters, as follows:—Daniel Reagh, son of Daniel; Cola, son of Ulick; Thomas, Stephen, Meyler, and Walter, sons of Hobert; and Shane Oge (Dexter).	Earl of Inchiquin; Nathaniel Lucas.

KILNAMONA PARISH.

Ballyneillan. ¹	Flan O'Neylan; Donogh O'Brien; Conor O'Brien of Leamaneh.	John Clancy; William Neylan; Murrough O'Hehir; Honora Hogan; (afterwards Thos. Hickman; Earl of Inchiquin).
Ballyasheea.	Donogh O'Brien of Ballynebaney; Conor O'Brien of Leamaneh; Conor Crive O'Brien of Tobbermaly.	John Dury.
Ballymongaun.	Andrew O'Griffia.	Earl of Thomond.
Ballynabinnia.	Bishop of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe; (his tenant was James Hehir).

¹ In 1659 and 1664, the tenants in occupation of certain of the townlands in this parish were the subjoined:—Craggluske,

Michael O'Dea; Shallee. Simon Rotham, a purchaser; Ballyasheea, William Hennessy and his son Philip; Kilnamona, Patrick

KILNAMONA PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballyknock.	Flan O'Neylan.	Same; (his tenants were Catherine Clancy and Walter Davis).
Cloongowna.	Bishop of Killaloe.	Same.
Clooncaurha.	Same.	Same.
Carrowkille.	Dominick Fanning; Donogh O'Brien of Ballynabinnia.	William Neylan; Earl of Inchiquin.
Craggluske.	Conor; Mahone, son of Murrough; and Teige McCarrig O'Brien.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Knockacaurhin.	Flan O'Neylan.	Same.
Kilnamona.	Patrick Hogan.	Honora Hogan.
Leckaun.	Bishop of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe.
Lurga.	Domnick Fanning; Mahone, son of Murrough O'Brien; Conor O'Brien of Lemnagh-award.	William Neylan; Benjamin Lucas; (afterwards Thomas Hickman.)
Moarhaun.	Conor O'Brien of Leamaneh.	William Neylan.
Magowna.	Dom. Fanning; Mahone, son of Murrough O'Brien, and Conor O'Brien of Leamaneh, in equal parts.	Earl of Inchiquin; Brian Goodwin.
Rushaun.	Patrick Hogan.	Honora Hogan.
Shallee.	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Thomond.

Hogan; Leckaun, Manus O'Cahane; Ballyneillan, Thos. Hickman; Magowna, William and James M'Namara; Ballymongaun,

Tiege Carthy; Ballyknock, James Butler; and Rushaun, Thos. Spratt.

RATH PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Bohersallagh, <i>alias</i> Killbeg, (Applevale). ¹	Murtagh Garv O'Brien.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Boherbullog.	Donald, son of Dermot ; Donogh, son of Turlogh O'Brien.	John Dury ; Richard Butler; Earl of Inchiquin ; Lord Clare ; Sir William King ; Hollow Blades Company.
Ballykinnacurra.	Name not given.	Darby Ryan ; Earl of Inchiquin; LordClare.
Carrowduff.	Daniel, son of Dermot O'Brien, Esq.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Carrownagarraun.	Donogh, son of Turlogh O'Brien, Esq.; Murtagh Garv O'Brien ; Hugh, son of Edmund O'Hogan ; Hugh, son of Teige, son of Loughlen O'Hogan.	Earl of Inchiquin ; Hollow Blades Company.
Craggaunboy.	Daniel, son of Dermot, and Donogh, son of Turlogh O'Brien, Esqrs.	Dame Lucy & Richard FitzMaurice ; (afterwards in 1684) Thady Quin, Esq. of Adare, by grant from Commission of Grace.
Craggyvrin (Roxton).	Murtagh Garv O'Brien.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Carnaun.	Edmond, son of Hugh O'Hogan.	Richard Martin.
Cregmoher.	Same.	Earl of Inchiquin.

¹In the year 1659, certain of the townlands of Rath parish were occupied as tenants, by the undernamed, viz. :—Moanreel, by Garrett Barry, and Turlogh M'Owen of Garranse;

Drinagh, by Redmond Walters ; Moyhill, by Hugh O'Hogan ; Cregmoher, by Donogh O'Brien, gent ; Bohersallagh, by Hugh and James M'Encroe ; Teermacbran, by Garrett

RATH PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Cossatrioma, (Clifden.)	Hugh, son of Edmond O'Hogan, Esq.; Hugh, son of Teige, son of Loughlen O'Hogan; Hugh, son of Teige, son of Hugh O'Hogan.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Curraghkeel.	Hugh, son of Edmond O'Hogan, Esq.	Same.
Carrownacrossy and Poulgriffe.	Hugh, son of Edmund O'Hogan, Esq.; Bryan, son of Murtagh O'Brien.	Richard Martin; Bishop of Killaloe.
Cragganna, <i>alias</i> Faneanta.	See of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe.
Cahernamona.	Edmond, son of Hugh O'Hogan	Richard Martin; Honora Hogan.
Cahercorkrane.	Murtagh Garv O'Brien; Murrough, son of Dermot O'Brien.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Drinagh.	Dermot, son of Teige O'Brien, Esq.	Lord Clare.
Gortcooldurrin.	Hugh, son of Edmund O'Hogan, Esq.	Walter Spring; Richard Martin.
Kilhaska.	Hugh O'Hogan.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Killeen.	Roger, son of David Shaughnessy.	Same.
Kilkeedy.	Murrough, son of Dermot O'Brien.	Same.

FitzMaurice, Esq.; and Rath, by John O'Hogan.

When the subsidy tax was levied in 1664, the tenants of the lands of the parish of Rath, upon whom it was charged, were the following:—Moanreel, Edmond Power; Drinagh, Maurice Connell; Loughnagown, Donogh Kennedy; Carrowderry Temple,

(Craggaunboy), Garrett FitzMaurice Carrowcoolrannagh, Thos. FitzMaurice Kilhaska, Andrew Rice and Carbery Egan Moyhill, James Grady; Scool, Pat Hogan; Cragnurane, Donogh Quin; Bohersallagh, Stephen Sarsfield; Carrowvere, Turlogh Ferris; Cahercorcrannagh, Hugh Crowe; Carrogline, Stephen Considine; Carrownacrossy,

RATH PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Knocknareeha.	Donogh, son of Turlogh O'Brien, Esq.; Hugh, son of Edmond O'Hogan, Esq.	Earl of Inchiquin; Hollow Blades.
Loughnagowan.	No name given.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Moanreel.	Dermot, son of Teige O'Brien.	Lord Clare.
Martry.	Same.	Same.
Moyhill.	Edmund, son of Hugh O'Hogan.	Thomas Gorman; Walter Spring.
Litter, <i>alias</i> Dromnoone, or Gurtanaffe, or Calluragh.	Murtagh Garv O'Brien; Hugh, son of Teige, son of Hugh Hogan.	Hollow Blades Company; Earl of Inchiquin.
Liscullaun.	Murrough, son of Dermot O'Brien.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Poulbaun.	Edmund, son of Hugh Hogan.	Richard Martin; Honora Hogan.
Rafline.	Dermot, son of Teige O'Brien.	Lord Clare.
Rath.	Bishop of Killaloe; Edmond, son of Hugh Hogan.	Bishop of Killaloe.
Scool, (a precipice).	Edmond, son of Hugh O'Hogan.	Walter Spring.
Shessiv.	See of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe.
Teermacbran, (Adelphi).	Hugh, son of Turlogh O'Brien.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Tonlegee.	Daniel, son of Dermot O'Brien.	Same.

Maurice Connell; Poulbaun, John Hogan; Kilkeedy, Charles Egan; Liscullaun, James Griffia; Cregmoher, Donogh O'Brien; Killeen, Pierce Comyn. Most of these

were transplanted papists to whom were assigned portions of the estates of the Earl of Inchiquin, but who were subsequently forced to relinquish them to that nobleman.

RUAN PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Addroon. ¹	Teige O'Brien.	Lord Clare.
Attinagh.	Murtagh O'Griffia.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Ballymacrogan.	Lord Inchiquin; Teige O'Brien; Mahone McEncroe; Connell O'Kerin; Teige McEncroe.	Same.
Ballagboy.	Dermot O'Brien.	Lord Clare.
Ballycloneen.	Teige, son of Murrogh O'Brien; Donogh O'Dea.	Same.
Ballycaney.	Dermot O'Brien; Daniel McSweeney; Lord Inchiquin.	Same.
Ballyoganbeg.	Patrick Burnell; Murtagh O'Griffia.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Ballyoganmore.	Dermot Oge, and Edmond O'Dea; James Burnell.	Same.
Ballyteige west.	Murtagh O'Hehir; Pat Burnell; Owen MacConsidine; Thomas O'Geine.	Same.
Ballyteige east.	Dermot O'Hehir; Teige O'Brien.	Same.
Cooga-muinters-huire.	Patrick Hogan; John, son of Mahone MacConsidine.	Same; and Earl of Ossory.
Cahergar.	Lord Inchiquin; Danl. O'Hehir.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Cahernamart.	Lord Inchiquin.	Same.
Carrowcor.	Lord Inchiquin; Donogh MacConor.	Same.

¹In the year 1659, the undernamed tenants occupied the subjoined townlands in this parish:—Loughlen M'Inerney, Rathcahaun;

Dermot O'Kerin, Oankeagh; Sir Valentine Brown, Bart., and Thos. Curd, Esq., Portlecka; Murtagh O'Griffia, Attinagh; John

RUAN PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Carrowmeanagh.	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Cloonaglahane.	Murtagh O'Griffia.	Same.
Caherlough.	Murtagh O'Hehir, and Edmond, his grandchild.	Same.
Carrowdreitt.	Teige O'Brien of Dromore.	Lord Clare.
Cahervicknea.	Daniel, Teige, & John O'Hehir.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Dromnagornin.	Teige O'Brien of Dromore.	Lord Clare.
Foilrim.	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Garvillaun.	Patrick Burnell.	Same.
Gortecncroghery.	Lord Inchiquin ; Dermot O'Brien.	Lord Clare.
Inishla.	No name given.	Henry Ivers.
Killeen.	Donogh, son of Teige ; and Murtagh, son of Turlagh O'Brien.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Kilmeascannet.	Dermot O'Brien.	Lord Clare.
Knock.	Teige O'Brien of Dromore.	Same.
Kilmacken.	Rory O'Dea.	Same.
Lisnamodagh.	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Liscoenner.	Murtagh O'Griffia.	Same.

Walsh, Cahervicknea ; John O'Sheaghane,
Ballyoganbeg ; John FitzGerald, Ranaghan ;
Gerald and John Barry, Ballyteige West.

In 1664, the following tenants are given

in the Subsidy Rolls as occupying certain
townlands in Ruan :—Bealnalicka, James
Leo ; Ballymacrogan, Dermot O'Kerin ;
Cooga, Pat Hogan ; Cloonalaughan, Murtagh

RUAN PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Lissiline.	Owen MacConsidine.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Lismuinga.	Daniel MacConsidine ; Daniel O'Brien; John, son of Mahone MacConsidine.	Robert Dixon ; Henry Ivers ; Earl of Inchiquin.
Lissy.	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Lisduff.	Dermot O'Brien.	Lord Clare,
Lisheenvickna-heeha.	Murtagh O'Griffia.	Henry Ivers; Theobald Butler.
Loughaunnawee-laun.	No name given.	Earl of Inchiquin
Moyree.	Connell, Teige, and Daniel O'Hehir ; Murt. O'Griffia.	Same.
Nooan, (caves).	Teige O'Brien of Dromore.	Lord Clare.
Oankeagh.	Lord Inchiquin ; Connell O'Kerin ; Owen O'Griffia ; Mahone Oge McEncroe ; Dermot O'Brien.	Earl of Inchiquin ; Lord Clare.
Portlecka.	Lord Inchiquin; Donogh Mac-Conor.	Earl of Inchiquin; Theobald Butler.
Ranaghan.	Patrick Burnell.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Rathvergin.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Rathcahaun.	Boetius Brody.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Rinneen.	Lord Inchiquin.	Same.

O'Griffia; Drumeavan, John Adie; Teernaha, Flan Neylan ; Nooan, Thomas McGrath ; Killeen, Teige O'Brien ; Cahergar, James Roe ; Inishlae, Donogh O'Brien ; Lissiline,

John Walsh ; Teernea, Edmond O'Hehir ; Ranaghan, John Tobin ; Rathvirgin, Dermot O'Brien.

RUAN PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ruanmore.	Owen MacConsidine.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Teernea	Murtagh O'Brien.	Same.
Tonlegee.	Roger O'Shaughnessy.	Sir Henry Lynch; Henry Ivers; Francis Brown.
'Toormore.	Lord Inchiquin; Murtagh O'Griffia.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Teernea.	Lord Inchiquin; Murtagh O'Griffia; Donogh O'Dea.	John Cusack; Henry Ivers; Earl of Inchi- quin.
'Teermulmony.	Patrick Burnell.	John Cusack.

CHAPTER XXVI.

ISLANDS.

CLARE ABBEY PARISH.

IN the year 1641, the whole of this parish belonged to the Earl of Thomond with the following exceptions:—Manusbeg was the property of Sir Daniel O'Brien, and the townlands of Ballybeg, Carrownanelly, and Ballaghfadda appertained to the Abbey of Clare. Again, after the Cromwellian Settlement, the Church lands as well as his own were confirmed to Lord Thomond, and Manusbeg to Lord Clare, the grandson of Sir Daniel O'Brien. In 1659, the following townlands were occupied by the undernamed persons as tenants: Clare Abbey townland, by George Huott (or Hurte), Samuel Burton, John Copleman, and Francis Casey; Ballyvarraun, by William Cuffe; Knockanimana, by John Huleatt; and Manusbeg, by Dominick Creagh.

In 1664, the undernamed townlands of the parish were tenanted as follows:—Manusmore, by Daniel MacNamara; Carrownanelly, Buncraggy, &c., by Samuel Burton; Killow, by John Hewlett; Ballyvanavan, by Edward Cuffe; Manusbeg, by Dominick Creagh; Knockanimana and Island Magrath, by Murtagh O'Brien; Barntick and Ballaghfadda, by Thomas Hickman; Islandevinagh, by James Aylmore.

The town of Clare was rated for the Subsidies at £1 per annum.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond demised certain lands in this parish to the following persons:—Clare Castle, to Robert Hickman, at the yearly rent of £80; Town of Clare, Knock, and Lissane, to the same, at £42; Carrownanelly, to the executors of William Stamer; Islandmagrath and Buncraggy, to the executors of Francis Burton, at £111; Barntick, to Robert Hickman, at £47; Clare Abbey, to John Vandeleur, or Thomas Spaight, at £45; the Tolls of Clare fairs, to Robert Hickman, at £10.

CLONDAGAD PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballycloghessy. ¹	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Ballycorick, (Bel-atha-an chom- raic).	Same.	Same.
Breaghva, (wolf field).	Brian MacMahon.	Edward Gough.
Caherea.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Cappanaguragh.	Same.	Same.
Cloonecoleman.	Same.	Same.
Cloondrinagh.	Mahone Mac Gilla Riabadh.	Edward Gough.
Cloonmore.	Earl of Thomond.	Silvester Hehir; Earl of Thomond.
Cragbrien.	Same.	Earl of Thomond.
Craggykerrivan.	Same.	Same.
Dehomad, (a good outlook).	Same.	Same.
Drumquin.	Same.	Same.
Furroor.	Same.	Same.

¹In 1659, the townland of Cragbrien was occupied from Lord Thomond, as tenant by James Aylmer, Esq.; Lisheen, by Thomas Hewes; Ballycorick, by John Stockden; Lanna, by Edward Barry and his sons; Clooncolman, by Christopher Verdon; and Gurtygeeheen, by Charles McCarthy.

Nicholas Bourke, above mentioned, was a transplanted Irishman to whom Lavally and other denominations were assigned, in 1660,

by the Commissioners appointed to set out lands to Transplanted Papists. In 1661, he was deprived of nearly all these lands by the Lord President of Munster, and they were bestowed upon Lord Inchiquin and Lord Clare. Bourke subsequently served as Captain in Clare's Dragoons.

In 1664, the following occupiers of land in this parish were rated for the Subsidy Tax:—Inishdadrom, Nicholas Parsons;

CLONDAGAD PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Gurtygeehcen.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Inishaellaun.	Same.	Same.
Inishdadroum, (Coney Island).	Same.	Same.
Knockalehid.	Brian MacMahon.	Earl of Ossory ; Lady Castleconnell.
Lanna.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Lavally north.	Donogh Mac Gilla Riabadh.	Nicholas Bourke ; Ed- ward Gough.
Lavally south.	Conor Mac Gilla Riabadh of Liskeloge.	Nicholas Bourke ; (John Bourke).
Liscasey.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Lisheen.	Same.	Same.

DRUMCLIFF PARISH.

Ballylannidy. ¹	Mahone Clancy.	Lord Clare ; (afterwards F. Burton, and others).
Ballymacaula.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.

Cragbrien, Drumquin, &c., James Aylmer ; Lisheen, Thomas Hewett ; Ballycorick, &c., George Ross ; Ballycloghessy, &c., Samuel Burton ; Knockalehid, Thomas Trant.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond made leases for ever of lands, in this parish, to the following persons:—Cragbrien, to John Stacpoole, at the yearly rent of £70 ; Lisheen, to Mary Hewett, yearly rent £60 ; Lanna, to Pat England, yearly rent, £30 ; Ballycorick, to Charles O'Brien,

yearly rent, £100 ; and Furroor to John Stacpoole, annual rent £30.

¹The lands disposed of in this parish to Forrestal and Brigidall in 1660, were soon afterwards taken away from them, by order of the Lord President of Munster, and given to Lord Clare.

In 1659, some of the townlands of this parish were occupied as follows:—Ballylannidy, by Tobias FitzGerald and Dermot O'Meehan ; Balleane, by Walter Bourke

DRUMCLIFF PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballyconaght.	Bishop of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe.
Balleane.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Cahercalla.	Same.	Same.
Carrownacreeve.	Bishop of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe.
Clonroad.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Cragleagh.	Mahone Clancy.	Peter Forrestal; Henry and Edward Nugent.
Coor.	Sir Daniel O'Brien; Cormuck O'Hehir.	Lord Clare; (afterwards Francis Burton and others).
Croaghaun.	Sir Daniel O'Brien.	Lord Clare; (afterwards Burton and others); Thomas Hickman.
Cloonfeagh.	Bishop of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe.
Cragnagower.	Loughlen Oge; and Mahone, son of Wm. O'Hehir.	Lord Clare; (afterwards Burton and others).
Drumbiggil.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Drumcliff.	Bishop of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe.
Drumcaranbeg	Loughlen Oge O'Hehir.	Samuel Burton.

Cahercalla, by John Gore, John Watts, J. Andrews, and Dominick Brown; Cragleagh, by Turlough Magrath; Coor, by John Brigdall; Cragnagower, by Oliver Walsh; Drumcarran, by Daniel O'Hehir and John Crofts; Gurtmore, by Patrick FitzGerald; Kilnacally, by Nicholas and Wm. Bourke, and David White; Kilquane, by Edmond and Pierce Forrestal; Knockaninaun, by James Butler and Nicholas Bourke; Knock-

drumakeddle, by Andw. Denn; Lifford, by James MacNamara, Laurence Creagh, and Wm. Keating; Tullassa, by Nicholas. Luke, and John FitzGerald; Keelty, by D. White; Shanvogh, by Murtagh O'Hehir; Poulganiff, by Owen O'Hea; Inch, by Wm. Brigidall and Murtagh McCae (O'Hehir); Rathkerry, by Ulick Purcell.

Bishop Worth, in 1663, states that all the See lands in this parish were let by

DRUMCLIFF PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Drumcaranmore.	Sir Daniel O'Brien ; Donogh, son of Loughlen O'Hehir.	Lord Clare; Peter Forrestal; Thomas Hickman.
Furnatt.	Loughlen Oge O'Hehir.	Thomas Green ; (afterwards Samuel Burton).
Gortmore.	Matw. Clancy ; Loughlen Oge ; Daniel, son of Murtagh, son of Shane ; and William, son of Teige O'Hehir.	Thomas Green ; Peter Forrestal ; Henry and Edward Nugent.
Inchbeg.	Sir Daniel O'Brien ; Auley, son of Aoedh, son of Loughlen O'Hehir.	Lord Clare; (afterwards Burton and others).
Inchmore.	Boetius Clancy.	William Brigdall.
Inchatrahane.	Sir Daniel O'Brien ; Donogh, son of Loughlen O'Hehir.	Lord Clare ; Peter Forrestal.
Keelty.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Kilnacally.	Same.	Same.
Kilquane.	Murtagh, son of Loughlen ; Conor Oge ; and Melaghlin O'Hehir.	Peter Forrestal ; Lord Clare ; (afterwards Burton and others).
Knock.	Bishop of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe.

Bishop Mauritius McBrien Ara to one Neylan, Bishop of Kildare, for 99 years, at nine pence yearly ; but the lease was afterwards set aside. Dr. Worth made new lettings to Mr. Hobson and Rev. R. Fish, at £60 a year.

The Commissioners of Grace, in 1684, made a grant in free soccage, in consideration of a fine of £10, to Hugh Brigdall, of the lands of Inch, Inchbeg, and Nooalf east. Part of Nooalf had been previously in the possession of Edmond O'Hehir, a Protestant.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond made leases, in perpetuity, of certain lands in this parish, at the following yearly rents, viz. :—Clonroad, to Francis Gore, £60 ; Lifford, and the Abbey lands of Ennis, to the same, £47 ; Kilnacally, to Executors of Henry Ward, £18 ; Ballymacaula, to John Staepoole, £5 ; Cahercallamore, Richard England, £20 ; Tolls of Ennis, to Francis Gore, £10 ; Drumbiggil, to Francis Gore, £53.

DRUMCLIFF PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Knockdrumakeddle, and Killeengreene.	Donogh, son of Murtagh ; and Conor, son of Cormuck O'Hehir.	Nicholas Bourke ; (a Transplanted Papist). ¹
Killard and Ballysoppagh.	Conor, son of Loghlen ; Daniel Moyle ; and Edmd. O'Hehir.	Same.
Knockaninaun.	Donogh, son of Aoedh ; Auley Oge, son of Aoedh ; Daniel, son of Teige Merigagh ; and Owen O'Hehir.	William Brigdall.
Lifford.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Loughvella.	Bishop of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe ; Capt. Teige Mac Mahon.
Morenevaniff.	Loghlen Oge O'Hehir.	Lord Clare ; (afterwards F. Burton and others).
Moygresh.	Mahone, son of William ; and Murrough O'Hehir.	Thomas Green ; Thos. Hickman ; (afterwards F. Burton).
Nooaff.	Dermot O'Brien, Esq. ; Conor, son of Gilladuff O'Hehir.	Lord Clare ; William Brigdall.
Pouldecaniffe.	Loghlen Oge O'Hehir.	Peter Forrestal ; Lord Clare ; (afterwards F. Burton).
Rathkerry.	Sir Daniel O'Brien ; Daniel, son of Owen ; Dermot Oge ; Donogh ; and Teige O'Meehan ; Donogh McCay.	Lord Clare ; (F. Burton).
Shantulla.	Bishop of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe.

¹ Nicholas Bourke is supposed to have been of the family of Lords Castleconnell and Brittas.

DRUMCLIFF PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Shanvogh.	Flan O'Neylan; Daniel O'Bolan.	Samuel Burton.
Tullagh.	Mahone Clancy; William, son of Teige; Teige, son of Shane; Dermot, son of Murtagh; and Donogh Roe O'Hehir.	Peter Forrestal; Murtagh MacMahon; Lord Clare; (afterwards F. Burton and others.)
Tubbermaley.	Conor, and Donogh O'Brien.	Donogh O'Brien; Thos. Hickman; Nicholas Bourke.

KILLONE PARISH.

Ballyea. ¹	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Ballyvulligan.	Same.	Same.
Barnaneageeha.	Same.	Same.
Cappagarraun.	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Clononane.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Darragh.	Same.	Same.
Drumadrehid.	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Drummeen.	Donogh, and Loughlen Mac-Considine; Dermot O'Brien.	Earl of Inchiquin; Lord Clare; (F. Burton and others).

¹ In 1659, the tenants in occupation of some of the townlands of this parish were the subjoined: Drummeen, Owen Mac-Considine; Drumadrehid, Daniel and Murtagh Oge MacConsidine; Kilmoraun, Daniel Considine; and Teermaclane, Stephen Wolfe.

In 1664, the following tenants occupied

parts of this parish: Ballyea, Samuel Burton; Killerk, James Aylmer; Knockmorane, Richard Walsh; Cappagarraun, James Butler; Knockanira, James Brooks; Barnaneageeha, Turlogh O'Brien; Darragh, Dermot O'Healy; Lismulbreeda, Donogh M'Encarrigy; and Kilgassy, Nicholas Bourke.

KILLONE PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Kilgassy.	Teige and Murrogh O'Brien.	Lord Clare; (afterwards F. Burton and others).
Killerk.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Kilmoraun.	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Kilmore.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Killone, (Newhall).	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Knockanira.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Lismullbreeda.	Same.	Same.
Teermaclane.	Same.	Same.

KILMALEY PARISH.

Ailldavore.	Daniel, son of Hugh O'Hehir.	Nicholas Bourke.
Balleen.	Edmond, son of Connell ; Conor Oge ; and Loghlen O'Hehir.	Nicholas Bourke ; Lord Clare ; (afterwards Burton).
Ballyvoe.	Edmond Oge O'Hehir.	Lord Clare.
Ballymacaula.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Ballymacooda.	Teige O'Brien.	Lord Clare.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond made lettings, by lease for ever, of Darragh north and south, to Mrs. Alice Burton, at the yearly rent of £40 ; of Teermaclane, to

Stephen Woulfe, at £100 ; of Barnaneageeh to Colonel Pat Creagh ; and of Knockanira, to Hugh Mulvihill.

KILMALEY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballyvillaun. ¹	O'Hehirs, viz. : Conor, son of Gilladuff; Connell Reagh; Daniel, son of Murtagh, son of Shane; Conor, son of Murtagh; Dermot, son of Murtagh; and Edmond.	Lord Clare.
Ballydonohoe, Beagh, & Clonkilleen, (Loughburke).	Boetius Clancy.	Nicholas Bourke.
Booleyneaska.	Aney ni Mahony; and O'Hehirs, viz. : Loughlen Oge; Murtagh, son of Teige; John, son of Dermot; and Daniel, son of Teige.	Same.
Boolynagleeragh,	- - -	Benjamin Lucas.
Ballykillebricken, Derrynacarragh, Rathcrony, Cloonkee.	O'Hehirs, viz. : Loughlen; Dermot, son of Donogh; Connell, son of Gilladuff; Loughlen; William, son of Donogh.	Same.
Bealcragga.	Dermot Oge; Conor; and Melaghlin O'Meehan.	Lord Massareene.
Cloonmeere.	Boetius Clancy.	Nicholas Bourke.
Culleen.	Sir Daniel O'Brien; John Delahoyde.	Same.

¹In 1659, the following townlands were occupied by the undernamed tenants: Ballyvillaun, Dermot O'Meehan; Ballydonohoe, John Bourke; Culleen, Edward and Patrick Rice; Drumanure, Callaghan O'Callaghan; Gurtaganniv, Richard Woulfe; Kilcolumb, John Reardon.

In 1664, Ballyvoe was occupied by Robert Debbidge; Lecarrow, by Flan Neylan; Kilcloher, by John Bourke; Lisbiggeen, by Walter Bourke; Gurtaganniv, by Richard Woulfe; Ballyvillaun, by John Neylan; and Kilcolumb, by Pat Fox.

KILMALEY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Cahermore.	Teige O'Hehir.	Lord Clare; Benjamin Lucas.
Cappalea,	Conor, son of Gilladuff O'Hehir.	Lord Clare.
Carrowmoyle, and Derrygarruff.	M'Cays, viz.: Donogh; Auley Oge; Dermot, son of Auley; Conor Oge; Daniel; and Donogh M'Cay; and O'Hehirs, viz.: Murtagh and Owen.	Nicholas Bourke; Edmond Gough.
Cloontabonniv.	Loughlen Oge O'Hehir; Der- mot Oge O'Meehan; Donogh M'Cay.	Henry Ivers; Mahone MacMahon; Lord Massareene.
Carncreagh, and Boolynabannuff.	No name given.	Murtagh MacMahon; Benjamin Lucas.
Drumanure.	Boetius Clancy.	Lord Massareene.
Dreematehy.	Loughlen Oge; and Conor, son of Gilladuff O'Hehir.	Lord Clare.
Dreemnary.	Murtagh, son of Loughlen; and Conor Oge O'Hehir of Kil- quain.	Lord Massareene.
Furroor.	Sir Daniel O'Brien; Donogh, son of John; and Conor, son of Donogh Oge O'Hehir.	Lord Clare.
Gortaganniv.	Sir Daniel O'Brien	Lord Clare.
Garrynagry.	O'Hehirs, viz.: Daniel, son of Murtagh, son of John; William, son of Teige; Conor, son of Murtagh; Donogh Roe; and Patrick.	Nicholas Bourke.

KILMALEY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Letteragh, and Gort-cloghloghagh.	Sir Daniel O'Brien.	Lord Clare.
Kilcloher.	Same.	Same.
Knockatunna and Raheen.	O'Hehirs, viz.: Dermot; Gilla-duff; Murtagh; Mahone; John; Patrick, son of Donogh; and Teige.	Nicholas Bourke.
Knockmore. Lisbigorney, Killeen, Gurteerahan, Coolanervor.	O'Hehirs, viz.: Donogh, son of Hugh; Auley, son of Conor, son of Aodh; Loughlen Oge, son of Aodh; Owen; Teige, son of Auley; Conor, son of Donogh Oge; Donogh, son of Aodh; Dermot, son of Auley; and Teige of Cahermore.	Nicholas Bourke; Lord Clare.
Knockadangan.	John Delahoyde, Esq.; Donogh, son of John O'Hehir.	Nicholas Bourke.
Kilmaley.	Sir Daniel O'Brien.	Lord Clare; (afterwards F. Burton and others).
Knockmore.	Daniel, son of Owen O'Meehan.	Nicholas Bourke; Lord Clare.
Kilcolumb, and Loughbourke.	Sir Daniel O'Brien; Daniel O'Meehan; Dermot O'Meehan; O'Hehirs, viz.: Conor Oge; Conor, son of Daniel; Daniel, son of Teige, son of Loughlen; Cormuck, son of Cormuck; and Conor, son of Donogh Oge.	Lord Clare.

KILMALEY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Kinturk, and Tul- laghaboy.	O'Hehirs, viz.: William, son of Teige; Murrogh; Conor, son of Gilladuff; Conor and Dermot, sons of Murtagh; and Donagh Roe. O'Meehans, viz.: Conor; Donogh; Teige, son of Shane; Daniel, son of Murtagh, son of Shane, son of Loughlen.	Lord Clare.
Lecarrowbeg.	Owen, son of Teige O'Hehir.	Nicholas Bourke.
Lecarrowmore.	Teige O'Brien.	Lord Clare.
Lispuckaun.	O'Hehirs, viz.: Edmond, son of Connell; Conor Oge; and Loughlen.	Nicholas Bourke; Lord Clare; (afterwards F. Burton and others).
Magowna.	Dermot Oge O'Meehan; Loughlen Reagh, and Ellinor O'Hehir.	Nicholas Bourke; Thomas Green.
Rathcrony.	Conor, son of Donogh Oge O'Hehir.	Lord Clare.
Reanagishagh, Rossroe, and Ranagaslinny.	Boetius Clancy; Earl of Thomond; Conor Oge O'Hehir.	Nicholas Bourke; Lord Clare; Earl of Thomond.
Sheeaun, Clooneen, Coolmeen, Gortshanvally, Knockenfunchin, Derryhullist.	Sir Daniel O'Brien; Conor O'Meehan; Aney ny Mahony; and O'Hehirs, viz.: Loughlen Oge; Loughlen, son of Auley; John, son of Dermot; Rory, son of Mahone; Donogh, son of John; Loughlen; Conor Oge.	Nicholas Bourke; Sylvester Hehir.

IBRICKAN.

In 1641, the whole of the barony of Ibrickan, with the following exceptions, belonged to the Earl of Thomond:

Tromra castle was granted to the Earl of Thomond, and to Turlagh, son of Dermot O'Brien. Lismuse and Lisgureen, in the parish of Killard, belonged in 1641 to Sir Daniel O'Brien and Hugh Clancy. By the Commissioners, under the Act of Settlement in 1660, Tromra castle was given to the Earl of Thomond, Colonel Carey Dillon, and Robert Dixon; and Lismuse and Lisgureen were likewise bestowed on the Earl. Thus, by the Cromwellian Settlement, he became confirmed in the ownership of the whole barony. In 1659 and 1664, he had let certain townlands to the undernamed tenants:—KILFARBOY PARISH.—Kilfarboy, Maurice Hickey and George Norton; Laccamore, Michael Creagh; Fintra, Daniel Clancy, Murtagh Mahon, Murtagh Clancy, John Clancy, Teige M'Inerney, Daniel Clancy, and Maoelin Mulroney; Carrowkeel, Hugh Clancy; Ballyvaskin, Edmond Bourke; Poulawillin, Teige Line; and Glendine, Daniel Lyne. KILLARD PARISH.—Doonmore, John MacNamara, James FitzGerald; Cloonagarnaun, Pierce Moroney; Cloonmore, John Bagot; Glascloon, Mahone Kelly; Caherlean, Maurice Roche; Enagh, Walter Hickman; Tullaher, Isaac Vanhoogarden; Doonbeg, James Fox, Maurice Roche; Doonsallagh, Egan O'Egan; Shanvogh, Dermot M'Fineen; Coor, Francis Casey; Knockanalban, David Nihill; Carrowduff, Teige Murphy. KILMURRY PARISH.—Knockanalban, William Hobson; Shanavogh, Daniel Moriarty; Craggaknock, Edmond Fox; Caherush, Nicholas Wolfe; Knockloskeraun, Teige O'Lyne; Emlagh, Nicholas Woulfe; Tromra, Samuel Burton; Scrappul, Patrick Arthur; Rineroe, Richard White; Ballymackea, Patrick Pierce.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond made a letting, for ever, to Robert Hickman, of the lands of Doonmore, at the yearly rent of £35; of Doonbeg, to John Stacpoole, at £60 a year; of Doonogan and Knocknahila, to Anthony Casey, at £55; of Ballard, to Edward Dalton, at £45; of Poulawillin, to Thomas Moroney, at £90; of Doonsallagh, to James Woulfe, at £40; of Quilty, to William Butler and Conor O'Dwyer, at £29; of Ballymackea, Ryne,

Cloghamatinny, and Shanavogh, to John Stacpoole, at £80 ; of Kilfarboy, Freagh castle, and Ballyvaskin, to William Fitzgerald, at £90 ; of Annagh and Fintramore, to William Butler, for William Stacpoole, at £22 ; of Carrowduff, to John Howes, at £16 ; of Kildeema, to James Shannon, at £13 ; of Shandrum, to Charles M'Donnell, at £14 ; of Glendine, to Garrett O'Connor, at £60 ; of Cloghanemore, to Michael Comyn, at £30 ; of Moy, to Augustine FitzGerald, at £80 ; of Tromra castle, to Mrs. Alice Burton, at £86 ; of Glascloon, to George Stacpoole and John Nihill, at £52 ; of Killard and Caherlean, to John Westropp, at £40.

MOYARTA.

KILBALLYOWEN PARISH.

The entire of the parish of Kilballyowen belonged, in 1641, to Sir Daniel O'Brien of Carrigaholt, first Viscount, and the ownership was confirmed to his son Conor, second Viscount Clare, by the Commissioners, under the Act of Settlement in 1660. His tenants, in 1659, were John Monarto, and Dermot Monarto his son, of the lands of Killielagh ; Teige MacNamara, Maurice FitzGerald, and Walter Brown, of part of the same lands ; of Kilballyowen, Major Nicholas Fitzmaurice, and Thomas Fitzmaurice ; of Tullig, Richard Creagh, and John Walsh ; and of Kilclogher, Donogh and Dermot Croghen, William Hierley and Teige Leary.

KILFEARAGH PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballyowen. ¹	Teige Cahane ; Murtagh, son of Robert Cahane.	Lord Clare.
Corbally.	Sir Daniel O'Brien.	Same.
Dough.	Same.	Same.

¹In 1659 and 1664, the occupying tenant of Ballyonan, in this parish, was John Lysaght ; of Garraun, Francis Ipslie ; of

Kilkee, Conor O'Brien, Esq. ; of Kilfearagh, James Stack, James Pierce, Garrett Fitzmaurice, and Thomas Foy ; of Moyasta,

KILFEARAGH PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Farrihy.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Garraun.	Sir Daniel O'Brien.	Lord Clare.
Kildeema.	Hugh Clancy.	Same.
Kilfearagh.	Sir Daniel O'Brien.	Same.
Kilkee.	Sir Daniel O'Brien ; Hugh MacSweeney.	Same.
Kilnagalliagh.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Leaheen.	Same.	Same.
Lisdeen.	Charles Cahane.	Thomas and Benjamin Lucas ; E. Kennedy ; C. Egan.
Lisluinaghan.	Same.	Benjamin Lucas.
Moyasta.	Sir Daniel O'Brien.	Lord Clare.
Termon.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.

KILMACDUANE PARISH.

Cloonwhite. ¹	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Cruagh.	Same.	Same.
Caherfeenick.	Same.	Same.

John Stack, and Stephen Lysaght ; of Lisdeen, Thomas Lucas ; of Corbally, John M'Namara ; of Termon, Isaac Vanhoogarden ; and of Kilnagalliagh, Richard Scott.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond made a letting, in perpetuity, of the lands of Farrihy, to George Stacpoole, at the annual rent of £50.

¹ All the other townlands of this parish belonged, in 1641, to Sir Daniel O'Brien, and they were assigned to his son Conor, second

Viscount Clare, under the Cromwellian Settlement.

In 1659, the tenants in occupation of Dangananella were : Stephen Rice and Charles M'Carthy ; of Drumellihy, Loughlen MacGorman, gent. ; of Ballynagun, Murtagh M'Mahon, and Dermot Considine ; and of Gower Island, Laurence and James Rice, and Colonel Henry Blackwell.

In 1664, according to the Subsidy Rolls, the tenants in occupation of certain town-

KILMACDUANE PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Drumellihiy.	Daniel MacGorman; Cahir MacGorman; Sir Daniel O'Brien.	Annie and Martha Eustace; Lord Clare.
Dangananella.	Earl of Thomond; Sir Daniel O'Brien; Murrough and Murtagh MacMahon.	Earl of Thomond; Lord Clare.

KILRUSH PARISH.

In 1641, the whole parish of Kilrush belonged to Sir Daniel O'Brien and to the Earl of Thomond, and their ownership was confirmed by the Commissioners appointed under the Cromwellian Settlement in 1667. The island of Iniscahy should be excepted, for this was owned by the Corporation of Limerick. The denominations belonging to Sir Daniel O'Brien were the following: Mollougha, Kilcarroll, Knockerry east, Tullygower, Gowerhass, Ballykett, Moyaddabeg, and Tullabrack; and those which were the property of Lord Thomond were: Knockerry west, Garrane, Feagarroge, Kilrush, Carrowncalla, Leadmore, Ballynote, Inishbig, and Moyne.¹

lands in Kilmacduane were the subjoined: Cloonwhite, Isaac Vanhoogarden; Cloghaunmore, Marcus Cransborough; Caherfeenick, John Baggot; Clonreddan, Dermot Harticke; Teernagloghane, Marcus Shea and Andrew Creagh; Tullabrack, Garrett Fitzmaurice.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond made a letting, by lease for ever, of Dangananella, to Thomas M^t Mahon, (who was succeeded by Luke Hickman), at the yearly rent of £2; and of Clooneenagh, to the executors of Thomas M^t Mahon, at £60.

¹ In 1659, the tenants in occupation of certain lands in this parish, as given in the Census return of Sir William Petty, were as under: Kilrush town, Isaac Granier, Esq., John Arthur, gent., and Peter White; Moanmore, Turlough M^t Mahon, gent.; Bal-

lykett, Colonel Edmond Fitzmaurice and Thomas Fitzmaurice, gent.; Moyaddamore, Stephen Stritch, gent.; Ballynote, Peter Granier, gent., and Henry Hickman, gent.; Garrane, David Mahony, gent.; Mollougha, John Fitzgerald, gent.

According to the Subsidy Rolls of 1664, certain townlands of this parish were occupied by the subjoined tenants: Mollougha, Garrett Fitzmaurice; Knockerry west, Arthur Ward; Knockerry east, Walter Hickman.

The subsidy charged on the town of Kilrush was ten shillings.

About the year 1712, the manor of Kilrush was let by Lord Thomond, by lease for ever, to John Vandeleur, at the yearly rent of £180; Ballynote and Moyne, to the executors of Ambrose Ivers, at £38.

MOYARTA PARISH.

The whole parish of Moyarta was, in 1641, divided in ownership between the Earl of Thomond and Sir Daniel O'Brien of Carrigaholt; their title was confirmed, at the time of the Cromwellian Settlement in 1667. The following denominations belonged to the Earl of Thomond, namely :—Querrin, Ballyraght, Curragh, Tullaroc, Farranvilleone, and Clooncarron; and the undernamed were the property of Sir Daniel O'Brien :—Doonaha, Lisheencrony, Furoor, Kilcasheen, Kilcrory, Moveen, Carrownaweelaun, Carrowneanagh, Bellia, Killyn, Moyarta, Rahona, Rinemackaderrig, Kilcredaun, Cloonconeen.

In this parish, the following lands were occupied as tenants, by the undernamed persons, in 1659: Carrigaholt, Edmond Fitzmaurice, gent.; Querrin, Isaac Vanhogarden, gent.; Moveen, Lieut.-Col. John Wright; Lisheen, Daniel and John Cahane, father and son. Other occupiers were: John O'Horane, Francis Willoughby, Thos. Lucas, and Carey Dillon.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond made a lease, for ever, of the lands of Querrin, in this parish, to Anthony Hickman and Richard Freeman, at the yearly rent of £40.

TULLA LOWER.

CLONLEA PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballyvorgal.	Earl of Thomond; Daniel O'Carmody.	Earl of Inchiquin; Earl of Thomond; Henry Ivers; Peter Crainsborough; Murtagh Carmody; (who afterwards sold his part to Henry Ivers).
Ballyweere.	Daniel, son of Teige MacNamara; Teige MacCusack; Oonagh ny Donogha; Conor MacNamara.	Peter Crainsborough; Lord Clare; Robert Dixon.

CLONLEA PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Clonbrick. ¹	Conor MacNamara.	Bartholomew Stacpoole.
Clonlea.	Bishop of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe.
Enagh. ²	Sir Daniel O'Brien ; John MacNamara ; William, son of Sheeda MacNamara.	Bartholomew Stacpoole ; Lord Clare.
Gortadroma.	Patrick Morgan.	Bartholomew Stacpoole.
Gortnaglearagh.	Bishop of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe.
Kilanena.	Patrick Morgan.	Bartholomew Stacpoole.
Knockatooreen.	Daniel, son of Teige MacNamara ; Teige MacCusack ; Oona ny Donogha ; John MacNamara.	Henry White ; Mahone MacNamara ; John MacNamara ; Lord Clare.
Kilcornan.	Florence MacNamara.	Bartholomew Stacpoole.
Mountallon.	No name given.	Murtagh Dowling ; Peter Bolgier ; Bartholomew Stacpoole ; Donagh O'Callaghan.

¹ In 1659, the lands of Clonbrick were occupied by John Stacpoole ; Clonlea, by Donogh O'Callaghan, Esq., and his three sons, Teige, Donogh, and Caher ; Oatfield, by Richard Barry, Edmond FitzGerald, Turlough, Murrough, and Brian O'Brien ; Kilvory, by Pierce Bulger ; Ballyweere, by Donogh MacDermot ; Ballyvorgal, by Maurice Crainsborough ; Clonlea, by Edmond Power ; Gortnaglearagh, by Peter Purefoy ; and Gortadroma, by Loughlen Cusack.

² ENAGH.—The ownership of Enagh, etc., passed, through a daughter of Bartholomew Stacpoole, to the family of Pery, afterwards created Earls of Limerick. Edmond Pery of Stacpole Court (Enagh), in a petition presented to the Court of Claims in 1700, claimed the tithe of certain parishes in the County of Limerick, purchased in 1630, for £240, by his father, Edmond Pery of Croom, gent. The petitioner was the grandfather of Edmond Sexton Pery, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons.

KILLALOE PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Aillemore.	Earl of Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Ardclooney.	Daniel, son of Teige Mac-Namara of Doon.	Earl of Inchiquin; Earl of Ossory.
Ballycorney.	Earl of Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Ballycuggaran.	Sir Barnaby O'Brien.	Earl of Thomond.
Ballygarreen.	Same.	Same.
Ballykildea.	Same.	Same.
Ballyvalley.	Bishop of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe.
Carrowbawn.	Sir Barnaby O'Brien.	Earl of Thomond.
Carrownakilly.	Same.	Same.
Classagh.	Earl of Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Cloonfadda.	Sir Barnaby O'Brien.	Earl of Thomond.
Craglea.	John M'Loughlen; Murrogh, son of Donogh O'Brien of Ballina.	Colonel Carey Dillon.
Creeveroe.	Bishop of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe.
Feenlea.	Earl of Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Garraunboy.	Sir Barnaby O'Brien.	Earl of Thomond.
Gortcallyroe.	Same.	Same.
Gortmagy.	Same.	Same.
Killestry.	Earl of Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Knockyclovaun.	Bishop of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe.

KILLALOE PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Lackabrunner.	Sir Barnaby O'Brien.	Earl of Thomond.
Lackenbaun.	Same.	Same.
Moys.	Bishop of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe.
Shantraud. ¹	Same.	Same.

KILLOKENNEDY PARISH.

Aharinaghbeg. ²	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Ballymoloney.	Earl of Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Ballyquin.	Same.	Same.
Barbane.	Daniel, son of Teige Mac-Namara.	Henry Ivers ; Edmond Dwyer.
Cloongaheen. ³	John Oge MacCusack.	John Ryan ; Alex. Hovenden ; Peter Purefoy.

¹In 1659 and 1664, the tenants in the undernamed townlands were: Ballygarreen, Conor, John, and Daniel Ryan; Ballycuggaran, Maurice Roche; Carrownakilly, Dermot and Marcus O'Brien; Craglea, Thomas and John Bourke; Cloonfadda, Nicholas Starkie; Glannagallagh, Thomas Stritch, a transplanted Papist; Gurtmagry, Edmond Hackett; Ardcloney, James Craven, an English Protestant; Ballycorney, Serjeant John Felton; Lackenbaun, John Strongman; Ballycuggaran, Alex. Hovenden; Carrowgare, Teige Roe O'Brien; Carrowbane, Teige, son of Murrough O'Brien; Craglea, Thomas Bourke.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond made leases, for ever, of Cloonfadda and Garraunboy, to Thomas Mac-Namara, at the yearly rent of £65; of Carrowbane, to Simon George Purdon, at

£20; of Ballycuggaran, to Primate Lindsay, at £20; of Gortmagy, to John Hickey, at £14.

²In 1659, the names of the tenants in occupation of certain townlands in Killokennedy were: Aharinagh, James and Andrew Hackett; Ballymoloney, etc., Henry Ivers, Edward Mandeville, James Everard, and Walter Wall; Ballyquin, Conor O'Callaghan, Esq.; Barbane, John Butler; Cloonconry, Thomas Magrath; Formoyle, Philip Prendergast, Richd. Butler, Thos. Tobin; Kilbane, Irrial Kennedy; Killeagy, Teige Ryan; Killokennedy, Philip Dwyer. Most of these were transplanted Papists.

³In 1703, Cloongaheen was sold by the Chichester House Commissioners, to John Ievers, for £233. It had been forfeited by the attainer of John and Teige Ryan for their adherence to the cause of James II.

KILLOKENNEDY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Cloonyconry.	Earl of Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Formoylemore, Formoylebeg.	Lord Inchiquin ; Daniel, son of Teige MacNamara ; Mac- Cusacks, viz.: Roger, Mahone, Teige, Donogh, and Teige, son of Hugh.	Henry Ivers ; Mary Keogh ; Earl of In- chiquin ; Bishop of Killaloe ; (augmenta- tion).
Kilbane.	Lord Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Killeagy, ¹ Shanaknock, Carhowmeere.	John, son of Loughlen O'Molony ; Lord Inchiquin.	Peter Purefoy ; Earl of Inchiquin ; Nicholas Stritch ; ² John Dixon ; Alexander Hovenden.
Killokennedy.	Luke Brady.	John Eyres ; Alex. Hovenden.
Kilmore.	Earl of Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.

KILLURAN PARISH.

Ballymacdonnell. ³	James O'Hickey ; Managh O'Grady ; Teige Clancy.	Donogh O'Callaghan, Esq. ; Cornelius Clancy.
Drummin.	Teige, son of Sheeda Mac- Namara.	Cornelius Clancy.
Killavoy.	Same.	John Ryan.

¹ In 1660, certain portions of the lands of Killeagy, Shanaknock, and Carrowmeere, were in the possession of John MacNamara, by virtue of an order of final settlement on behalf of his wife, Una MacNamara, granted to her by the Commissioners appointed to set out lands to the transplantable Irish in Connaught and Clare, late sitting at Loughrea.

² Nicholas Stritch was a transplanted Papist ; date of his removal, 15th May, 1677.

³ Several townlands of this parish are

omitted in the Book of Distributions. In 1659, the tenants in occupation of certain townlands were as follows: Ballymacdonnell, Maurice FitzGerald ; Doon, William Bridgeman ; Killuran, Edmond, William, and John O'Dwyer ; and Teerovannan, Philip and Laurence Roche.

Henry Bridgeman was granted the following lands by the Commissioners, Cornelius Clancy having mortgaged them to him, viz.: Drummin, Doorus, Doon, Killuran, Moanogeennagh, and Gortnacommulla.

KILLURAN PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Killuran.	Same.	Cornelius Clancy.
Moanogeenagh.	Earl of Thomond ; Teige, son of Sheeda MacNamara ; Daniel, son of Teige MacNamara ; John O'Mealconry ; Dermot O'Brien.	John Ryan ; Philip Dwyer ; Cornelius Clancy ; Earl of Thomond ; (afterwards John Ivers).
Oughterushe north and south, (Iragh). ¹	Shane, son of Donogh ; Conor, son of Teige ; Daniel, son of Teige ; and Lady MacNamara ; Boetius M'Clancy ; Earl of Thomond ; Shane O'Mullynry.	Morgan Ryan ; (transplanted from Co. Limerick) ; Donogh O'Callaghan, Esq. ; Dermot O'Brien ; Earl of Thomond.

KILSEILY PARISH.

Ardskeagh. ²	Daniel, son of Teige MacNamara.	Henry Ivers ; Dermot O'Brien ; Oliver Grace ; Richard Shea ; Earl of Inchiquin ; Edward Dwyer.
Ballykelly.	Daniel, son of Teige MacNamara ; Donogh MacCusack ; John, son of Conor Oge O'Molony.	Robert Dixon ; Lord Clare.

¹ In 1703, John Cusack of Kilkishen, Esq., purchased from the Chichester House Commissioners, for £288, the lands of Iragh and Killavoy, previously the estate of John and Teige Ryan, attainted for their adherence to the cause of James II. At the same time, Hector Vaughan of Knocknamase, in the King's County, Esq., purchased for £405, the lands of Monogeenagh, also the property of the Ryans. Again, Morgan Ryan, Esq., of Dublin, purchased, in consideration of a sum of £192, the lands of Derryarigid, which

had been the property of the same John and Teige Ryan.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond made a lease, in perpetuity, of the lands of Teerovannan, in this parish, to James Molony, at the yearly rent of £20.

² In 1659, the townland of Gurtacullin was occupied by Francis Sexton and James Power ; Drumsillagh, by Edmond Power ; Ballykelly, by James Wall, Esq., and by John Butler ; and Snaty, by Pat Morgan.

Francis Arthur was attainted of treason

KILSEILY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballinglee, (Hurdlestown).	Lady MacNamara, her jointure; and the heirs of Sir John MacNamara, Knight.	Dermot O'Brien; Thomas Bentley; Earl of Inchiquin.
Cloontra	Mary and Joan Arthur; Daniel, son of Sheeda MacNamara; Rory, son of Teige, son of Sheeda; and John, son of Loghlen Boy, son of Sheeda MacNamara.	Henry Ivers; Edmond Tobin; Dermot Roe O'Brien; John Ivers; More and John Cusack; Wm. Ryan; John Shee; Lord Clare; John Grace; Thomas Denn; Catherine Gorman; Una Fahy, widow. Francis Arthur.
Drumsillagh.	Lady MacNamara's jointure; and heirs of Sir John Mac- Namara.	
Gortnagonnella	Daniel, son of Teige Mac- Namara.	Murtagh Dowling; Teige Ryan; Earl of Inchiquin; Cornelius Clancy.
Gortacullin, and Knockshanvo.	Margaret and Joan Arthur; Teige MacCusack; Mahone O'Molony; John and Conor Oge O'Molony; and Mac- Namaras, viz.:—Mahone; Rory, son of Teige, son of Sheeda; John, son of Logh- len Boy, son of Sheeda; Daniel, son of Sheeda; and Daniel, son of Teige.	Francis Arthur; Henry Ivers; Dermot Roe O'Brien; Thomas Sexton.

for his adherence to James II., and his estate sold, in 1703, by the Chichester House Commissioners. Sir Donat O'Brien, Bart., bought Knockshanvo for £155.

In 1664, certain townlands of this parish were occupied by the undernamed tenants: Ardskeagh, by Peter Purefoy; Snaty, by Loghlen Cusack; Kilseily, by John Bentley; Coolagh, by Wm. Bridgeman; Cloontra, by

James Tobin; Kilmoculla, by Mahone Carmidan; Shanvogh, by John Power.

In 1703, John Ivers Esq., of Mount Ivers, purchased from the Chichester House Commissioners, part of Cloontra previously the estate of Richard Grace, who had been attainted of treason for his adherence to the cause of James II.

KILSEILY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Killaderry.	Daniel, son of Teige Mac-Namara ; Donogh Mac-Cusack ; John, son of Conor Oge O'Molony.	Robert Dixon ; Lord Clare.
Kilangurteen.	Mahone Oge, son of John MacNamara, a Ward of Chancery.	Bishop of Killaloe, for augmentation.
Kilseily.	Bishop of Killaloe.	Bishop of Killaloe ; (tenant, Cornet John Bentley, at £4 yearly rent).
Kyle.	Daniel, son of Teige Mac-Namara.	Murtagh Dowling ; Teige Ryan ; Earl of Inchiquin ; C. Clancy.
Kilmoculla.	No name given.	Geo. Clancy ; John Reddan ; Barth. Stacpoole ; Dermot O'Brien ; John Cusack ; Dame Elinor Galway.
Snaty.	Pat Morgan ; Loughlen, son of Teige MacCusack.	Loughlen Cusack ; John Morgan ; Peter Purefoy.

KILTENANLEA PARISH.

The entire of this parish in 1641, belonged to the Earl of Thomond, and was granted again to him under the Act of Settlement. His tenants in 1659, were as follows:—Coollistigue, Elias Prestwick ; Derryfadda, William, Thomas, and Edmond Bourke ; Cappavilla, Nicholas Wall ; Errina, Richard Wall, Edmond Ryan, and Walter Bourke ; Killeen, John Stacpoole ; Neadanura (Newtown), Daniel Barry, and Connor Clancy ; Kiltenanlea (Doonass), William Gough, Esq., and his son William ; Annaghbeg, Zachariah Holland, and William Leonard.

About the year 1712, he made leases for ever of the lands of Doonass, etc., to Dean Massey, at the yearly rent of £200.

O'BRIEN'S BRIDGE PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Aherinaghmore. ¹	Earl of Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Ardataggle.	Same.	Same.
Ballycar.	Sir Barnaby O'Brien.	Earl of Thomond.
Ballyknavin.	Earl of Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Cappakea.	Same.	Same.
Carrownagowan.	Same.	Same.
Clonboy.	Same.	Same.
Fahybeg and more.	Same.	Same.
Glenlon.	Sir Barnaby O'Brien.	Earl of Thomond.
Knockadereen.	Earl of Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Kilroughil.	Same.	Same.
Kilcredaun.	John and Hugh, sons of Sheeda MacNamara; Lord Inchiquin.	Robert Dixon; Earl of Inchiquin; Col. Carey Dillon; (a Transplanted Papist).
Knockdonogh.	Jeoffrey Oge Galway; Mahone, son of Donogh MacNamara.	Peter Purefoy; Henry Ivers; Lady Galway.
Lackareagh.	Earl of Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.

¹ In 1659 and 1664, the tenants in occupation of certain townlands in this parish were as follows:—Glenlon, Teige, Turlough, and Conor O'Brien; Kilroughil, Daniel M'Carthy, and John Barrett; Kilcredaun, John O'Mollane; Magherareagh, Henry Ryan, Edmond Barry, Gerald Barry, and Dermot Ryan; Ballycar, Garrett Barry; Lackareagh, Henry Ivers; Aherinagh, Thos.

Power; Roo, James Hackett; Ballyknavin, Conor Ryan; (afterwards Captain John Parker).

Glenlon, in Petty's Census, is called Glanimulloon.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond made a lease for ever to Thomas Pearce, of the lands of Kilcredaun, at the yearly rent of £1.

O'BRIEN'S BRIDGE PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Magherareagh.	Earl of Inchiquin.	Earl of Inchiquin.
Roo.	Jeoffrey Oge Galway.	Murtagh Dowling ; Henry Ivers.
Truogh.	Jeoffrey Oge Galway ; James Arthur Fitz Christopher.	Henry Ivers.

OGONNELLOE PARISH.

Aughinish. ¹	MacNamara's, viz.:—Mahone, son of John ; John, son of Donogh Roe ; Daniel Roe, son of Teige ; and John Bourke, Esq.	Earl of Ossory ; Capt. Purdon.
Ballybran.	O'Hallorans, viz. :— Daniel, son of Teige ; Morogh, son of John ; Teige Boy, son of Henrias ; and John Bourke, Esq.	Same ; and same.
Ballybroghan.	Mahone Roe ; and John, son of Donogh MacNamara.	Brian Kearney ; Philip O'Dwyer ; Loughlen Conor ; Edmond, son of John Dwyer ; Teige Ryan ; Dermot O'Brien ; Geo. Purdon ; Earl of Ossory.
Ballyheefy.	John and Donogh, sons of Conor Reagh MacNamara.	Dermot O'Brien ; Earl of Ossory.

¹ In 1659, George Purdon, Esq., was Titulado or occupying tenant of Ogonnelloe, John Fitzwilliam Bourke gent., being tenant of Bealkelly, Thomas Marnell of Carrowcore, Pierce Power and his sons William and Pierce of Rahena.

In 1684, the Commissioners of Grace granted the following lands to George and

Simon Purdon in soccage for ever :—Ballybran, Carrowgar, Ballynagleragh, Ballyhurly, Aughinish, Ballylaghnan, Caher, Carrowcore.

In 1664, the following were the occupying tenants of certain lands in this parish :—Aughinish, James Fitzgerald ; Islandcosgry, George Purdon ; Ballyhurly, George Magee ;

OGONNELLOE PARISH—*continued*.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballyhurly.	Daniel Mergach MacNamara ; John, son of Owen O'Molony.	Captain Purdon.
Ballylaghnan.	Daniel, son of Donogh Mac- Namara of Ballinahinch ; John Bourke.	Murtagh Dowling ; Edmond O'Dwyer ; Conor Ryan ; Philip O'Dwyer ; (afterwards George and Simon Purdon).
Ballynagleragh.	Teige, son of Sheeda Mac- Namara ; John Bourke, Esq.	Earl of Ossory ; Capt. Purdon.
Bealkelly.	John Reagh, son of Shane ne ginelagh MacNamara ; William Roch.	Dermot O'Brien ; Philip Bigoe ; Earl of Ossory.
Caher.	Mahone Roe, and Daniel Mergach MacNamara.	Captain Purdon.
Carrowcore.	Mahone Roe, and Hugh, son of Shane MacNamara.	Same.
Carrowgar	Lady Janet MacNamara.	Same.
Carrowena.	Daniel, son of Teige Mac- Namara of Doon ; Mahone Reagh MacNamara ; William Roch.	Earl of Ossory.
Islandcosgry.	Lady Janet MacNamara.	Earl of Thomond.
Rahenabeg.	John Bourke, Esq. ; Mahone Roe MacNamara.	Earl of Ossory ; (after- wards George and Simon Purdon).
Rahenamore.	Daniel, son of Donogh Mac- Namara of Ballinahinch	Captain Purdon.

Ballyheefy, Henry Bindon and Anthony Skelton.

Either as grantee, or tenant under the Earl of Ossory, one of the trustees of the claims of the 1649 officers, or as heir of his grandfather, John Bourke, Esq., or as assignee of transplanted papists, Captain

Purdon became the owner of this whole parish towards the year 1669.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond made a lease for ever to George Purdon of the lands of Islandcosgry at the yearly rent of £11.

TULLA UPPER.

FEAKLE PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Annagh. ¹	Teige, son of Daniel Reagh MacNamara, Esq.	Edmond Magrath.
Caher.	Same.	Thomas Power; James Rice.
Corracloon.	Same; and John, son of Donogh, son of Sheeda.	Frank Ryan; Richard Butler; James Ryan; Pierce Arthur.
Fahy.	Same; and Conor O'Brien.	John MacNamara; Mary and Cornelius Molony; Earl of Thomond.
Feakle.	Same.	William Lysaght.
Gurtidune.	Same; Daniel, son of John; John, son of Daniel Reagh MacNamara; Feir O'Molony; Donogh, son of Rory Boy Molony; Conor O'Brien.	Teige MacNamara; Earl of Thomond.
Gurtdrinane.	John, son of Donogh, son of Sheeda MacNamara; Finola Delahoyde.	Roger Hickey; Dominick Fanning.
Kilbarron.	Daniel, son of Donogh MacNamara (a Ward).	Daniel MacNamara.

A great many of the townlands of this parish are omitted in the *Book of Distributions*.

¹In 1659, certain of the townlands were in the occupation of the undermentioned, viz.:—Annagh, Thos. Tobin; Caher, Thos. Fanning; Fahy (as tenants of Lord Thomond), Donogh O'Brien and his sons, Turlagh and Owen; Feakle, Mahone O'Ruddlane, gent.; Kilbarron, Doctor Patrick Connell, gent.;

Knockbeha, Wm. Power, Esq.; Lecarrow, John Butler, Esq., and William Fitzwalter.

In 1684, the townland of Caher was granted to Thomas Power, Esq., by the Commissioners of Grace in soccage for ever.

In 1664, the undernamed townlands in this parish were thus occupied:—Caher, Edward Gold; Feakle, Pat Lysaght; Kilbarron, Redmond Magrath; Lecarrowgarry, Wm. But-

FEAKLE PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Killanena.	Teige, son of Daniel Reagh Macnamara; Conor O'Brien; Redmond, Gilladuff, Loghlen, and Ulick O'Halloran.	Dominick Fanning; Donogh MacNamara; Philip O'Mara; Cornelius Molony; John Cusack.
Knockbeha.	Teige, son of Daniel Reagh MacNamara, Esq.	Donogh MacNamara; Philip O'Mara; Robert Dixon; Thomas Corr; Henry Ivers; Humphry Bagally.
Leaghort.	Rory; and Teige, son of Daniel Reagh MacNamara, Esq.	John and Teige MacNamara; John Cusack.
Lecarrow.	Finola Delahoyde.	Edmond Magrath; (afterwards John Cusack).
Lecarrowangarry.	John, son of Daniel Reagh; John, son of Donogh, son of Sheeda; and Conor, son of Teige Liath MacNamara.	Conor MacMahon; Franc Ryan; Edmond Magrath; (afterwards John Cusack).

ler; Knockbeha, by Thos. Foot, an English Protestant, Philip O'Mara, Mahone Carmody, and Daniel Molony.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond made a letting by lease for ever, to James Molony, of the lands of Fahyhallurane, at the yearly rent of £55, and of Killanena at £20 per annum.

In 1703, John Cusack, of Kilkishin, Esq., purchased from the Chichester House Commissioners, the lands of Kilbarron and Lecarrows, the estate of Redmond Magrath, attainted. Prendergast, in his *Cromwellian Settlement*, page 154, states that Edmond Magrath, the father of Redmond, was transplanted from Ballymore, in the barony of Kilnemanagh, county Tipperary. In a com-

plaint made to the Government he says that the woods on his assignment, in the county of Clare, were daily cut down by the Irish, who bore him no good will for his services to the English. They had discovered, no doubt, his acting the spy for Sir William St. Leger, President of Munster during the war, a fact that appears in a letter under the Lord Protector's hand, dated March 11th, 1658, restoring him to his ancient estate of 800 acres, in consideration of his having given intelligence to Sir William St. Leger, deceased, as certified to the Protector, when he was in Ireland, and by those put in principal authority there by him since.—*Letters from the Lord Protector, 1654-1658—Record Tower, Dublin Castle.*

FEAKLE PARISH—*continued*.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Maghanagullin.	Daniel, son of Donogh Mac-Namara ; (a Ward of Chancery).	Daniel MacNamara.
Ranaghane.	Teige, son of Daniel Reagh MacNamara, Esq.	Daniel MacNamara ; John Eyres.

INISHCALTRA PARISH.

Cloonamarney.	Redmond Bourke.	Earl of Ossory.
Cooldorogha.	Redmond Bourke ; Daniel MacNamara.	Same.
Drommartie.	Earl of Cork.	Earl of Cork.
Inishcaltra. ¹	Rory ; Moughaun ; and John MacNamara.	Same.
Kilratera.	John MacBrodin ; John Bourke ; and MacNamaras, viz. :—John, Mohan, Daniel, Loughlen, Donogh, and Conor, all sons of Sheeda.	Earl of Ossory.

KILNOE PARISH.

Annaghneal.	MacNamaras, viz. :— John, Mahone, Loughlen, and Daniel.	Edmond Magrath ; (afterwards Terence Geoghegan, purchaser for £26).
Ballydonoghan.	Daniel MacNamara.	Mary Margetson.
Ballynahinch.	Daniel and John MacNamara.	Donogh O'Callaghan ; Edmond Magrath.
Caherhurly.	James Bourke, Esq.	Nicholas Bourke.

¹ In 1659, as Sir William Petty, in his Census states, the townland of Cloonty-an-weenagh, in this parish, was occupied as tenant, by Richard Butler, "the poore Lord of Kilmallock."

When the Subsidy Roll was compiled in the year 1664, the whole parish of Inishcaltra was rated under the name of George Thornton.

KILNOE PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Coolready.	Daniel MacNamara.	Donogh O'Callaghan.
Coolreaghbeg.	Earl of Thomond; Daniel MacNamara; Patrick Darcy.	Thady O'Brien; (afterwards Hollow Blades) ¹ ; Earl of Thomond.
Clogher.	John and Daniel MacNamara.	Edmond Magrath.
Coolreaghmore.	Mahone; Mahone, son of Daniel; and John MacNamara.	Cornelius Clancy; Walter Taylor, a Protestant.
Clonmoher.	Daniel MacNamara; Patrick Darcy.	Donogh O'Callaghan; Walter Taylor.
Drummod.	Boetius Clancy, Esq.	Mary Margetson.
Drumscale.	MacNamaras, viz. :—Mahone, Donogh, and John; and O'Hallorans, viz. :—Moyher, Loghlan, Thomas, and Conor.	Henry Ivers; Nicholas Lysaght; (afterwards Edmond Shuldham ²); Dermot Roe O'Brien; Conor Clancy.
Inchalughoge.	Daniel MacNamara.	Daniel O'Callaghan; Col. Garrett Moore.
Kilgory.	Donogh, and Conor O'Molony.	Donogh O'Callaghan.
Lisbarreen.	Daniel MacNamara.	Mary Margetson.

In 1659, the tenants occupying portions of this parish were as follows :—Ballydonaghan, Daniel Connery, gent.; Ballynahinch, Gelatious Dwyer, gent.; Caherhury, Jeoffrey Prendergast and John Bourke; Coolreaghbeg, Dermot O'Brien; Coolreaghmore, Pat Creagh; Clonmoher, Anthony Garvane; and Drummod, Dermot Ryan, gent.

¹ Teige O'Brien was attainted in 1693, and his property at Coolreaghbeg, sold by the Chichester House Commissioners, in 1703, to the Hollow Blades Company.

² Edmond Shuldham of Dublin, in consideration of a sum of £80, purchased from

the Chichester House Commissioners, in 1703, part of the plowland of Drumscale, 88 acres, previously the estate of William Creagh, merchant, attainted of treason.

In the year 1664, the undernamed townlands were occupied by tenants as follows :—Drumscale, Laurence White; Ballydonaghan, Donogh Molony; Drummod, Wm. Mellifont; Clogher, Maurice Roche and Thos. Magrath; Kilgorey, Pierce Bugler.

About the year 1712, the Earl of Thomond let to John Kingrose, by lease for ever, the lands of Coolreaghbeg, at the yearly rent of £7 10s.

MOYNOE PARISH.

The lands of the whole parish of Moynoe belonged, in 1641, to the Bishop of Killaloe, and again, at the Cromwellian Settlement, they were confirmed to that See.

In Petty's Census of 1659, the tenants of the bishop are given as subjoined :—Carrowmore, Oliver Keating, Thomas Hennessy, and Oliver Fitzarthur Keating ; Coolcultane, Richard Strange, Esq., and his sons Paul and James ; Meenross, Edward Fitz Edmund, John Leo, and Marcus Magrath ; Dromarkie, Edmond Maher, and Edward Butler. Before Cromwell's time, the tenants were MacCormickan, and the MacBrodines as stated by Bishop Worth.

TOMGRANEY PARISH.

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Aughrim. ¹	Earl of Cork.	Earl of Cork.
Ballymalone.	Luke Brady, Esq., son and heir of the Bishop of Meath.	Luke Brady ; (a Protestant).
Ballyminoge.	Earl of Cork.	Earl of Cork.
Ballyquin.	Luke Brady.	Luke Brady.
Ballyvannan.	Same.	Same.
Callahy.	Same.	Same ; and Thomas Elliott.
Cappacannaun.	Earl of Cork.	Earl of Cork.
Capparoe.	Thomas, and Donogh Oge O'Grady ; Richard Butler.	Bishop of Killaloe.
Cloonusker.	Earl of Cork.	Earl of Cork.

In 1659, the following townlands, in this parish, were occupied as tenants, by the undernamed persons :—Aughrim, Pierce Butler, Edmond, and John Roche ; Bally-

vannan, John Magee ; Capparoe, Pierce Power, Thomas Butler, and John Roche ; Coolagory, Donogh O'Driscoll, Esq., and Miles and Roger Hiffernan ; Cappacan-

TOMGRANEY PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Coolagory.	Earl of Cork.	Earl of Cork.
Corrakyle.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Fossabeg.	Donogh Oge O'Grady.	Earl of Inchiquin ; Bishop of Killaloe.
Fossamore.	Earl of Cork ; Donogh, son of John O'Grady.	Earl of Cork ; Bishop of Killaloe ; (augmen- tation).
Poulagower.	Earl of Cork.	Earl of Cork.
Raheen.	Luke Brady, Esq.	Luke Brady.
Scariff, (Drews- borough).	Earl of Cork.	Earl of Cork.
Teeronear.	Luke Brady.	Luke Brady.
Tomgraney	Same.	Same.

TULLA PARISH.

Affick. ¹	Oliver Delahoyde ; John Oge Moore.	Edmond Magrath ; Philip Bigoe ; ² Colonel Garrett Moore.
Ballybreene.	Teige, son of Daniel Reagh MacNamara.	Philip Bigoe.

naun, Andrew Barrett, Teige O'Crowly, and Matthew O'Cullane ; Fossamore, Edmond Prendergast ; Poulagower, Toby Butler and Thomas Shortall ; Scariff, David Magee ; Tomgraney, George Magee ; Tullahery, Pat Creagh ; and Ballyminoge, Wm. Hickey.

¹ In 1659, the undernamed townlands in Tulla parish, were occupied, as tenants by the following persons :—Affick, Thomas Hewitt, and Teige MacNamara, gents. ; Ballymullin, Arthur Stapleton ; Ballyslattery, John FitzGibbon ; Carrinagnoe, William Bennis ; Fortanebeg, Thomas Magrath,

gent. ; Fomerla, Charles and Donogh Carthy ; Garruragh, David Nihill, gent. ; Knockadon, Conor O'Molony ; Liscullagh, Dermot Carthy ; Lahardaun, Hugh O'Keefe ; Lissosfin, John and Richard Harte ; Lismeehan, Theobald Butler ; Poulaforia, Mat Halley and Thomas Wolfe ; Tyredagh, David Sutton ; Tome, Walter Sherlock ; and Tulla, Philip Kelly.

² Philip Bigoe having failed to take out a patent for the lands assigned to him, they were set out to others in his stead. He was an English Protestant.

In 1664, the following townlands in Tulla

TULLA PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Ballyblood.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Ballymullin, (Mill-town).	John Oge Moore; Loghlen, son of Teige Oge MacNamara.	Philip Bigoe.
Ballyoughtra.	Patrick Hickey.	Same.
Ballyslattery.	Teige O'Brien, Esq.; Dermot, and Donogh O'Slattery.	Lord Clare.
Bunavory.	Sir Rowland Delahoyde.	Philip Bigoe.
Cloonaleary.	Oliver Delahoyde; Daniel, son of Teige MacNamara.	Richard Butler; Philip Bigoe; John Eyres.
Cloondanagh.	O'Molonys, viz.:—Conor Oge; and Donogh, and John, sons of Teige.	Edmond Magrath.
Cragroe.	Teige, son of Daniel Reagh MacNamara, Esq.	Murtagh Dowling; Donogh, son of Fineen MacNamara.
Cloonteen.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Craggaunkeel.	Patrick Hickey.	Philip Bigoe.
Cutteen-more, and beg.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Drumcharley.	Finola Delahoyde.	Melaghlen; and Conor, son of Mahone Ryan.
Drummaghmartin.	Sir Rowland Delahoyde; Patrick Hickey.	Philip Bigoe.

parish were occupied by the undernamed tenants:—Kiltanon, James Nihill; Bunavoree, George Lee; Knockballyowen, Daniel Molony; Affock, Charles Carthy; Fortanebeg, John Purdon; Drummin, David

Nihill, and Thomas Wolfe; Ballyslattery, Pat Hackett; Cragroe, Murregh McDuney; Rosslara, Oliver Keating, Flan Brady, and John Parker; Cutteen, Richard Harte; Kilboggoon, Connor O'Callaghan.

TULLA PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Durragh.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Drumleage.	John Oge Moore.	Philip Bigoe.
Fomerla.	Sir Rowland Delahoyde.	John Carroll.
Fortanebeg.	Teige, son of Daniel Reagh MacNamara, Esq.	John Hurley; (afterwards Robert Westropp).
Fortanemore.	Same.	Edmond Magrath.
Furhee.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Garruragh.	Teige, son of Daniel Reagh MacNamara, Esq.	Philip Bigoe.
Glendree.	O'Molonys, viz.:—Conor Oge; John Venagh; Dermot; Daniel; Roger; Donogh; John M'Teige; and Conor M'Teige.	Edmond Magrath.
Kilmore.	Teige, son of Daniel Reagh MacNamara, Esq.	Murtagh Dowling; Edmond Magrath.
Kildonelballagh.	Oliver Delahoyde; Sir Rowland Delahoyde.	Henry Ivers; John Evers; Pat Stafford; Teige Ryan; Francis Ryan; Teige Molony; Jas. Aylmer; Nicholas Stoakes; Philip Bigoe.
Kiltanon.	Oliver Delahoyde; John Oge Moore.	Philip Bigoe.
Killeen.	Sir Rowland Delahoyde.	Same.
Kilboggoon.	John, son of Mahone MacNamara; and O'Molonys, viz.:—John; Hugh; and Rory.	Donogh O'Callaghan; Lord Clare; John Drury.

TULLA PARISH—*continued.*

Townlands.	Proprietors in 1641.	To whom disposed of.
Lismeehan, (Maryfort).	Teige, son of Daniel Reagh MacNamara, Esq.	Teige MacNamara.
Loughaun.	Earl of Thomond.	Earl of Thomond.
Liscullaun.	Lady Jane MacNamara(widow).	Donogh O'Callaghan.
Lahardaun.	John, son of Mahone MacNamara; Dermot O'Brien, Esq.; Earl of Thomond.	Donogh O'Callaghan; Earl of Thomond.
Lissofin.	Same.	Earl of Thomond.
Moymore.	Same.	Same.
Muttunagh.	Sir Rowland Delahoyde.	Philip Bigoe.
Rosslara.	Teige, son of Daniel Reagh; and John, son of Donogh MacNamara, Esq.	Edmond Magrath.
Tome.	Teige, son of Daniel Reagh MacNamara, Esq.	Same.
Tyredagh.	Oliver Delahoyde.	Same.
Uggoon	O'Molonys, viz.:—Conor Oge; Donagh, John, and Conor, sons of Teige.	Edmond Magrath; John, Francis, and Melaghlen Ryan.

CHAPTER XXVII.

COMMONWEALTH—PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONERS.

IN the interval between the time of the partition of the lands of the county under Cromwell's settlement, and the arrival of King James II. in Ireland, the materials remaining for giving a history of Clare are scanty. Its inhabitants, for the greater part, were either slain or driven into exile; its priests proscribed and forced to flee into mountains and woods for the performance of the divine offices; its pastures were denuded of cattle; and poverty and sorrow reigned throughout the land. After the taking of Limerick by Ireton's lieutenants, an administrative body, consisting of three persons was formed there, whose principal duties appear to have been the levying and collection of a poll tax, or subsidy, on the neighbouring counties, and the settlement of differences relating to the supply of food and forage to the several garrisons scattered over the district. From the Order Book of these Commissioners we shall select a few extracts having reference to Clare:¹ "12th Oct., 1652—Ordered that the governors of Cratloe, and the inhabitants of Annaghbeg, pay equally, to the garrison of Castlebank, fire and candle light according to the establishment. By a subsequent order, Colonel John MacNamara of Cratloe is discharged from supplying firing to Castlebank. Oct. 22nd, 1652—Slaney O'Brien, having made a complaint, it was referred for settlement to Lieut. Willey, governor of Ralahine, John MacNamara, and Thomas Fanning. On the petition of John Reagh MacNamara, it was ordered that the governor of Ballyallia castle should ascertain what corn had been taken from petitioner by Lieut. Bret Lewis, and further that the petitioner should

¹ See Canon Dwyer's *History of the Diocese of Killaloe*, page 299.

not be troubled for the fourth sheaf on the lands of Kilkishen, or prevented from ploughing the same. Nov. 1st, 1652—Order to commanding officer at Carrigaholt, for the protection of Richard Creagh in the barony of Moyarta. Ordered, that Rory MacMahon's woods be not cut, they being intended for the use of the coal works. A monthly contribution of £400 to be levied upon the county of Clare, in the following proportions:—Bunratty, £226; Islands, Inchiquin, and Moyarta, £50 each; and Corcomroe, £24. November 11th, 1652—Another levy of £400 monthly, with £110 in lieu of forage, was agreed upon, the first to continue for thirteen months, the last for six. Cornet John Gore's petition, relative to the inhabitants of the barony of Islands being considered, it was ordered that all persons who have removed since May last shall return, 'or else the inhabitants shall set fire to their goods.' Permission was given to the people of Clonderalaw to migrate into the barony of Islands. Ordered that no one shall be molested while cutting wood for the English garrisons; and that if anybody shall conceal his goods to evade contribution to subsidies, his property be seized and sold in satisfaction. The complaints of the inhabitants of Killinaboy, and of the MacNamaras are referred for settlement to Col. Purefoy, governor of Ballyallia, Capt. Gibbings, and Lieut. Floyd. Andrew Hickman's corn to be restored, and Thomas Hickman's losses to be made good by the barony of Bunratty. Nov. 15th—Annie Considine, *alias* Mahon, is required 'to make good her husband's loyalty.' Certain sequestered tithes are to be paid to the State by Quarter-Master Jannes, the tenant of Dromcliff, and by Thomas Clancy, the tenant of the tithe of Clare Abbey; and the tithes payable to the Earl of Thomond are to be handed to Dame Honora O'Brien. James MacEnchroe, on behalf of the people of Corcomroe, petitions that Capt. Castle shall be joined with Lieut. Floyd. The matter is referred to Conor O'Dea, Hugh MacEnchroe, Brian O'Brien, and Bryan Hanrahan.

December 6th—Ordered that Sir Daniel O'Brien have the price of his beeves, taken by Capt. Napper for the use of his troop, Ensign Hovenden placing a proper value upon them. January 16th, 1653—By order of the Commissioners of Parliament :—Whereas Colonel Ingoldsby hath been at great charge, as Governor of county Clare last year, in entertaining parties in their marches to and fro, for which he has received no consideration, it is ordered, that the Commissioners for the Revenue, in the precinct of Limerick, do, by warrant, order the Treasurer of said precinct, to pay Col. Ingoldsby £200 out of the custom and excise to be received for the two hundred tons of French wine licensed to be brought into the port of Limerick. Dated at Kilkenny, 6th October 1652, and signed Edmond Ludlow, Chas. Fleetwood, Miles Corbett, John Jones. Some complaint of Daniel O'Brien of Dough, Esq., is referred for examination to Captains Napper and Piers. Feb. 7th, 1653, —Ordered, that Daniel Connery, entering sufficient security to 'transport himself for Spain,' on the first conveniency, then be remitted, and himself set at liberty in the interval. Giles Vandaleur, plaintiff; Michael Stritch, defendant. Plaintiff is authorised to take possession of all defendant's rooms. Thomas Clancy petitions to have 136 sheaves of oats, and 500 sheaves of beans restored to him, and gets a bill upon the moon, in the form of an order upon the goods of persons who had fled the country two years previously. Daniel MacNamara, lessee, satisfied the Commissioners that the tithes of Tomgraney and Moynoe were carried away, in kind, by the Tories; he is allowed, in abatement, the value of same. April 23rd, 1653—Upon reading the petition of Samuel Burton, and consideration had thereon, forasmuch as the said Burton is an Englishman, and purposes to come and plant here, and is at great loss in his stock by the Tories under command of Col. Murtagh O'Brien, he hath received little satisfaction in regard of the poverty of his strong castle, etc.; likewise upon consideration had of the poverty

of the barony of Islands where Mr. Burton lived, for the better encouragement of Mr. Burton to live, and plant, and make improvement in said barony, we do order that the certainty of forty shillings per mensem given to said S. Burton be continued for one year. May 3rd—Military at Bunratty ordered to assist T. Clancy in collecting rates. John MacNamara petitions for a survey of Ralahine, that we may proceed to let the same to him. May 12th—It is ordered that Lady MacMahon have liberty to go to Clonderalaw, and that the nearest commander shall protect her from overcharges." The state of utter ruin to which the county of Clare was reduced may be understood from the following order of this date: "May 12th—Upon serious consideration of the poverty and disability of the county Clare, and of the starving condition in which the few remaining inhabitants are, and the impossibility of getting in the monthly contribution charged upon the county, their whole substance being pledged for their arrears hitherto; it is ordered that from the 27th of May, 1653, the said county shall be charged with no sum until the further pleasure of the Commissioners in England for the affairs of Ireland shall be known therein:" signed by H. Ingoldsby, W. Skinner, and S. Clarke.¹ Orders are issued that Lieut. Colpoys shall be free of tax, as he is under the necessity of removing to Inishmore in the Fergus; that Sam. Burton restore four cows to Sir Daniel O'Brien; that Giles Vandalur (*sic*), be authorized to act with the other applotters in the barony of Bunratty; that Teige O'Molony's cow, which had been tracked to Bunratty, and her skin found there, the people of that place should pay £3 to him in satisfaction of his loss. June 11th, 1653—Finola Bourke is licensed to remove from Clare to her estate in Limerick, her husband MacNamara having been murdered, and her lands in Clare lying waste. John O'Dea of Dysert is

¹ It appears from a subsequent entry that the English Commis-

sioners refused to sanction any reduction of the impost placed upon Clare.

ordered to be arrested "until he deliver out the engagement of MacEnchroe." A survey of Clare and Limerick is ordered to be presented immediately. Captain Joseph Cuffe, (one of the Ballyallia defenders), is authorised to cut and carry timber from Castleconnell woods to repair Castle Mungret, of which he is tenant to the Commonwealth. Boetius Davoren of Knockfinn asks leave to cut and carry away his corn. On the 9th of October, 1653, the inhabitants of the barony of Islands, in a petition state that, from the thoroughfare of the army in 1651, great losses were suffered by them, on which account, and considering that they are brought to a very low condition by reason of the heavy taxes laid upon them, they claim exemption from further taxation. An order is made, authorizing Captain Stearne to cut down, in any adjacent woods, timber for the repair of these garrisons, viz.:—Ralahine, Cloghenabeg, Danganbrack, Bryan's Castle, Inchicronan, Inchiquin, Dysert and Smithstown. Another order directs the applotters of Corcomroe to pay Serjeant Thomas Powell 40s. for repairs effected by him on the garrison of Magowna. Loghlen O'Hehir is awarded £12 for making prisoners of six Tories, of whom five were hanged and one transported.

Such was the iron rule of the Cromwellians in Clare, and such it continued to be while their power lasted. Nor were things amended by the accession of Charles II., as we find, from the general history of the country, that the inhabitants continued to be driven out to make way for the new settlers. The poll tax also, originally imposed by the Parliamentarian Commissioners, continued to be exacted by the monarch's agents. That fact is proved by the discovery, amongst the Public Records in Dublin, of certain parchments called Subsidy Rolls; of these I shall here give one or two specimens:—

"By the Commissioners for raising four entire subsidies in the County of Clare.

“To the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Dublin.

“An Indented Return of the Four Entire Subsidies, granted his Majesty by Act of Parliament, and payable in said county, and to be paid by the respective sub-collectors in said county, into the hands of Mr. Henry Ivers, collector of the said subsidy, and by him payable into his Majesty's Exchequer. Given under our hands and seals the 16th day of September, 1663, and 10th day of May, 1664. The whole sum charged on the said county, for the last four subsidies, that is for the year 1662-63, amounts to the sum of £1,547—Signed and sealed by Henry Lee, Giles Vanderlure, S. Burton, Ben Lucas, John Gore, Thomas Hickman, John Colpoys, Wm. Hobson.” Then follows a long list of the several baronies, parishes, and townlands in the county, with the names of the occupiers of lands who were liable for the subsidy money, and the amount payable by each. These names have been given in this work, in our extracts from the *Book of Forfeitures and Distributions* and under the heading of their several townlands. The tax was raised upon a basis of the valuation of the county, made by order of a commission under the Great Seal, directed to certain agents, by virtue of an Act of the Parliament held at Chichester House, Dublin. The valuator appointed for the county of Clare were, Sir Henry Ingoldsby, John Cooper, Henry Lee, and George Purdon. Their work bears no date, but it must have been executed in 1661 or about that year. They placed the impost on the several baronies as follows:—Bunratty, £376, Edmond Daniel, collector; Tulla, £350, James Barry, collector; Inchiquin, £170, Henry Lucas, collector; Clonderalaw, £109, Richard Barry and Owen Coghlan, collectors; Islands, £119, Michael O'Dea, collector; Corcomroe, £121, Daniel McDonogh, collector; Moyarta, £105, John McGarrett, collector; Burren, £107, Daniel O'Brien, collector; Ibrickan, £70, Murtagh McThomas, collector; Borough of Ennis, £16,

Michael O'Dea, collector¹. These subsidies appear to have been collected during the remaining years of Charles the Second's reign, and also during the reign of his successor.

Lord Orrery was appointed Governor of Munster, and from his letters to the Duke of Ormond, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, we select the subjoined paragraphs relating to Clare: "Jan. 5, 1667.—Lieut. Colpoys, Lieutenant to the Lord Ibrickan's troop, told me his Lordship being absent from Ireland, cares not for the troop, and this information, being confirmed by Captain Purdon, I humbly move your Grace that Lieut. Colpoys may be Captain, who is an honest stout gentleman, and I will see forthwith to have it made a good troop. July 2nd, 1667.—A French ship, hovering on the coast, sent a boat ashore to fetch away Godfrey McSweeny and John Morgion, two pilots of Maleboy, three miles from Kilfenora, and reputed to be two of the best pilots in Ireland. These men steered the French vessels by signs into the bay. I have sent to secure the families of these men as prisoners." In several of his letters, Orrery praises Daniel O'Brien of Carrigaholt for his fidelity to the King of England. He had been exhorted to be very watchful in Clare, and to use his influence in the suppression of the looser sort of people, and to hinder them from burning the property of Tories.

¹ Sixmilebridge appears to have been as large a town as Ennis, its subsidy money being the same in amount.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

DINELEY'S JOURNAL, 1680.

IN former parts of this work, we have given extracts from the Diary of Thomas Dineley, who travelled in Ireland in 1680. He appears to have been, in some way, connected with the Earl of Thomond. We here proceed to supply to the reader the remaining observations made by him in relation to the county of Clare and its people. The original manuscript of his journal is in the possession of Sir Edward Winnington, of Stanford Court, Worcestershire. It has been printed in the *Journal of the Irish Archaeological Society*.¹

"I saw, in the hands of Mr. John Paterson, chaplain to the Earl of Thomond, and minister of Sixmilebridge, a silver coin of Robert de Bruce which was dug up in that neighbourhood. Mr. Paterson received it from the Rev. Dr. Jasper Pheasant, Dean of Killaloe.



ENNIS.—ITS SOUTH-EAST PROSPECT.

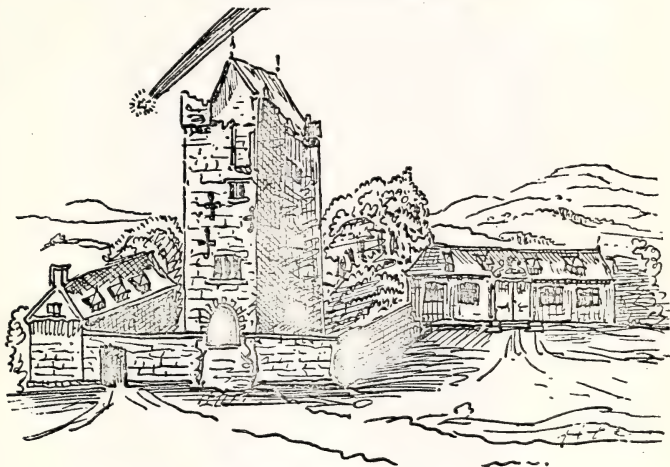
A. The Abbey.

D. Hall of the Assizes.

B. Lenthall's, the chief Inn.

¹ Volume vi., A.D. 1867.

Gallowshill, between Sixmilebridge and Limerick has, on the very top of the mountain, a large bog.



RATHLAHINE CASTLE, 1680.

I observed at Ralahine, a very ill scent to attend a great rain, and the West of Ireland generally is very subject to it.

The men of Thomond are, for the most part, of large proportion of body and clear complexion. The women are not ill favoured, and as fair—fairer—fair handed, big, large, well bottomed, not laced, but suffered to grow at will, nothing sett or curious of their feature and proportion of body, and with the largest legs, vulgarly, of any.

One Teige Cusack, tenant to a Dutch gentleman, Giles Vanderlure, Esq., one of his Majesty's Receivers of his Revenue, putting straw upon the funnel of his chimney, set fire to his cabin, the 2nd of February, 1680-81.

Liskaloge, anciently belonging to the MacMahons, is now in the possession of George Ross, Esq. (Ross Lewin), as tenant to Henry, Earl of Thomond.

Inishmacowney, Inisherky (Canon Island), Inish Tubrid, Inishcorker, are four islands, at the confluence of the Fergus and Shannon, the proper estate of the noble Henry, Earl of Thomond, which so abound in venison, that at the season, in boats, between these islands, I have seen his huntsmen halter, attrap, and put ropes upon the heads of good bucks in the water.

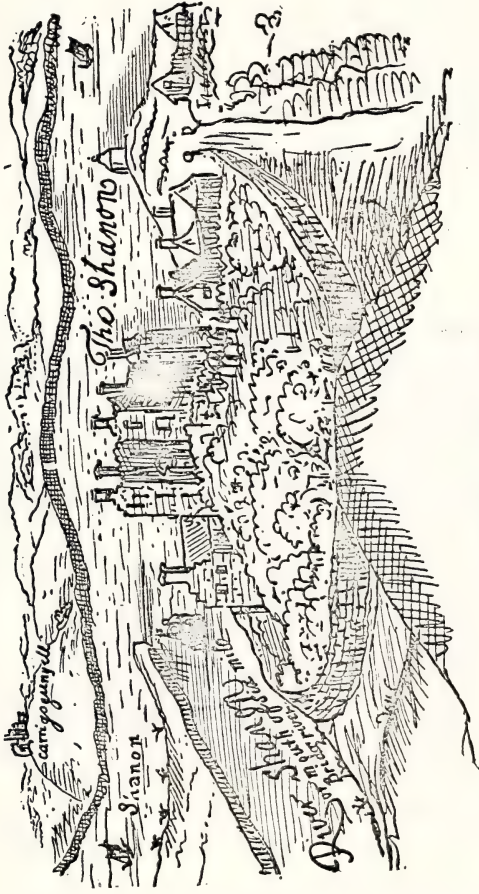
Rath, signifying a large ditch, moat, or trench, or lough, in Irish, as well as in British, hath formed several names, as Rathfoelane castle and moate, belonging to Mr. Henry Colpoys, a very worthy English gentleman.

Catherlough (Carlow), belonging to the Earl of Thomond, is a fair, thriving, flourishing town. Its buildings are not unlike those of an ordinary English market town, increase in number and beauty daily, by the expense, industry and diligence, of Thomas Spaight,¹ and William Crutchley, Esqrs., the former whereof hath lately built the fairest inn of the town, of the best accommodation, and adjoining to four of the principal roads. Mr. Crutchley, formerly but a miller and small tenant to the Earl of Thomond, one of the best landlords of this kingdom, and since High Sheriff of this county, a notable projector, and whose projects for the most part, are attended with profit, hath agreed with the town and county, for the building of a large stone bridge, to carry houses thereon, on each side over the river Barrow.

A journey from Bunratty Castle, in the county of Clare, unto the famous port of Youghal. From Bunratty Castle, the seat of the Earl of Thomond, into the town of Sixmilebridge, belonging also to that noble family, is

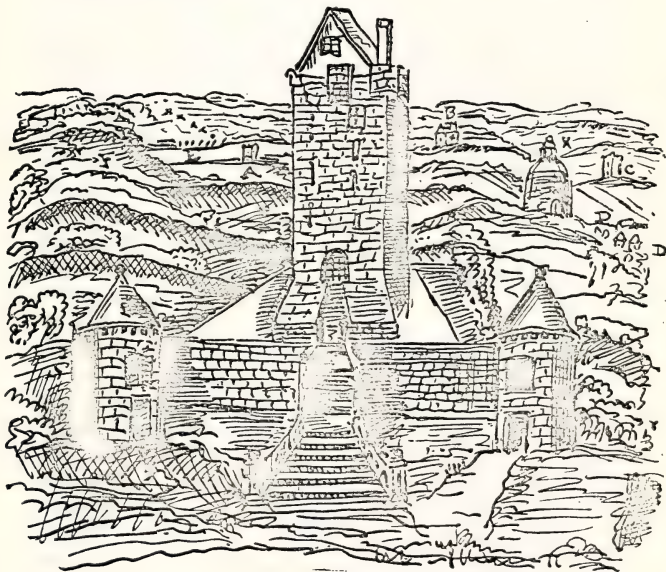
¹ This Thomas Spaight is the ancestor of the highly respectable families of that name in Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary. His son Thomas, was appointed by the Earl of Thomond, Seneschal of his Lordship's Courts Leet and Courts Baron in the county of Clare. He had

leases made to him of Cappa Lodge, and various other lands in the county. He is also represented in Clare, in the female line, by Robert Carey Reeves, D.L., of Bessborough, Killimer, and by Francis Morice, Esq., of Springfield, Sixmilebridge.



BUNRATTY CASTLE, 1680.

three miles ; from whence to the city of Limerick, to which there are two ways, namely by the Oil Mills,¹ and the seat of the MacNamara (Cratloe Castle), beyond it, or over the high mountain, famous for an admirable prospect, hanging as it were over Sixmilebridge town, and commonly called by the name of Gallowshill ; this is the upper, the other the lower way to Limerick ; and from town to the city six miles either way, whence the town hath its name.



MOUNT IVERS CASTLE, 1680. BELONGING TO HENRY IVERS, ESQ

A. Rosmanagher.

B. Bunratty.

C. Cappa Castle.

D. Sixmilebridge.

E. River.

F. The Wood of the Oyl Mills.

¹ These Oil Mills and adjoining lands subsequently became the property of a Mr. Pease of Amsterdam,

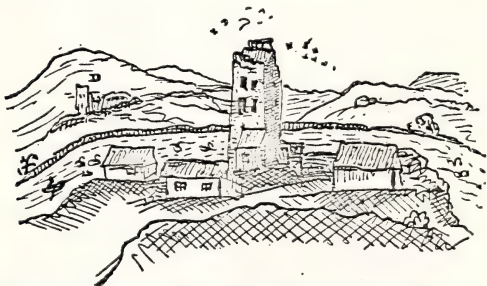
the ancestor of the important family of Pease of Darlington. His descendant afterwards sold the estate to John

Clonmacken, a small house belonging to Mr. John Clenett (Clignett), a Fleming, a gentleman of extraordinary civility towards strangers, within an English mile and a half of Limerick, in the county of Clare side, wherein, among other rarities, are seen some singular artifices of his own, viz. :—1. The model of a calash or relune, to be drawn with one horse, which cannot be overturned, his own proper invention. 2. The model of the oil mills which are to be seen at Sixmilebridge, pinned and set together in a vial with a very narrow neck of glass. 3. A frigate with guns, cut out of a cherry stone. 4. Another cherry stone hath on one side the cxvii. Psalm and J. C. 1681, easily to be read in High Dutch ; and on the other side of the same cherry stone, these eight figures carved plainly to be discerned, an horse with bit and bosses, an hound, an hare, a stag, a fox, a squirrel, a rabbit, a monkey. 5. On another cherry stone, in the sixth part of it, is carved a king in a chair, pointing his sceptre to Esther, upon her knee, with other women attending ; Aman, hanging at the gallows, Mordecai on horseback, and Aman again going before Mordecai sitting at the gate ; a coat of arms, with three walnut tree leaves in a bend, the arms of Sir Wm. Petty, who married Sir Hardress Waller's daughter ; another sixth part hath six drawers, in one whereof is seen a powder box, comb, brush and tooth pickers ; another sixth part hath the history of Abraham offering up his son Isaac, the angel, the ram in the bush, the horse tied, all in small figures ; a fifth sixth part of the cherry stone hath the description of the garden of Eden, and the last of this cherry stone is possessed with a frame to hold it up. 6. Several other curiosities, carved out of cherry stones and most sort of household stuff. Clonmacken is situate very pleasantly and commodiously upon the river Shannon, where the shipping pass by daily.

Kelly, D.L., of Limerick, and it is now owned by *his* grandson, Fitz-James Kelly, Esq., J.P., together

with other extensive property in the immediate neighbourhood.

Three miles from Sixmilebridge, nine from Limerick, and seven from Ennis, near the road between Limerick and Galloway, which city stands 27 miles off, is Ballycar Castle;¹ belonging to John Colpoys, Esq., whose prospect I have sketcht off on the other side; this is part of the estate of ye Rt. Honble. Henry, Earle of Thomond, in the Barony of Bunratty, in the parish of Tomenlagh.



THE SOUTH-EAST PROSPECT OF BALLICAR CASTLE, 1680.

D. Rathfoclane,

"ISLANDS, Parcel of Lands belonging to the Rt. Honble. Henry, Earle of Thomond, touched off from Paradise Hill.²

¹ The Castle of Ballycar has long since disappeared, and the dwelling-house afterwards built, has become a roofless ruin. A letting of Ballycar had been made to George Colpoys, and a lease, subsequently (in 1712), executed by the Earl of Thomond to his son John, with the condition to supply a Protestant horseman armed and equipped for a month. The family of Colpoys has died out, and their property has passed to heirs female. They are now represented by Colonel John O'Callaghan of Maryfort near Tulla.

² Henry, second Earl of that name, succeeded as seventh Earl of Thomond in 1657. He was married first, to his cousin Lady Anne O'Brien, daughter of Henry, fifth Earl, and secondly to

Sarah Russell, third daughter of Sir Francis Russell of Chippenham, Cam-bridge, widow of the Cromwellian general Reynolds, who had left her very rich, she having compounded with his heirs-at-law for £5,000 a year, and what arrears were due in Ireland. Her sister was married to Henry Cromwell, through whose influence the Earl was allowed to enter into possession of his estates before the Restoration. He resided at Great Billing in Northamptonshire, and being a Protestant, his estates escaped the general forfeiture. He is buried in the Cathedral of St. Mary's, Limerick, and on his tomb he is styled the second Earl in royal fashion. (Lodge's *Peerage*, and Note by the Hon. Robert O'Brien.)

Ennish Macony is at present (1681), the interest of the officers of the 1649 security.

Coney Island¹ took the name from the great number of rabbits and coneys there. In it is seen the ruins of an ancient chapel, but without monument or inscription.

Coverhane² Castle, was the seat and abode of Henry the first Earl of Thomond, of that name, during the life of his father Earl Donogh.

Deer Island, heretofore called Inish moor. The lodge is built out of the ruins of a church or chapel.

In the barony of Ibrickan, and in the barony of Corcomroe, in this county, both which baronies belong to the Earl of Thomond, it is said that no mouse or rat will live by any means twenty-four hours.



RUINS OF THE ABBEY OF CLARE.

S. Castle. G. Abbey.

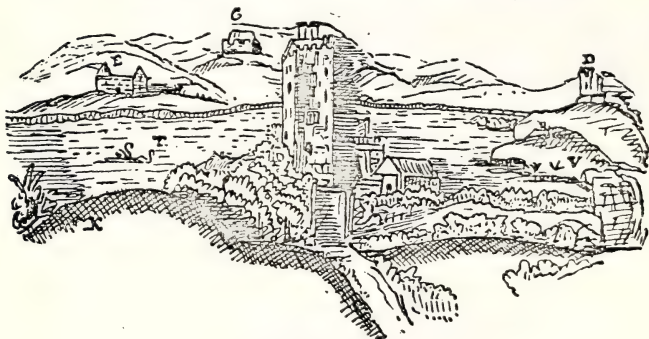
Ross Roe, barony of Tullagh, and parish of Kilmurphy, part of the estate of the Honble. Lord Viscount Clare, now in the possession of Mr. John Fennell, is a fair seat, situate among good lands and orchards, with a very pleasant and

¹ CONEY ISLAND.—The walls of the ruined church are still standing, and near them the foundation of a still more ancient church. There is a high hill on the island, on the summit of which stands a monument to the memory of one of the children of the

late Field-Marshal Sir John Fitzgerald, K.C.B.

² Crovreaghan was one of the seven manors into which the estate of the Earl of Thomond in Clare was divided.

profitable large Pool or Lough on the one side thereof abounding with large trouts. Here are also great plenty of wild fowl. About a mile and a half from hence by water, between the castles of Rathlaheen and Rathfolane, this lough of Rossroe runs under ground for half an English mile, being opposed by hills and rocks, at last breaks out so far off that the possessor, John Colpoys, Esq., a very worthy English gentleman, says, as the Spaniards do of the river Anna, that he feeds sheep and herds upon a green bridge. The stream at its rising again from Mr. Colpoys' green bridge turns a mill belonging to John Cooper, Esq.



ROSSROE CASTLE, 1680.

G. Knopoge Castle.

V. Cragmore Hills.

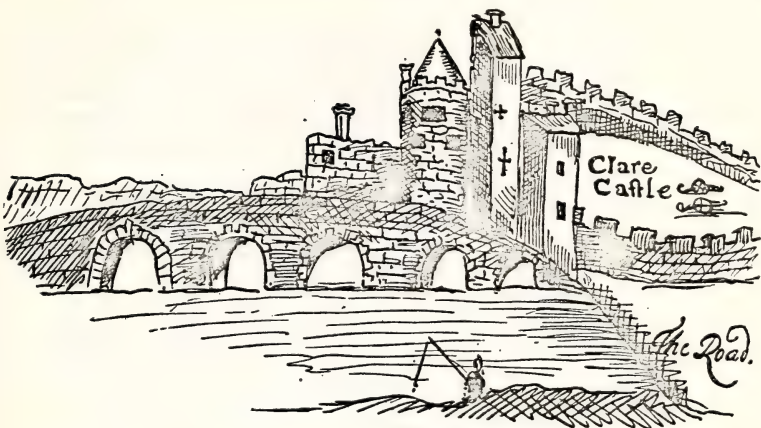
D. Cloonherna Castle.

K. Knockalappa.

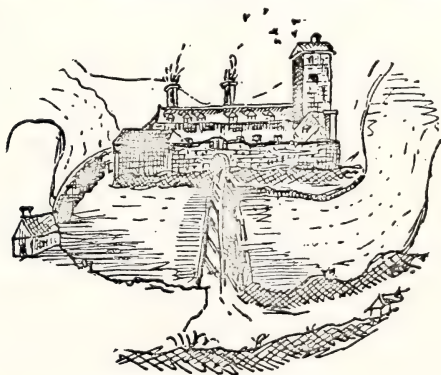
E. Tomfinlough Church.

T. The Lough.

The ruins of Quin Abbey lately harboured some friars of the Order of St. Francis. There are two fairs a year, which in times past, were famous for quarrelling of two families of numerous offspring hereabouts, viz., the Molonys and M'Namaras, in which eight persons, Ulster men were killed and buried in one hole. The fairs of Quin are of black cattle.



Clonroad castle, and the lands belonging thereto, are part of the estate of Henry Earle of Thomond, Governor of this County, whose Deputy Governor, George Stammers, Esq., now High Sheriff, 1681, holds it of the s^d Earle.

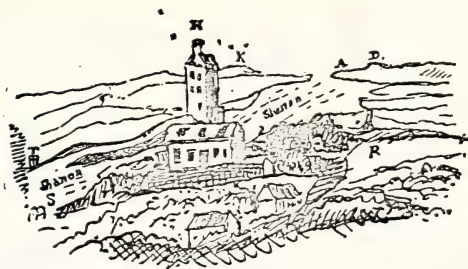


CLONROAD CASTLE, 1680.

Not a vestige of the Castle of Clonroad now remains. The carved stones were removed by Mr. Gore to Derrymore to help towards the building of his house, and other parts of the materials were used in buildings at Ennis. [Note by the Hon. Robert O'Brien.]

Kilrush is a town in ye County of Clare belonging to the Right Honble. Henry Earl of Thomond, at this time (1681), in the tenure of Major Granniere.

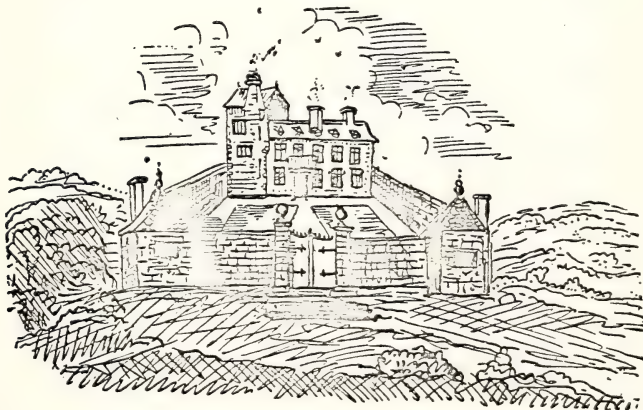
Barony of Burren in y^e County of Clare, famous for physical herbs, the best in Ireland and equal to the best of England. Here are Eringo Roots in great quantity. Oysters of middle size, salt, green finn'd, far exceeding any Colchester as owned by several judges of both. This barony consists of one entire rock, with here and there, a little surface of earth, which raiseth earlier beef and mutton, though they allow no hay, than any land in this kingdom, and much sweeter by reason of the sweet herbs intermixed and distributed everywhere. Here horses four abreast draw the plough by the tails, which was the custom all over Ireland till a statute prevented it; yet they are tolerated this custom here because they cannot manage their land otherwise, their plough gears, tackle, and traces being (as they are all over the rest of the kingdom) of gadds or withes of twigs twisted, which here would break to pieces by the ploughshare so often jibbing against the rock, which the gears being fastened by wattles or wisps to the horses' tails, the horses, being sensible, stop until the ploughman lifts it over. The Garrons are seldom or never shoo'd. Here is but one narrow road, no going out of it, and in this barony the portions of land are made by broad stones like slate turned up edgewise. The common people here use brogues made of raw hides or untanned leather."



DONOGOROGUE CASTLE BELONGING TO WALTER HICKMAN, ESQ.

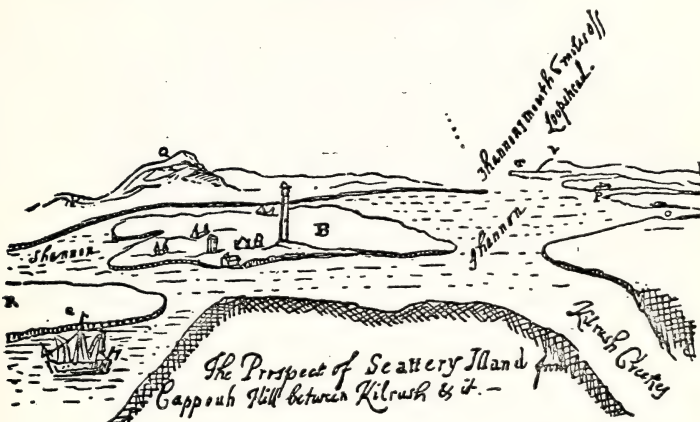
T. Glin, Major Fitzgerald's, in the county of Limerick. K. County of Kerry, A. Kilcredane Point. D. Knock Ray, an hill so called. S. Burrawn lands, belonging to Capt. John Cocks. "From the hill marked with the letter R, about 300 paces from the castle, is the loudest and plainest echo that I ever heard : it resounds rather louder than the voice or noyse you utter."

Benjamin Cox, Esq., J.P., of Mount Pleasant, near Kilrush, is the present representative of Captain John Cocks above mentioned. [Note by the Hon. Robert O'Brien.]



BALLYKIT.

Ballykitt was anciently a castle, but reduc'd to what it is by Henry Hickman, Esq. Here is yearly kept a fair for Black Cattle on the feast day of St. John Baptist.



CHAPTER XXIX.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

PROTESTANT MINISTERS IN CLARE IN 1622.

IT was part of the plan devised for the subjugation of Ireland, that the Protestant religion should supersede the old faith of the inhabitants. With that design, the parishes included in the county of Clare, as well as those of other counties, were placed under the care of Protestant clergymen, imported for the most part, from England. It may be well believed that the labours of these gentlemen were light, seeing that there were hardly any lay members of their own faith, and that the general crowd were ignorant of their language. Money however was to be got, and that was a matter not to be neglected by the needy adventurers who flocked over from the other side of the water. We give here, a list of the Protestant ministers of Clare, taken from a Royal Visitation made in 1615, and from Bishop Rider's Answer to Inquiries made by a Royal Commission as to the condition of the Diocese of Killaloe, in 1622 :¹ "Prebend of Tomgraney, value £20, Incumbent The Lord Bishop of Limerick ; Prebend of Tulla, £16, Daniel Kennedy ; Prebend of Dysert, £2, John Steere ; Prebend of Clondegad, £1, Nicholas Booth ; Prebend of Rath, £1, Richard Wilkins ; Parishes—Killaloe, value £20, Randal Huxley ; Clonlea, £20, Richard Fuller and Andrew Chaplin ; Kilsilly, £16, Richard Fuller and Wm. Donnellan ; Killuran, £8, same Rector and Vicar ; Killokenedy, £13, Richard Fuller and Marmaduke Taylor ; Kilnoe, £13, Richard Fuller and John Corbett ; Feakle, £20, Richard Fuller and J. Corbett ; Ogonnelloe, £24, Fuller and Taylor ; Kiltanonlea, £15, Richard Chaloner ; Quin and Clooney, £40, Bishop of Limerick and John Jessopp ; Doora, Temple-

¹ See Dwyer's *Diocese of Killaloe*, pages 89, 102.

maley, and Kilraghtis, £40, Bishop of Limerick and Richard Walker ; Tulla, Wm. Hewitt ; Kilmurry, £16, Bishop of Limerick and Andrew Chaplin ; Tomfinlogh, Geo. Zouch (afterwards Robert Sibthorpe), £15 ; Kilnasoolagh and Clonloghan, £38, John Yorke ; Kilmaleery and Kilconry, £26, Cornelius Keiton ; Dromline, Nich. Bright ; Dromcliffe, £45, and Kilmaley, £12, Thomas Pritchard ; Killinaboy, £15, Barth. White ; Rath, £15, Andrew Lysaght, (afterwards Neptune Blood) ; Dysert, John Twenbrooke, £30 ; Kilnamona, £10, Richard Walker ; Kilkeedy, £15, Daniel O'Mara ; Clondagad, £15, Nicholas Booth ; Kilrush, Thos. Edens ; Kilfiddane and Killofin, £28, Lau. Boyle ; Kilmurry and Killimer, £34, Thos. Tunstead ; Kilmacduane and Kilmihill, £30, Murtagh Considine ; Kilfeeragh and Moyarta, £34, Peter Ellis ; Kilballyowen, Dermot O'Harney, £8 ; Killard and Kilfarboy, Edward Phillips, £37 ; Kilfenora, £5, Dean Donnellan (revolted to Popery) ; Treasurer, Evan Jones ; Chancellor, Richard Walker ; Archdeacon, Hugh Powell ; Parishes of Noghaval, £1 10s., Murtagh O'Davoren ; Killonaghan, Barth. White ; Kilcorney, John Wilson ; Carron, Mark Paget."

In the course of his Answer, Bishop Rider complains that the abbeyes that had been dissolved in his diocese were still used by the people as burial places for their dead friends ; that these monasteries are resorted to by priests and friars, and on certain days of the year, are frequented by great crowds of country people, presumably while attending the funerals of their deceased relatives. He finds fault with the sheriffs of counties for not putting in force the laws against Popish Recusants, "whereby God is dishonoured, religion made a scorne, and ye pious intendments of his Majestie's laws are frustrated." He blames the priests for hindering his ministers in the work of their calling, and he names the following, with their parishes and entertainers :—John O'Halloran, Quin ; Daniel O'Hassett, of Quin Abbey ; Hugh O'Halloran, of Clooney ; Shane

Oge O'Coxy (O'Casey?) of Tulla; Hugh Hogan of Six-milebridge; Murrogh McTeig of Killofin; Kennedy McTeige of Kilmacduane; Daniel O'Gorvan of Rath and Dysert; Teige McOwen of Moyarta (entertained by Henry Blackwell); Mahone MacZurkan of Kilrush; Teige O'Roughan (kept in the house of Thomas Oge Gorman) of Kilmurry, Clonderalaw; Conor O'Davine of Kilfarboy (living in the house of Donogh Fitzpatrick); Loughlen O'Meehan of Kilmaley; Donogh O'Dooley of Clonloghan; John M'Gallareagh of Clondagad; Morgan O'Coman of Kilfinaghta; Daniel Brody of Killinaboy and Kilkeedy; Teige Fitzpatrick of Drumcliff; Donogh O'Malone of Kilmihil; Wm. O'Cleary of Clonlea and Killuran; Wm. O'Coxey of Doorra; Donogh McLoughlen of Killaloe.

The Bishop further says that one Nehemias Nestor, priest, came over, four years previously from Rome, taking upon himself the title of Pope's Nuncio, and living in Inchiquin and Burren, where he withdraws the inhabitants from their allegiance, and gets a quantity of money. The prelate goes on to state that, over the whole diocese, Mahone Magrath has been appointed Vicar-General by the Pope, with power of appointing priests, dispensing in cases of matrimony, and exercising other canonical jurisdiction; and that his usual place of residence is in the house of Sir John M'Namara, Knight, at Mountallon. He adds that Ecclesiastical Courts are held at Killaloe, the Chancellor of the Diocese being Winter Bridgeman, Esq., scholar of Lincoln College Oxford, and a Barrister of the Inner Temple. Mr. Bridgeman, he describes as having an experience of thirty years of Irish affairs, and being recommended by Lord Thomond and the gentry of Clare, for the commission of the peace, he executes the offices of judge and county magistrate to the satisfaction of every one who has occasion to come before him.¹

¹ This gentleman was the ancestor of the highly respectable family of

Bridgeman, of Rathlube and Carrowmeere.

The bishop advises that the fines levied upon Papists for their "recusancy" should be appropriated to the repairs of churches and to the augmentation of the stipend of curates, a mode of action which Canon Dwyer, pertinently observes, would not be very well calculated to increase the number of converts to Protestantism.

Dr. Rider gives a long list of lands, belonging of right to the Bishopric of Killaloe, but which had been unjustly seized by various laymen and turned to their own use, or else had been improperly alienated by former bishops. His remonstrances in this respect were not unattended with success, because at various times, and in particular under the Cromwellian settlement, many of them were given back, only in process of time to be alienated by succeeding bishops amongst their relatives and friends.

As for the churches of Clare, he describes those of Killaloe and Ennis only as being in a state of good order. In the other parts of the county, they were either wholly unroofed, or partially repaired by means of the fines levied upon the recusant Catholics.

A list of the Protestant clergy of the Diocese of Kilenora, compiled in 1633, is here given: Dean, Heygate Lone; Precentor, Neptune Blood; Chancellor, Patrick Lysaght; Treasurer, Nehemiah Davoren; Archdeacon, Andrew Lysaght; Parish ministers—Killeany and Kilmoon, Daniel Lysaght; Kilmacreehy, Owen Neylan; Kilmanahen, Hugh Powell; Clooney, Patrick Lysaght; Glaninagh, Gillakally O'Hickey.

When the Puritans under Cromwell and Ireton got the ascendant they thought three Protestant ministers sufficient for the wants of the whole county, and in 1652 appointed Alexander Young for the district of Ennis, Robert Thornton for Sixmilebridge, and Gavin Berkeley for Killaloe, at a stipend of £100 a year each. Up to 1693 no very important increase of the number was made. In that year a list was compiled by Dr. Rider, Bishop of Killaloe.

It is as follows : Killaloe, Thomas Tovey ; Dromcliffe, etc., Patrick Fitzsimonds ; Bunratty, etc., John Hawkins ; Tomgraney, Daniel Higgins ; Kilrush, etc., John Vanderlure ; Rath, etc., John Jones ; Killadysert, etc., John Lawson ; O'Mulloch, John Paterson;¹ Kilfinaghty, etc., James Vanderlure ; Quin, etc., John Lawson (a Scotchman) ; Killofin, etc., David Barclay (of Ballyartney) ; Tulla, etc., Robert Wallis.

Bishop Worth compiled a list of the lands and other species of property belonging to, or claimed by the Bishops of Killaloe ; it is dated in 1661.² Among these are—certain houses and town parks in Killaloe ; the tolls of the ferry there let at £16 yearly to Mahone O'Nihill ; the weirs let to the same tenant at £28, with a condition that fish should be supplied to the Bishop's house on every Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday ; the mill, and the tolls of the fairs and markets let at £30 annually. As regards the lands belonging to the Bishopric, an account of these will be found in the transcript of the *Book of Forfeitures and Distributions* as given in this work.

In reference to the Diocese of Kilfenora, an Inquisition taken at Ennis on the 8th of October 1629, before William Starkey, finds that the following lands belonged to that See, viz. :—two quarters in Kilfenora, Kilaspuglonan, and Dromerilly ; an annual rent of £1 3s. 4d. from Smithstown ; the lands of Ballytarsney and Lisdowney ; an annual rent of 11s. 8d. from Carrowmore-fanta ; an annual rent of 6s. 8d. from Carrownabaghally ; an annual rent of £1 from Ballybreen ; 11s. 8d. from Ballycholy ; 10s. from Kiltoraght ; 10s. from Clogher ; 10s. from Uctoraght ; £1 from Gleninagh ; £1 from Killonaghan ; 10s. from Crumlin ; £1 3s. 11d. from Oughtmama ; £2 9s. 2d. from Aughavinnane ; 10s. from Sleabh Corran ; 13s. 4d. from Carran and Poulavack ; £1 9s. from Kilcorney, and £4 from Nougha-

¹ This gentleman was ancestor of Lord Chief Justice Paterson, and of Col. Marcus Paterson, D. L., of Clifden.

² Dwyer's *Diocese of Killaloe*, pp. 323-326.

val. The Inquisition further finds, that Heygate Loane, Dean of Kilfenora, claims three quarters in Kilmacreehy, four quarters in Liscannor, two in Clooney, and one in Lickeen, all of which he says belonged, in ancient times, to the Bishopric of Kilfenora. He claims likewise the tolls of two fairs, and of a weekly market held at Kilfenora, out of which the Bishops usually paid a yearly rent of 20s. to the King's exchequer.

From the beginning of their establishment in the county, it became the policy of the English party to extirpate the Catholic clergy. The author of a MS. preserved in the library of the College of the Irish Franciscans at Prague is the writer who is most copious in his account of those who suffered for their faith in Clare during the reigns of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and James I. His name is Matthew Magrath, "Chrahius," the Vicar-General of the Diocese of Killaloe referred to by Bishop Rider. The book was brought to Prague in 1660, by Daniel Conroy (Maoel-conry), who was a relative of Magrath. Of those natives of the county who lost their lives for the faith, he mentions the following: A.D. 1579, Teige O'Daly of Finnavarra, a friar of the order of St. Frances, was arrested in the Franciscan Convent at Askeaton, and executed in that town; A.D. 1580, Daniel Neylan, having studied for twenty years in Spain, became a Dominican monk; after he returned to his native country, he was executed at Youghal in 1580. Dermot O'Mulruony, a native of Muricensi (thus in the Latin), near Tubber, was ordained a Franciscan friar at Limerick; thence he was sent to Spain to complete his studies. When he came back he preached to the dispersed Catholics of Thomond, and going to Gabally (?) was there made prisoner and put to death in the year 1617.

From the letters of Lord Orrery, Governor of Munster, addressed to the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, we extract the following:—¹

¹ *Life and Letters of Lord Orrery.* Dublin, 1743.

“Charleville, January 4th, 1667.—I have, by an order of the new Sheriff of Clare, seized on the friars who had erected a formal monastery at Breantry. There were but four of the friars in the convent, Francis Brody, their guardian, being absent. Their copes, vestments, chalice, &c., were also seized on, and they themselves sent to the county gaol. I here enclosed humbly present to you their confessions on examination. The gaol being ruinous, I gave the Sheriff leave to let them out on bail, and not to act anything against the law. I desire your Grace’s further commands concerning them. Before I gave these directions, according to your Grace’s orders, I sent for Mr. Coppinger, who assured me they were none of his feather. There was another monastery of the same order at Quin, in the same county, but, these being subscribers, I did not meddle with them. The papists in that county are grown very insolent, one of the Molonys (McMahoun) having given the high sheriff of the county a box on the ear, and one of the MacNamaras having run a Justice of the Peace through the arm for appearing against him at the quarter sessions, but the latter is fled and the comrade of the former so mortally wounded that the sheriff thought not fit to complain.”

“Com. Clare.—The examination of Murtagh O’Gripha, of Rooscoe, in the parish of Dysert, friar of the order of St. Francis, taken before John Gore, Esq., one of his Majesty’s Justices of the Peace for said county, December 21st, 1666, being duly examined, saith as follows:—That being a Franciscan friar and in poverty, doth act and celebrate mass according to his Order, received from Maoelaghlin Kelly, Archbishop of Tuam; that he, with the rest of his associates, did erect a house at Rooscoe in Breantra for officiating their office; saith that Flan Brody is guardian and head of their convent, and that the place where they keep their convent was given to them by one Maurice O’Connell, gent. for the use above mentioned; saith further that Flan Brody went that morning to Maurice O’Connell

on some matter of business, the nature of which business deponent knows not more than that he was to go from thence to the Lord of Clares (at Carrigaholt); saith also that they have lived at Rooscoe, in their convent there, during the past three years, and that they are of the convent of Inish Clonroad, and further saith not. Capta coram me ut supra. John Gore. Murtagh O'Gripha."¹

The examination of Teige O'Hehir, another of the friars of Rooscoe, taken on the same day, is exactly to the like effect as that of friar Murtagh O'Gripha, and the examination of William Brown, and Richard Lysaght, lay brothers, is to the effect that they went abroad each day, amongst the good people of the country, to beg their charity for the relief of the convent.

In another letter of February 1667, to Ormond, Orrery mentions that, by means of John Crofts a spy of Ennis, he had arrested Flann Mac Brody and placed him in Limerick gaol, there to await the further orders of the Lord Lieutenant.

In spite of the efforts of the English Puritans to extirpate the Catholic faith from Ireland, there is sufficient evidence to prove that, in the interval between the Cromwellian settlement and the accession of James II., a number, —small indeed—of Jesuits, Franciscans, and Dominicans remained in the country, hidden amongst the country people, and administering to their spiritual wants. Many secular priests also braved danger and banishment in performance of the duties of their calling. But the bishops were pursued with unrelenting hostility. In their case, the chase was so close that many dioceses remained for years without prelates, and of those which had such alive, most of the number were practically bereft of episcopal guidance, their bishops being obliged to fly to foreign countries for safety. In a long letter written from Paris to the Propaganda in 1681, by Dr. John O'Molony, Bishop of Killaloe, he gives the reasons

¹ *Orrery's State Letters*, Vol. ii., p. 110. Dublin, 1740.

why he absented himself from his diocese. After his consecration in 1671, he devoted himself to the performance of his duties, and did his utmost to reform the abuses found to exist after a long interval of English persecution. Subsequently, he was accused of being a prominent promoter of a conspiracy, supposed to exist, for the overthrow of the Protestant power in Ireland by means of the French King and of the Pope ; and the belief of his enemies that he was the prime instigator of this movement was so strong that, whereas they offered only five pounds for the capture of an ordinary bishop, they proposed to pay one hundred and fifty pounds for the apprehension of Dr. O'Molony. His pursuers, therefore, would have a double motive in seizing him—religious rancour and the hope of a reward. After hunting him for three years without success, they turned their attention towards his clergy, and, by casting them into prison, hoped to extort from them a confession of the hiding-place of their bishop. He accuses Daniel Viscount Clare of an attempt to procure his arrest, although they were relations by blood, and though Lord Clare was under various obligations to him. Such a charge as this, made against a man of the political character of Lord Clare, must be received with great caution. The bishop goes on to describe his place of refuge in the house of a widow lady who, being forced to change her residence, could no longer afford him an asylum. Thus, being beset on every side, and taking into consideration that almost every bishop in Ireland was an outlaw, living in foreign countries, he resolved to fly to France till more peaceful times might supervene. At the same time he states his readiness to return home at all risks, if it should be the will of the Propaganda that he should live amongst his people. In the course of his letter he mentions that Creagh, bishop of Cork, had been a refugee in the diocese of Killaloe, dwelling in his brother's house, within two miles of that town. One of the servants of the house inadvertently mentioned that a bishop was living

there. The news reached the ears of the Protestant bishop, and he immediately beset the place, believing that Dr. O'Molony was hidden there. He found Dr. Creagh instead, and had him conveyed to Limerick, there to be kept in captivity. As regards the Catholic priests and laity, Bishop O'Molony describes their condition as better than it had been, being now permitted to celebrate mass and administer and reserve the Sacraments without molestation.¹

CATHOLIC PRIESTS OF CLARE, 1704.

By the Act 2nd Anne, it was enacted that, after the festival of St. John the Baptist in 1704, every Popish Priest remaining in this country should give a return of his name, place of abode, his age, the parish of which he pretended to be parish priest, the place and time of his ordination, the bishop who ordained him; and should besides, enter into recognizances with two sureties to be of good behaviour. The following is a list of those who, in compliance with the terms of the Act, were registered at a general quarter sessions of the peace held at Ennis on the 11th of July, 1704:—

Parishes.	Parish Priests.	Sureties.
Drumcliff.	Andrew Bourke.	Nicholas Rice ; Captain Peter Aylmer, Cragbrien.
Kilmaley.	William Freeman.	John Burke, Ennis ; Edmond Mahony, Carrownagry.
Clondagad, and Kilchreest.	Thomas Cloghessy.	Turlogh O'Brien, Bealacorick ; Capt. Peter Aylmer, Cragbrien.
Killown, and Clare-abbey.	Conor MacNamara.	Col. John MacNamara, Creevagh ; Nicholas Comyn, Ennis.
Killilagh, and Kilma-creehy.	Charles O'Connor.	Francis Sarsfield, Doolin ; Turlogh O'Brien, Aughaglinny.

¹ See Cardinal Moran's *Spicilegium Ossoriense*. Vol. ii., p. 258. Dublin, 1878. Cardinal Moran's work contains many details of

the sufferings endured by bishops, priests, and monks while living on the Continent, after their exile from Ireland.

LIST OF CATHOLIC PRIESTS—*continued.*

Parishes.	Parish Priests.	Sureties.
Kilfenora, Kiltoraght, and Noughaval.	William O'Daly.	James Davoren, Lisdoonvarna ; Chas. MacDonogh, Ballykeale.
Clooney, and Kilmanaheen.	Murtagh Egan.	Walter Huonyne, Tullamore ; ¹ Dermot O'Connor, Teerlahine.
Carron, and Kilcorney.	Conor Moran.	Nicholas Comyn, Ennis ; Charles MacDonogh, Ballykeale.
Kilshanny, and Kilaspuglonane.	Conor O'Brien.	James Davoren, Lisdoonvarna ; Walter Huonyne, Tullamore.
Abbey, and Oughtmama.	Walter Markham.	Turlogh O'Brien, Aughaglinny ; James Quin of Ennis.
Rathbourney, and Kil-lonaghan.	John Quealy.	William Brock, Glaninagh ; Patk. Burnell, Ranaghan.
Kilmoon, and Killeany.	Murtagh Flanagan.	William Brock, Glaninagh ; Capt. Nicholas Lynch, Ballyvanny.
Gleninagh.	James Cahane.	William Brock of Gleninagh ; James Quin of Ennis.
Drumcreehy.	Dermot O'Brien.	Turlogh O'Brien, Aghaglinny ; James Quin, Ennis.
Killadysert.	James Donoghue.	Capt. Donogh MacMahon, Cle- nagh ; John Daly, Moher- cloghy.
Kilnasoolagh, and Tomfinlogh.	William Halloran.	Florence MacNamara, Moogh- ane ; Laurence M'Encroe, Ballymacunna.
Doora, and Temple- maley.	Donogh Cleary.	Florence MacNamara, Ardcloony ; David White, Inchicronan.

¹ The name of Huoneen is anglicised Green. Mr. T. G. Stacpoole Mahon of Corbally has in his possession a collection of letters from Admiral Daniel Huoneen of the

Spanish Navy to his nephews Charles and Andrew Lysaght. In these he gives an interesting account of his adventures. They bear date from 1750 to 1767.

LIST OF CATHOLIC PRIESTS—*continued.*

Parishes.	Parish Priests.	Sureties.
Bunratty, Drumline, Kilmaleery, and Kilconry.	Richard Gilreagh.	Capt. Donogh M'Mahon, Cle-nagh; Francis MacNamara, Creevagh.
Kilraghtis.	Conor Molony.	James Molony, Kiltanon; John Reid, Killavoy.
Inchicronan.	Murtagh Neylan.	David White, Inchicronan; Maurice Cleary, Ennis, farmer.
Kilfintinan, and Killeely.	Simon Shinnor.	David White, Inchicronan; Laurence Crowe, Ballymacunna, merchant.
Quin, and Clooney.	Morgan M'Irnerney.	Francis MacNamara, Creevagh; Patrick Creagh, Danganivigin.
Kilmaleery, Kilfiddane, and Killadysert.	Turlogh M'Mahon.	Capt. Donogh M'Mahon, Cle-nagh; Francis MacNamara, Creevagh.
Killinaboy.	Conor Moylan.	Col. John MacNamara, Creevagh; Christopher O'Brien, Rath.
Kilkeedy.	John Moylan.	Murtagh Hogan, Kells; Florence MacNamara, Ardclooney.
Dysert.	Donogh Kelly.	John Connell, Breantra; Richard White, Drombane.
Kilnamona, and Ruan.	Teige Kerin.	Patrick Burnell, Ranaghan; Donogh O'Dea, Moycullen.
Kiltulagh, and Kells.	James Kerin.	Donogh O'Dea, Moycullen; Murtagh Hogan, Kells.
Dysert (East).	Marcus Griffa.	Patk. Hehir, Loughaunaweelaun; Francis Fitzgerald, Rosslevan.

LIST OF CATHOLIC PRIESTS—*continued.*

Parishes.	Parish Priests.	Sureties.
Killaloe.	William Dugan.	Florence MacNamara, Ardcloney; Maurice Cogan, Killaloe.
Tulla.	William Connellan.	Nicholas Rice, Lissofin; Francis MacNamara, Creevagh.
Kilnoe, and Ogonnelloe.	Daniel MacNamara.	Col. John MacNamara, Creevagh; James Margisson, Tomgraney.
Killo Kennedy, and Killeilly.	Daniel Vaughan.	Henry Bourcher, Annagh; Nicholas Lynch, Ballycorney.
Kiltenanlea, and Kiltinan.	John MacNamara.	Col. John MacNamara, Creevagh; Francis MacNamara, Creevagh.
Feakle.	Charles Hickey.	Col. John MacNamara; Henry Bourcher, Annagh.
Tomgraney, Moynoe, and Iniscaltragh.	Edmond Grady.	John Ringrose, Moynoe; James Bourcher, Cappakinnane.
Clonlea, and Killuran.	Edmond Glissane	John Magrath, Teerovanan; John Reid, Killevoy.
Kilfinaghta, Kilmurry, and Feenagh.	Maurice M'Inerney.	Col. John MacNamara; Florence MacNamara, Mooghane.
Kilmacduane, and Kilmihill.	Gilbert Brody.	Murtagh MacMahon, Ballinagon; Ignatius Casey, Ennis.
Moyarta, and Kilballyowen.	Nicholas Huonyne.	Nicholas Comyn, Ennis; Walter Huonyne, Tullamore.
Kilrush, and Killimer.	Brian MacMahon.	Michael MacMahon, Leadmore; Owen Moriarty, Mullogh.
Kilfearagh, and Killard.	Daniel Gorman.	Nicholas Comyn, Ennis; Michael Nihill, Glascloon.

LIST OF CATHOLIC PRIESTS—*continued.*

Parishes.	Parish Priests.	Sureties.
Kilmurry Ibrickan.	Francis Sheenan.	George Stacpoole, Ennis ; John Howe, Carrowduff.
Kilmurry, Killofin, and Kilfiddane.	John Belson.	John Egan, Freagh ; Dermot Carty, Carrownisky.
Kilfarboy.	Teige Shenan.	George Stacpoole, Ennis ; John Egan, Freagh.

Out of the above list the following parishes are omitted, possibly because there were no parish priests :—Inagh, O'Briensbridge, Rath, St. Munchin's, and St. Patrick's, the two last named probably being included in Killeely.¹

The list was printed in 1705, by Andrew Crook, on the Blind Key, Dublin.

¹ In 1737, the parish priests of that part of the Diocese of Limerick included in the County of Clare were as follows :—St. Munchin's and St. Patrick's, Rev. Barth. Mac-Namara, Rev. Chrstr. Bermingham ; Kilfinnin, and part of Killeely (Cratloe), Rev.

John Herbert. The previous parish priest of Cratloe had been expelled by the Bishop's Vicar-General. See *Irish Bishops*, by Rev. D. M'Carthy, D.D. Dublin, 1874. Lenihan's *History of Limerick*, page 620.

CHAPTER XXX.

JAMES II. AND WILLIAM AND MARY.

1689 TO 1700.

WHEN James II. landed in Ireland and summoned the people of the country to his support, in no part was the call to arms more heartily responded to than in Clare. Sir Donogh O'Brien, Bart., of Leamaneh and Dromoland, was appointed high sheriff, and Daniel Viscount Clare was named Lord Lieutenant of the county. To these were mainly committed the King's interests, and well and boldly did they show their loyalty. Lord Clare appears to have assumed to himself the duty of raising the men, while to the high sheriff was entrusted the business of providing money and military appliances for the support and equipment of the troops. In a letter from Sir Donogh to the Earl of Limerick, giving an account of horses pressed in the county of Clare and sent to Cork for the service of the King, he says : " I send a list of the chief gentlemen and ablest persons in this county whose names I have returned to the respective High Constables to be summoned immediately to bring in their best horses without delay to go to Cork. Lieut.-Col. M'Namara was with me at the making of this list, and has sent a squadron of dragoons to each High Constable to go about with them, and immediately to seize such of the several persons as refuse or delay the bringing in of their horses, and to carry them as prisoners before your Lordship. This course will, I hope, expedite the business, so that I make no doubt a good many of the horses will be at Limerick on Monday next, and the rest soon after. My Lord, it is the want of horses generally throughout this country, which have been taken from the people by dragoons and others,—and not the want of good will to serve his Majesty with all they have,—

that makes this county so backward in sending their horses as your Lordship says they are. But now, I hope, what they send will please your Lordship, and that you will not impute any default of this to me, since I have endeavoured and always will be ready to execute your Lordship's commands.—Your Lordship's humble servant, Donogh O'Brien, Sheriff of the County of Clare. Dromoland, 26th April, 1690.¹

The following is the list referred to in the foregoing letter :—

TULLA BARONY.—Thomas Spaight, Teige M'Namara of Loghort ; Simon Purdon, Esq. ; John Grady, James Grady, gent. ; Florence M'Namara, Esq. ; Henry Thornton, Daniel M'Namara, Esq. ; Donogh M'Namara of Ranna ; Nicholas Magrath, Henry Tucey (?), Capt. Teige M'Namara, of Ranna ; Henry Bridgeman, John Cusack, James Stackpoole, John Magrath, Ambrose Pery, Edward Nagle, Patrick Arthur, Teige Molony, Donogh M'Namara of Derryfadda.

BUNRATTY BARONY.—John M'Namara, Esq. of Cratloe ; Sir Donogh O'Brien, bart. ; Thomas M'Namara, D. M'Namara of Gra ; T. M'Namara, John M'Namara, Esq., of Moyriesk ; Roger M'Namara, Edward Uniacke, Managh Grady, Andrew Creagh, John Magee, David Bindon, Capt. Edward FitzGerald, Capt. John FitzGerald, Edward Pympton, Ignatius and Patrick Connell, Edward Delahoyde, Francis O'Brien, D. M'Namara, John Clancy, D. M'Namara, Giles Vandelure, Wm. Reyall, T. Dillon, Wm. Butler, Henry Coop, Michael Comyn, H. Desterre, Richard Glue, John Resine, Peter Ware, John Colpoys, Sir Oliver Burke, Manus Grady, L. Grady.

INCHQUIN BARONY.—Thomas Blood, Edward Hogan, M. O'Dea, D. Grady, Pierce Butler, D. Kerin, H. Hchir,

¹ From the original at Dromoland.

M. Griffa, Lieut.-Col. Donogh O'Brien, Capt. D. Neylan, L. Hehir, R. O'Connell.

CORCOMROE BARONY.—Donogh O'Brien, Esq., of Ennistymon; John Hurly, Brian Hanrahan, Thomas O'Connor, James Coffee, Wm. M'Donogh, Dermot O'Teige, James FitzGerald, Murtagh O'Brien, Daniel Clancy, Thomas Clancy, Andrew Hehir, Michael M'Donogh, Boetius Clancy, Capt. Michael Lynch.

BURREN BARONY.—Col. Turlagh O'Loghlin, his son Daniel, Murtagh O'Brien, Constance Davoren and Hugh Davoren of Ballymurphy; James Davoren, George Martyn, Wm. Davoren, Wm. Lamer (?), Edmond Breen, John M'Donogh, D. Roe O'Loghlen, J. O'Daly, J. Mariaghan (?), M. Davoren of Noghoval; J. M'Donogh.

IBRICKAN BARONY.—Augustine FitzGerald, Andrew White, Edmond Dwyer, Patk. Comyn, — Cullinan, Dowager Lady Clare, M. Nihill.

MOYARTA BARONY.—James M'Donnell of Kilkee; Henry Hickman, Edmond Moroney, C. Considine, Brian Keane, John Vanhogard, Richard Creagh, Murtagh M'Mahon, Dermot Considine, Richard Scott, Pat Wolfe, J. M'Namara.

CLONDERALAW BARONY.—Mountiford Westropp, Thomas Crofton, J. Lynch, T. Considine, P. White, Conor M'Mahon, Robert Peacock, Henry Lee, Daniel Finucane, T. M'Mahon, Theo. White, George Mellon, George Ross, Richard Henn.

ISLANDS BARONY.—The Provost of Ennis, William Herriot, Michael Wolfe, Sam Burke, James Creaghe, Owen Considine, L. Curry, T. O'Brien, James Aylmer, James Bedand (?), J. Hickman, George Stamer, S. Hehir.

On the 10th of April, 1690, King James issued orders that a sum of £20,000 per month should be levied for the service of his army. The proportion of this which was applotted on Clare was £1,798 per quarter, and the commissioners appointed for its assessment were the

following :—Sir Donogh O'Brien, Bart. ; John M'Namara of Cratloe ; Donogh O'Brien of Dough ; Daniel M'Namara of Ayle ; John M'Namara of Moyriesk ; James Aylmer of Cragbrien ; Fineen M'Namara, Samuel Burton, and the Provost of Ennis. John M'Namara was named the head collector of the tax.¹

In the early part of the year 1689, the Duke of Tyrconnel, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, called upon the Irish loyalists to take arms in defence of the rights of their sovereign, James II. His summons was instantly complied with. It was ordained that the county of Clare should supply two regiments—one of Dragoons, to be commanded by Daniel Viscount Clare ; and the other of Infantry, under the command of his second son, Charles O'Brien. Commissions were issued to those gentry of the county who adhered to the cause of James, and we give here a list of the officers of the two regiments as furnished in the work of Mr. Dalton called *King James' Army List*.² Clare's Dragoons, or, as they were called from the colour of the facings of their uniform, "the Yellow Dragoons," were officered as follows :—

Lieut.-Colonel—James Phillips. Major—Francis Brown of Galway. Captains—Fineen M'Namara, John M'Namara of Cratloe (appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the latter part of 1689) ; Redmond Magrath of Derrymore ; Maurice Fitzgerald of Rosslevan ; James MacDonnell of Kilkee ;

¹ Dalton's *King James' Army List*, vol. i. p. 36. We give here a list of the Commissioners for collecting the Poll Tax under the Act 7th William III., and under subsequent Acts : The High Sheriff, Sir Henry Ingoldsby, Bart., of Beggstown, co. Meath ; Sir Donogh O'Brien, Bart. ; Francis Burton, Francis Gore, Hon. John O'Brien, Thomas Hickman, Simon Purdon, Edmond Pery, Henry Lee, James M'Donnell, Augustine Fitzgerald, Rev. Neptune Blood, Rev. John Hawkins, Henry Bridgeman,

Walter Hickman, Wm. Smith, The Provost of Ennis, James Hamilton of Tullymore ; Thos. Spaight, John Roan, John Cusack, Mountfort Westropp, Wm. Butler, George Colpoys, Patrick Connell, Sam Burton, George Stamer, David Bindon, Nicholas Westby, Rev. Pat FitzSimmons, Geo. Hickman of Ballykett ; Wm. Fitzgerald, Timothy O'Brien of Smithstown ; Thomas Staunton, Richard Hedges, Wm. Brighall, John Road, Arthur Ward, Peregrine Blood, Thos. Blood, and Thomas Hawkins.

Nicholas Bourke, (a transplanted papist, of the barony of Islands); John FitzGerald; Roger O'Shaughnessy of Gort; Teige O'Brien (probably of Mountcashel), Thady Quinn (afterwards of Adare). Lieutenants—James Purcell and John Hurley (both county of Limerick gentlemen), John Ryan, of Moanageenagh, parish of Kilnoe; Turlogh O'Brien, David Barry of Inagh; Murrough O'Brien, Owen Cahane (Keane), of Lisdeen, near Kilkee; Sylvester Purdon, William Lysaght of Kilcornan; Joseph Furlong, Patrick O'Hehir, Richard Bedford of the county Wicklow. Cornets—Daniel O'Brien, Thomas Fitzgerald, Thady Mulqueeny of Templemaley; Murtagh Hogan of Rath; Hugh Perry of Feakle parish; Thomas O'Donnell, Nicholas Archdekin, John Bourke (probably a son of Nicholas above named), William Neylan of Ballyallia, Laurence Dean, Hugh Hogan of Rath parish; Thomas Clancy of Killilagh parish. Quartermasters—James Neylan of Rosslevan; William Hawford, Laurence M'Namara, James White, James Ryan, Christopher O'Brien, Edmond Bohilly, Gerald Fitz Gerald, Daniel M'Namara, Dermot O'Sullivan, James O'Dea of Dysert, Thomas Lee. Quarter-master Barry, and Surgeon Neylan.

The following were the officers of Colonel Charles O'Brien's regiment of infantry:—Lieutenant-Colonel—La Motte Darquet. Major—William Saxby. Captains—Conor M'Mahon, Thomas Magrath of Kilbarron; Dermot O'Callaghan of Kilgorey; Daniel Molony of Ballysheen; Ignatius Sarsfield of Doolin; Morgan O'Connell of Breantra; Donogh O'Brien, Turlogh M'Mahon of Clonderalaw; Donogh M'Namara, John Rice, Thady M'Namara, Teige Ryan of Clongaheen; William Bourke, Daniel Neylan of Dysert; Thomas Fitz Gerald. Lieutenants—M'Namara, Bourke, Thomas Barry of Breantra; Teige O'Brien of Tulla parish; Winter Bridgeman of Mountcashel; James Molony of Kiltanon; William Shannon, Edward Barry of Breantra; Barnard Sale, Henry M'Donogh of Ballykeale; Donogh M'Namara, Donogh

O'Brien, Philip Dwyer of Cranagher; Nicholas Comyn of Kilcorney; John Hurley, Dominick White, and Michael Scanlan, all three of Limerick. Ensigns—M'Namara, White, Thomas Bourke, Theobald Bourke, Calla O'Callaghan of Kilgorey; Stephen Stritch of Limerick; Joseph Sarsfield of Doolin; Teige O'Connell of Breantra; Teige O'Hehir of Kilmaley; Murtagh M'Mahon of Knockalocha; Thomas O'Grady of Inchicronan, Patrick White, — Dodd, and Lewis Ryan. De Burgh, Quarter Master; Hurley, Chaplain; and Bolton, Surgeon.¹

At the opening of the campaign Clare's Dragoons were sent to Ulster in charge of Sir James Cotter. There they formed part of the numerous and well-appointed force commanded by Lord Mountcashel and destined to reduce Enniskillen. On the 26th of July, 1689, they were encountered, near Lisnaskea, by two troops of horse and two companies of foot, directed by Captain Martin Armstrong. An ambush was prepared for them, and Armstrong, attacking them with his horse, made a feint to retire as if in disorder. They, pursuing their opponents, fell into the ambuscade, and, while the enemies' foot poured a volley into their midst, they were set upon by the horse, and almost cut to pieces. The next year the regiment was called out under the name of Clare's Dragoons, and it was engaged at the Boyne. There it acted badly, its conduct being the more disgraceful because of the superior style in which the other regiments of James' cavalry fought at that battle. In the December of 1690, they were quartered at home, and, as

¹ In addition to the two O'Connells here named, there was Brigadier Maurice O'Connell, of Inagh, who commanded in James' army. It was of him that the Liberator, speaking in the Irish language at the Clare Election of 1828, told an anecdote. Being upbraided by Vesey Fitzgerald that he was a stranger in the county, O'Connell declared his descent from the Brigadier. On the morning of the battle of Aughrim, he went on to

say, the Brigadier, seeing one of his men not properly shaved, said in Irish:—

“*‘C bharranag, cò pá naé bh-fuiliú bearrta?*”

“*‘Cn té a m-béirí an ceann aniué aige bearrtaó ré é.*”

“Barry, why are you not shaved?” “Whoever has the head this evening, Brigadier, let him shave it,” replied Barry. The story was received with shouts of applause by the audience.

on account of their misconduct there at a former time they had been severely punished, Sir Theobald Butler, James' Solicitor General, wrote to Sir Donogh O'Brien, the high sheriff, a letter, apologising for again sending them into the county of Clare, and suggesting that they should be quartered as the high sheriff should appoint, with injunctions that they were to suffer condign punishment for any outrage they may perpetrate against those upon whom they might be billeted.¹ Whatever the faults of Clare's Dragoons may have been while in the condition of raw recruits, their shortcomings were afterwards, in many a field, "from Dunkirk to Belgrade," gloriously expiated.

From a letter written by Daniel Viscount Clare to Donat O'Brien, Esq., at Ennistymon,² we learn that he was at Cork on the 10th of August, 1689. It gives his kinsman the intelligence that three frigates, laden with arms and ammunition were to arrive from France at Kinsale, and that reinforcements of ships and men were also on their way to Ireland. He goes on to request that Mr. O'Brien shall ask of Father Teague and the other Catholic clergy to pray for the success of their deliverers, and adds, "You are to remove all the Protestants from Clare Castle and keep them confined in Pierce Creagh's house, with a guard of your militia men and townsmen, except George Stamer, whom you are to leave at Clare Castle with a guard I order for him, Mr. Purdon, and Thomas Hickman, who are both to remain under the charge of Hugh Sweeny at Clare Castle along with George Stamer. And herein fail not, without delay, to confine Bindon, Hewitt, and such other townsmen as are in the county, though you have not them in the list returned from Dublin, as Colpoys, young Lee, young Vandeleur, Smith, and all such, especially

¹ Letter of Sir Theobald Butler to Sir Donogh O'Brien, Bart., preserved at Dromoland, and copied by the late Colonel M'Donnell, D.L., of Newhall.

² King James appointed Donogh O'Brien of Dough, and Florence M'Namara, Deputy-Lieutenants of the County. John M'Namara of Cratloe was High Sheriff in 1689.

when you hear of an invader. Take every one of them that are young (Sir or Mr.), and let the common sort lie in the prison, and the rest strictly guarded, or rather put into some strong castle with a grate to be locked on the outside like Ballyhannon (Castlefergus). The old folks need not be so strictly used, but leave not a young Protestant in the county without strait confinement for which this will be your warrant. Signed, CLARE."¹

In the course of the following year (July, 1690,) the undernamed Protestants were confined in the county gaol by order of the high sheriff—Edmond Blood, Benjamin Lucas, John Emerson, John Hobson, Thomas Faircloth, Robert Wheeler, John Bodely, Henry Hudson, John Bugler, Sam Huleatt, John Huleatt, John Woodroffe, John Partridge.²

On the 7th of May, 1689, King James convened a Parliament in Dublin, and its sittings continued from that date till the 20th of July following. Clare sent as its representatives Daniel O'Brien, and John M'Namara of Cratloe, while Ennis was represented by Florence M'Carthy of Dromod, and Theobald Butler, of Sranagaloon. The work of James' short Parliament consisted of nine statutes. In the second of them the names of a great number of persons are given, and these are declared attainted by reason of their absence from the country. Those set down as having fled from Clare were the undernamed : Wm. O'Brien, Earl of Inchiquin ; Henry O'Brien, Lord Ibricken (son of the Earl of Thomond) ; William O'Brien, Lord O'Brien (son of Lord Inchiquin ; Henry Hickman of Doonnagurroge, gent. ; Thomas Hawkins of Killaloe, gent. ; Conor O'Brien of Dromore, gent. ; James Hamilton, Esq., son of Wm. Hamilton ; Francis Burton of Buncraggy, Esq. ; Francis Gore of

¹ The original of this letter is at Dromoland. It is given in Rev. Philip Dwyer's *History of the Diocese of Killaloe*, page 389.

² From Col. MacDonnell's papers cited in the *History of the Diocese of Killaloe*, page 392.

Mountshannon, gent. ; Samuel Lucas of Corofin, gent. ; John Drew of Ballyvanine, gent. ; Henry Brady of Tomgraney, gent. ; Elizabeth Frost and Jane Frost (both of these widows, and stated to belong to the county of Tipperary).¹ From another list (MS. Trinity College, F., 4. 3.) it appears that the undernamed persons had also gone away from Clare: Michael Lysaght, A. Purdon, Thomas Smith, Swithen Walton, George Synge, Richard Cox, Rev. John Patterson, and John White.

As every one knows, the power of James and his adherents was short lived, and the day of retribution soon came round. We can easily gather, from the subjoined abstract of petitions presented to the Court of Claims, as it was called, the extent of the ruin brought upon the gentry of the county of Clare by reason of their loyalty to a man whom they regarded as their legitimate monarch. After the surrender of Limerick they found themselves despoiled of every thing, with no prospect before them but exile and poverty. As soon as the Court of Claims sat in Dublin in 1700, it was overwhelmed with petitions from persons claiming to be exempted from attainder, and we give here those which relate to our county.

Abstract of Petitions presented to the Honble. the Trustees appointed to put in execution the Act 11th and 12th William III., intituled "An Act for Granting an Aid to his Majesty by sale of the forfeited and other Estates and Interests in the Realme of Ireland.—A.D. 1700."

[From the Originals in the Public Record Office, Dublin.]

Owen Considine, gentleman, of Dromodrehid, in his petition sets forth that Daniel late Lord Viscount Clare, by the name of the Hon. Colonel Daniel O'Brien of Carrigaholt, son and heir of Conor Viscount O'Brien of Clare, by deed witnessed by Henry Ivers, Robert Gould,

¹ Appendix of Archbishop King's *State of the Protestants of Ireland under King James' Government.*

Dublin, 1730—in the King's Inns Library, Dublin.

and Henry Lowndes, and bearing date the 6th of November, 1669, demised to claimant the lands of Dromminamuckla and Knockane, for the lives of the claimant, and of Daniel and Murtagh his sons, at the yearly rent of £6 10s., as by said lease exhibited and proved before John Budden, Esq., the escheator, and the commissioners at Ennis, on the 22nd of July, 1696, and endorsed by said escheator and commissioners, fully appears. By endorsement on said lease, made in the presence of Walter Hickman, John Cooper, and John Cusack, on the 25th of May, 1676, Lord Clare reduced Considine's rent by £2 a year. His Lordship mortgaged these lands with other denominations to John Fitzgerald of Inismore, county of Kerry, and Considine paid his rent (as reduced) to the mortgagee. He states that the right and title of Lord Clare is now vested in him, by reason of that nobleman's attainder, and prays the judgment of the Commissioners of the Court of Claims to that effect.

The petition of Ellen O'Brien, alias O'Shaughnessy, of Formoyle, sets forth that her late husband, Conor O'Brien of Formoyle, being owner in fee simple of Slapper, Carrowkeel, Caharmacrusheen, Caherycoosaun, Fanore, Ballyally, Formoyle, Coolemore, and of some lands in reversion from the widow Eleanor Grady, he by deed, witnessed by Roger Hickey, James Dowley, Hugh O'Shaughnessy, and Rickard M'Gillareagh, and dated the 20th of June, 1659, did grant said lands, in consideration of 250 marks, being the marriage portion of Petitioner, to Wm. O'Shaughnessy of Ballinduff, county of Galway, Esq., and John M'Namara of Creevagh, Esq., to the use of said Conor and of claimant for their lives with remainder to their heirs male. She further states that, on the inquiry made before the escheator and commissioners at Ennis, on the attainder of Donogh O'Brien, Esq. deceased, son and heir of said Conor O'Brien, she could not produce the deed, because it had been withheld from her by Helen Kelly, alias O'Shaughnessy, widow

of Roger O'Shaughnessy, Esq., of Gort. Finally, she says that these lands are now vested in the Commissioners of Claims by the attainder of her said son Donogh, on account of the late rebellion, and she prays that her claim to them may be confirmed.

Teige M'Namara of Leaghort, Esq., states, that being owner in fee of Lismeehan, he by deed dated the 24th of October, 1681, demised the south half plough-land of said Lismeehan, containing 62 acres, to Daniel Nihill of Garruragh, gent., for 20 years, at the yearly rent of £8; said lease is witnessed by Nicholas Woulfe, Thady Molony, and Donogh M'Namara. Nihill died, his son succeeded, and the son having been attainted of high treason, his interest in the farm is now vested in the claimant, who has been adjudged within the articles of Limerick. His signature to the petition is witnessed by David England, Richard England, and Edmond M'Grath.¹

Henry Bridgeman, Esq., being seized in fee of Castle-bridgeman, commonly called Doon Callinagh, Pouldoorau, and Doorus, did by his Indenture, dated the 23rd of April, 1681, let these lands to John Hyde, gent., for 21 years, at the yearly rent of £34. Hyde assigned to John Meere who, in his turn, assigned to Charles Murphy. In 1691, Murphy ran away, as Petitioner supposes to the war, in which case he is attainted, and Bridgeman claims possession. The witnesses to his signature to the petition are Hugh Brady, David England, and Richard England.

John Ivers of Mount Ivers, gent., states that Henry Ivers of Mount Ivers, Esq., being, in the year 1680, seized in fee of Coohore, alias Ballyvoghane, made a letting of same, for 21 years to Dermot FitzPatrick, by lease dated the 3rd of May, 1690, at the yearly rent of £5; said Henry Ivers made his will dated 10th August, 1690, devising his

¹ From the number of petitions to the Court of Claims to which the signature of the Englands is attached

as witnesses, it would appear that they were attorneys of Ennis.

estate to his son John the petitioner. He died on the 28th of October, 1691. The petition goes on to state that FitzPatrick is a forfeiting person by reason of his attainder, and that his interest in the lands is now vested in the claimant. Ivers' signature to the petition is witnessed by John Davison, John Cusack, and Richard England.

John M'Namara of Limerick, merchant, states that by deed of 28th of Mareh, 1670, witnessed by Robert Gould, John M'Namara, Michael Adam, and Henry Ivers, Colonel Daniel O'Brien, afterwards Viscount Clare, mortgaged to James M'Namara, merchant, of Ennis, the father of petitioner, for the sum of £30, the lands of Knockaskibole, *alias* Cloonawee. These premises having subsequently become more valuable, Lord Clare demised them, in 1676, to said James M'Namara, for a term of three lives, at the yearly rent of £4 10s., but while the mortgage for £30 remained outstanding the tenant was to pay no more than £1 10s. as yearly rent. The lease was witnessed by Henry Ivers, Pierce Morris, and Donogh M'Namara. John M'Namara further states in his petition that, in 1660, Lord Clare let to Dermot Meehan, for a term of three lives, the lands of Rathcroney and Boolynaglearagh, at the yearly rent of £8. The witnesses to the lease were William Bridgeman, Murtagh Meehan, and Henry Lowndes. Meehan, in consideration of £22, assigned his interest to James M'Namara. M'Namara afterwards lent to Lord Clare a sum of £80, and in 1671 his Lordship granted these lands to him by mortgage deed, witnessed by Henry Hickman, John M'Namara, Michael Adam, John M'Namara, and Thady Reddy.

In another petition, the same John M'Namara of Limerick sets forth that Daniel M'Namara, late of Ayle, by deed of Feb., 1695, which recited that he, by a deed of 1692, had released the premises to Matthew Molony in mortgage for £170, did for the further consideration of £34 11s. release to said Molony for ever, certain lands, the

deed in question being witnessed by Murtagh Cahill, Teige M'Namara, and Denis Hickey. Molony being so possessed of the premises, by deed of 1697, in consideration of £34 11s. paid him by petitioner, conveyed to the latter the benefit of redemption of his mortgage. The claimant further states, that one Daniel Molony, reported to be interested in these premises, died in rebellion, and he adds that Daniel M'Namara and himself are within the articles of Limerick. His claim is witnessed by John Foord (Mayor of Limerick in 1692), Thomas Harrold, and Piers Moroney.

Edmond Moroney of Kilmacduane, gent., says that Lord Clare, in 1683, being seized in fee simple of the two plough-lands of Doonaha east and Doonaha west, did, by indenture dated in that year, convey to claimant these lands for three lives renewable for ever, in consideration of a sum of £200, (as fully as Dr. James Murphy had held them), the lives being those of the claimant, of his wife, and of Connor Honan, son of Matthew Honan of Poulvollin, paying a yearly rent of £25. The witnesses to the lease were Dermot Considine, Wm. Neylan, Darby Dea, and John Birmingham. Lord Clare appointed Birmingham his attorney to deliver livery and seizen which he accordingly did in presence of Dermot Considine, Wm. Neylan, Flann M'Grath, Daniel Neylan, and Murtagh M'Mahon. Colonel Daniel, son and heir of Viscount Clare, confirmed this letting. The deed was exhibited at Ennis before John Budden on the 22nd of July, 1696. The Petitioner claims that his lease of lives renewable for ever may be confirmed.

The same Edmond Moroney, in another petition, sets forth that Daniel Viscount Clare, being owner in fee of Lisheen, Kilcarrue, and part of Furroor, in consideration of £200, did let to Petitioner in 1688, these premises (as they had been previously held by John O'Dea, excepting a small plot near Moyarta gate in the possession of the Viscount's Scotch workmen), for the life of Jane Moroney the wife,

and of Pierce and John, the sons of the petitioner, at the yearly rent of two shillings and six pence, the petitioner to build a house on the lands of Doonaha, of stone or brick, fifty feet long and eighteen feet high, with a slated roof, and plant with apple trees an orchard of two acres in the English manner under a penalty of £50. Petitioner states that, in consequence of Lord Clare's attainder, he is now entitled to that nobleman's right in the property.

The petition of Margaret Moroney (widow of Pierce Moroney the elder), of Edmond Moroney, both of Kilmacduane, and of Pierce Moroney the younger, of Limerick, merchant, states that Viscount Clare, being owner in fee of Brisla, by deed of 1668, between him and Dionitia Yeoman, widow of Edmond Yeoman, Esq., of Kinsale, merchant, in consideration of £1,742, did mortgage to her various denominations of his estate, Brisla amongst the rest. She, by deed of 1669, granted all these lands to Henry Ivers (the agent of Lord Clare), for a term of 99 years. Afterwards, his lordship demised Brisla to one John Ronan, of Limerick, Esq.; the lease being witnessed by Wm. Stritch, Pat Hickie, Thady Cusack, Edmond Moroney, Geo. Sexton, James Fitzgerald, Malachy Sheahan, Thos. Vanhugarden, Thomas Mahon, and Peter Vanhugarden. Mrs. Moroney's petition further says that Ronan conveyed the premises to her late husband, who, in 1678, made his will devising the property to herself and her two sons. The petition is signed by Margaret Moroney (her mark), Edmond Moroney, and Pierce Moroney.

In another petition, the same parties say that in 1669, Lord Clare and Henry Ivers, in his capacity of assignee of Mrs. Yeoman's mortgage, leased to Pierce Moroney the elder, of Clooneenagh, merchant, in consideration of a sum of £380, the townlands of Gourtsland, Teernagloghaun, Tullabrack, and Kilmacduane, for a term of 99 years, and for the yearly rent of £50. The lease was witnessed by John Cooper, Thomas Mahon, Robert Gould, Wm. Tirry,

Henry Lowndes, and Thomas M'Mahon. The Petitioners claim their term of 99 years.

William Smith of Tullagower, gent., states that in 1676, Lord Clare, being owner in fee of Cahermurphy and Cahermore, in consideration of £200 fine, and for the yearly rent of £25, demised these townlands to John Harwell and Giles Vandeleur for their lives. Harwell soon after parted this kingdom never minding said lands, so as that Vandeleur was forced and did pay off the fine of £200, to Lord Clare. His lordship, in 1678, mortgaged these lands, with others, to Alderman Wm. Yorke of Limerick, for £1,200. In 1681, Smith purchased for £300 Vandeleur's interest, and then got from Lord Clare a new lease for three lives, Henry Hickman being appointed his lordship's attorney to deliver possession. The lease and livery of seizin were witnessed by Owen M'Sweeney, Thomas Power, Jas. Fitzgerald, Jas. M'Donnell, Darby Considine, and Hugh Hickman. Conformably with the terms of his lease, the claimant made great improvements in his chief residence at Gowerhass.

Smith in another petition states that Tullygower and Gowerhass were formerly held from Lord Clare by old George Roche, and by his son James Roche. In 1671 James Roche sold to petitioner his title in these lands. Then Lord Clare made a new lease to Smith, at the yearly rent of £40, for the lives of William, son of Walter Hickman of Doonnagurroge, and of Richard Bernard of Cork. By the terms of the lease, the tenant was to enclose and plant with apple trees two acres of land, and to build a house 50 feet long, with a thatched roof. The lease was witnessed by John Hart, Roland Wall, Morogh Kelly, Teige Glasson, Edmd. Gerald, Dermot Glasson, and one Halpin. Petitioner adds that he greatly improved the premises, making Gowerhass his principal residence.

Murtagh M'Mahon of Ballinagun, gent., says that in 1668, Lord Clare demised to him the lands of Knockmore, alias

Kiltinnins, alias Kiltumper, for the lives of the petitioner, of Ambrose, son of Henry Ivers, of Elizabeth, wife of Henry Ivers, of Dermot Considine, and of More his wife, at the yearly rent of £25. The lease contains the usual covenant as to building a house and planting an orchard, and is witnessed by Dermot Considine, Murtagh M'Mahon, Connor Considine, Sheeda M'Namara, and Michael Creagh. Petitioner describes himself as within the Articles of Limerick, and in that character claims the residue of the term of his lease.

Patrick Creagh of Kilfearagh, gent., says, that in 1673, Lord Clare demised to him the townlands of Kilfearagh and part of Farrinbeg, for the lives of himself, of his wife, Margaret Creagh, alias McDonnell, and of Patrick Fitz-Andrew Creagh, at the yearly rent of £24 and a fat beef, or forty shillings in lieu thereof. The usual covenants for building a house and planting an orchard were contained in the lease, and it was witnessed by Jas. M'Donnell, John M'Namara, Francis Fitzgerald, Donogh Madigan, John Davis, and Bryan O'Cahane. By a subsequent endorsement upon it, the lessee was absolved from the obligation of building and planting. This endorsement was witnessed by Edmd. Moroney, Corns. Considine, And. Creagh, Turlagh M'Mahon, and Francis M'Inerney.

The petition of Conor Clancy of Aughagarna, "a poore man," states that in 1669, Donogh Clancy, gent., father of petitioner, took from Colonel Daniel O'Brien the lands of Aughagarna, being part of Danganella, containing 24 acres of profitable land, at the yearly rent of £4, for the term of the lives of his three sons, Connor, Boetius, and Teige, with the usual obligations to build and plant. Instead of constructing a stone house as agreed upon, he built one of mud, stone not being convenient.

Peregrine Blood of Knocknarecha, gent., says that Captain John Stevenson and Catherine his wife, formerly of Galway and now residing in France, both forfeiting persons,

being interested in the plowlands of Nooan, Teermacbran, Gartenane, Knocknamullegebeg, Cahermackateer, Kilnoe, and Leana, for a long term of years, many of which are yet to run, under a lease from Murrough, Earl of Inchiquin, assigned their title to the claimant for 21 years, from 1688, at the yearly rent of £31. He entered into possession, and he now claims permission to hold till the end of his term.

Richard Henn, gent., in his petition informs the Commissioners that Donogh M'Namara, of Coogy, gent., was seized of one half "deale" or one moiety of the ploughland of Coogy, alias Lackanegillinagh, and the corcas of Ballynagard, by virtue of a demise for lives from Henry Earl of Thomond; that M'Namara, by lease of 12th Sept., 1688, demised to petitioner the corcas land of Ballynagard, containing about 18 acres, for a term of 31 years, at the yearly rent of £4 10s. od. The petitioner further states that Donogh M'Namara stands attainted of high treason, and that his own title to the premises as well as the lease were found by the escheator of Munster at Ennis on the 11th of August, 1698.

The petition of Neptune Blood, of Annaghdown, county of Galway, gent., sets forth, that Conor O'Brien, late of Formoyle, owner in fee of Ballyelly, in conjunction with his son and heir Donogh O'Brien, by deed of feoffment of 1679, witnessed by Edmond O'Hehir, Mary Lovell, John Hehir, Dermot O'Flanagan, Patrick Hogan, Teige O'Reilly, Melaghlín M'Killaloughrim, in consideration of £105, paid them by Edmond Blood, of Kells, gent., the father of the petitioner, conveyed to him for ever that townland. Nicholas Bradshaw, gent., of Craggagh was appointed by the O'Briens their attorney to give possession. He handed it over accordingly to Daniel O'Donoghue who acted as the agent of Edmond Blood. The petitioner further states that his father held the property during the life of Conor O'Brien, but that, after his death, his widow, Helen O'Brien, alias O'Shaughnessy, sued him for her

dower. Besides her demand, one Dermot O'Flanagan laid claim to the premises. To avoid further trouble, Edmond Blood made a new agreement with Helen and Dermot, in pursuance of which Donogh O'Brien and these parties, by deed of 17th July, 1682, in consideration of £300 paid them by petitioner, conveyed to him for ever the townlands of Ballyelly, Derreenbeg, Kealty, Balliny, and a mountain in common. Petitioner adds that Edmond Blood died about 1690, and that petitioner as his heir came into possession; and that by an Inquisition held at Ennis on the 11th of August, 1698, the said Donogh O'Brien was found to have been slain in rebellion.

Francis Burton states that by deed of 1688, made between Colonel Daniel O'Brien of Carrigaholt, and Peter Forstall of Cragleigh, gent., the former let to Forstall the lands of Kilquaine, Rathcraggaun, Tullagh, and Gortnahoglagh, for the life of lessee, of his wife Mary Aylward, and of Elizabeth their daughter, at the yearly rent of £11. In 1692, the premises were leased to petitioner by Edmond, son of Peter Forstall, said Edmond having been declared within the articles of Limerick, for a term of twenty-one years. Afterwards in 1700, Edmond Forstall, for the sum of nine hundred and four pounds, sold these lands, together with various others, to the petitioner. He now claims the residue of his lease of lives.

Laurence Nihill of Limerick, merchant, in his petition sets forth that David Nihill, late of Garruragh, gent., being owner in fee of Fortanebeg, Arried, and Lismeehan, did on the 25th of June, 1685, make his last will, and bequeathed to his eldest son David the foregoing lands in tail male, subject to his wife's jointure; in default of issue male of David, to his second son Michael and to his heirs male; and in default of male issue of Michael, then to the petitioner who was his third son. The will was proved in the Consistory Court of Killaloe. The elder David died in August, 1685, and was succeeded by David the younger in the

ownership. He died without issue, fighting at Aughrim on the 12th July, 1691. After his death Michael became the owner, but he too died without issue on the 10th September of the same year. The widow of David senior is still alive, and is seized for her life of the one-third part of the property as her jointure. Petitioner having been adjudged within the articles of Limerick, and the remainder to him created by the will of his father having taken effect, he was then actually seized in tail male of the lands, and he asks the Commissioners for their confirmation of his title. [His claim was dismissed, and his lands of Fortanebeg and Clogheroughter alias Aried were sold in 1703, by the Chichester House Commissioners to Robert Westropp, of Bunratty, gent., for £435.]

Hugh Brigdall of Inch, gent., states that Dermot O'Brien, of Lisduff, Esq., by deed of 1659, witnessed by Patrick Sarsfield, Robert Comyn, Nicholas FitzEdmond, John M'Namara, Murtagh Gripha, Hugh Norton, Donogh McCae, Daniel Sexton, and Donogh M'Gillapatrik, mortgaged to Charles Bryan and Teige Clancy of Cahirea, gent., and the survivor of them, in fee, the townland of Nooaff for the sum of £105. This mortgage was in trust for claimant's father, Wm. Brigdall, Esq., an English Protestant, after whose death the lands came to his widow, who soon afterwards married George Ross, Esq., and from Ross they passed to the petitioner. His petition is witnessed by David and Richard England, and by James Griffin.

Teige M'Namara of Leaghort, Esq., says that the late Edmond Magrath of Derrymore, Esq., being seized in fee simple of the lands of Rosscarhy (Rosslara), did, by deed of 1682, witnessed by Robert Magrath, Darby Ryan, Ambrose Perry, Thomas Butler, Thomas Magrath, and Donogh M'Namara, in fulfilment of an agreement made by him with petitioner, on the occasion of his marriage with Margaret Magrath, daughter of the said Edmond, granted to petitioner, for the life of his wife Margaret and the life

of their eldest son Daniel M'Namara, that part of Roscarhy then held by Donogh McConny and Edmond McMurragh, being half a plowland, and containing 86 acres, worth £6 per annum, to hold to them at the yearly rent of ten shillings. This deed was proved at the Inquisition held at Ennis in 1696, on the attainder of Redmond Magrath of Derrymore, Esq., eldest son and heir of said Edmond. The petition was witnessed by David and Richard England, and by George Stacpoole.

The claim of Henry Hickman of Ballykett, gent., sets forth that the late Viscount Clare, being owner of three cartrons in Tomfinlough, did demise those to petitioner, by deed dated in September, 1685, and witnessed by Wm. and Henry Hickman, for the lives of his three sons Luke, George, and Hugh, at the yearly rent of £20; says that the rents and the reversion of the lands are forfeited by the outlawry and attainder of Lord Clare and vested in "your honours" by Act of Parliament. Two of the *cestui qui vivit* being yet alive, petitioner claims the lands for the term of his lease.

The same Henry Hickman the elder, gent., states that Viscount Clare, being owner in fee of Ballykett, Kilcarroll, Moyaddamore, and Moyaddabeg, being all profitable land according to Strafford's survey, did, by deed of 1688, demise these townlands to claimant for the lives of Honor his wife, of Luke his son and heir apparent, and of Jane his daughter, at the yearly rent of £60, and also paying suit and service at his Lordship's Court Leet.

John M'Namara of Cratloe, Esq., states that in 1660, he married Margaret Bourke, one of the daughters of the late John, Lord Brittas, and was entitled to a portion of £1,400 charged upon Lord Brittas' estates as he enjoyed them in 1641. The marriage portion having remained unpaid, an agreement was made, witnessed by Conor Clancy (William), Teige M'Namara, Thomas Bourke, and Walter Bourke, charging the Lord Brittas to pay every year to petitioner

a sum of £50. Lord Brittas' nephew, Theobald Lord Brittas, was outlawed in 1692, and his estates forfeited to the Crown. Petitioner claims his wife's portion of £1,400.

Captain Donogh M'Mahon of Clenagh, says, that a parcel of land containing 58 acres, in the half plowland of Clancannan, barony of Clonderalaw is, and was, *inter alia*, the ancient property of his ancestors, and was decreed to his father Teige M'Mahon as an Innocent Papist, by the Commissioners for putting into execution the Act of Declaration of Charles II.; that his father enjoyed the same for many years before, and till his death which happened about the year 1672. After his death, the premises came to Turlogh, the claimant's eldest brother, as son and heir of said Teige M'Mahon. This Turlogh dying about the year 1683, they descended to claimant as son and heir to his father. Claimant hears that these fifty-eight acres, by some mistake, are returned to "your Honours," as the property of one John Comyn FitzAndrew, though he never had possession. Claimant prays that they shall not be sold with the other parts of Comyn's estate.

Mary O'Brien, daughter of Dermot Considine of Leitrim, and widow of Bryan O'Brien of Leitrim, gent., states that in 1669, Lord Clare had made a demise of Leitrim to her father for the lives of Dermot, son of Conor Considine, of Clonreddan, and of Donogh and James Grady, sons of Daniel Grady of Leitrim, at the yearly rent of £12. The lease contained the usual covenants for building a house and planting an orchard. The witnesses to it were Robert Gould, Matthew McMahon, Daniel Grady, Teige O'Moran, James Grady, James Clune, and Thomas Walsh. It was handed to Bryan O'Brien as a marriage portion with Considine's daughter. After the attainder of Lord Clare, the yearly rent was paid to George Stammers, Esq., as representative, with his wife Jane, of Alderman Yorke, the mortgagee. The lands are described as rocky, woody, and mountainous, and not worth more in 1700 than £30 a year. Mrs. O'Brien

signs with her mark in presence of Mort M'Mahon, Daniel Considine, Bryan O'Cahane, and Dermot Considine.

David MacGhee of Carrogan, gent., and Catherine his wife, state, that Daniel Viscount Clare being owner of the townlands of Lessana and of Feenagh alias Ballyveghan, parish of Clooney, did by lease of June 1676, demise them to John MacGhee, for his life and for the lives of his sons David, John, jun., and George, at the yearly rent of £10 10s. The lease was witnessed by Henry Ivers, Donogh O'Brien, and George Creagh. In 1695, the lands were conveyed by John to David on the occasion of his marriage, his trustees being James Aylmer, Peter Aylmer, Francis Brown, and Conor M'Mahon. The petition further sets forth that Daniel was adjudged within the articles of Limerick; that the lands are now worth about £20 a year. His signature to it is witnessed by Thomas Brown, Jeremiah Ryan, and James Molony.

Conor Ryan, a poor man, says that his nephew Martin Ryan was owner in fee of fifty acres, part of Kilbarron, that said Martin died in his bed at Cashel, in 1699, without issue, and leaving petitioner his heir-at-law; further says that, at the Inquisition taken at Ennis he neglected to put forward his claim as heir, and it was found there that Martin died or was killed in rebellion. The petition is witnessed by Robert Magrath, Darby Ryan, and James Ryan.

Loughlin Hickey, in his petition, states, that Viscount Clare being indebted and under obligations to his late father Maurice Hickey of Farman, gent, did, by deed of April, 1672, convey to Donagh and Daniel Hickey, in consideration of £150, the lands of Drim, for the term of 99 years, at the yearly rent of 48s. 6d. The lease was witnessed by George Ross, George Blount, Giles Vanderlure, Henry Colpoys, James Hickey, and Roger McNamara. The petition further mentions that part of the lands of Drimgullanagon, containing twenty acres, had been granted, by

patent, to one Michael O'Dea, who subsequently conveyed it to petitioner for £30, his deed of conveyance being witnessed by Pierce Creagh, Loughlen Grady, Hugh O'Grady, and Sylvester Hehir. Hickey describes the lands in 1700 as being two-thirds part of it under wood, rocky, and subject to be submerged for half the year, and its value to be only £13 10s. per annum. His signature to the petition is witnessed by Thomas Brown, Daniel Finucane, James Hickey, and Cornelius Gillareagh. He also goes on to state that in 1676, Lord Clare demised to Daniel Hickey of Carrowkeel, and Donogh Hickey of Dromin, gents, the lands of Ballymacahill, and the island of Inishmore, in the parishes of Kilraghtis and Templemaley, for three lives, at the yearly rent of six pounds, the witnesses to the lease being Maurice Connell, Pat. Connell, and Pierce Morris.

Bryan Cahane, gent., declares that, in 1676, Lord Clare demised to him the lands of Kildeema, and Kilkirreene, parish of Kilfearagh, for the lives of himself, of his wife Mary M'Donnell, and of his son Owen Cahane, at the yearly rent of eleven pounds. James McDonnell was appointed to give him possession as the attorney of Lord Clare, and the lease was witnessed by the same James McDonnell, John Cusack, Robert Gold, and Henry Ivers. Petitioner describes himself as within the articles of Limerick. His petition is witnessed by Mort McMahon, James Considine, Jeremiah Considine, and Cornelius Gillareagh.

Dermot Gorman of Drumellihiy, gent., eldest son and heir of Loughlen Gorman of Drumellihiy, gent, sets forth that in 1667, Colonel Daniel O'Brien (Lord Clare), demised the two ploughlands of Drumellihiy to Loughlen Gorman for the lives of said Dermot, of Daniel Gorman, and of Teige, the second and third sons of lessee, and for three other lives after the death of the survivor of them, at the annual rent of ten pounds. The witnesses to the lease and to the delivery of the seizen, were Wm. Hickman, Chas. Connell, Henry Ivers, James FitzGerald, Daniel Gorman, Teige

Gorman, Donogh Casey, Dermot Considine, Edward O'Brien, Teige Dunasome (?) Daniel Lynch, and Murrogh O'Brien. Conor Considine was deputed to give possession as the Viscount's representative. The petitioner states that he was adjudged within the articles of Limerick, and then adds that the lands are, for the most part, boggy, rough, or mountainous, with a good part arable, and are worth £46 per year. His petition was signed at Ennis, in presence of Mort. McMahon, Geo. Stacpool, Dermot Considine, and Cornelius Gillareagh.

John Magrath of Teerovanin, gent., in his petition, states that in 1684, Redmond Magrath of Derrymore, gent., being owner in fee of Lecarrow, containing 400 acres, and of Lecarrowgarry, containing 176 acres, all profitable land, situate in the parish of Tulla, did mortgage them to petitioner for £400. The mortgage deed is witnessed by Nicholas Magrath, Edward FitzGerald, John Maghee, Robert Magrath, Stephen White, James Henry Grady, and Denis Hickey. Magrath's petition is witnessed by John Cusack, Cornelius Gillareagh, and Thomas Cusack. [His claim was disallowed, and the lands sold in 1703 to John Cusack.]

Dermot Ryan of Derryargid, gent., says that his father John Ryan of Moanogeenagh, gent., was, in his lifetime, owner in fee of (amongst other lands) Moanogeenagh, containing 319 acres of profitable soil, and by his will devised these, with other lands to the petitioner, being his second son, for ever with remainder to his third son Edmond. His will was dated 4th Dec., 1687, and was witnessed by Ambrose Perry, Hugh Perry, John Ryan, and Anthony Dwyer. Claimant, upon the death of his father in the following month, entered into possession, but by the Inquisition held at Ennis, it was found that the lands were the property of Thady Ryan, the eldest son of John, who was killed in rebellion, and were on that account forfeited to the Crown. To this, claimant replies, that being himself under

the articles of Limerick, they are his of right. His petition is witnessed by Thomas Brown, Daniel Macghee, and Cornelius Gillareagh.

Daniel Finucane of Garruragh, gent., in his petition states, that in 1669, Colonel Daniel O'Brien made a lease of Ayleroe, parish of Kilfiddane, containing by Strafford's survey 88 acres of profitable land, to Bryan Finucane of Ayleroe, for the lives of said Bryan, of his wife Mary Brett, and of his brother Daniel Finucane, the yearly rent being £7. The lease contained the usual building and planting covenants. The petitioner states that his house was burned by the English fleet. Bryan dying in 1688, petitioner succeeded as his heir and paid his rent regularly to Alderman York, on account of his mortgage of £1,000, and after his death to his son William York, Esq., deceased, and then to George Stammers, Esq., and Jane his wife, daughter of Alderman York.

James Molony of Kiltanon, gent., and Mary his wife, in their petition say that, whereas the late John Ryan of Moanogeenagh, gent., was seized in fee *inter alia* of Killavoy, of Iragh South, and of Cloongaheen, containing 600 acres of profitable land, and being so seized, joined by his son and heir Teige Ryan, did by deed of 1671, convey to Donogh Ryan and Matthew Connor, as trustees, the said lands *inter alia* in consideration of the sum of £200, received by said John and Teige Ryan by the hands of Kennedy Brien of Killarnane, county of Limerick, father of Mary Molony aforesaid, as the marriage portion of said Mary to Daniel Ryan, son and heir apparent of the said Teige Ryan, and grandson of said John Ryan, to the use of said Daniel and Mary, his wife, for their lives and the life of the survivor, and after their death to the use of their heirs male. They enjoyed the lands accordingly till Daniel's death in 1674. His widow Mary subsequently married Richard Butler of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, gent. He died in 1688, and by an Inquisition held at Ennis, it was found that his widow

lived at Knocktopher, and his lands being forfeited, owing to his rebellion, reverted to the Crown. Mary in the meanwhile, had taken for her third husband James Molony, and in her petition she insists, that the lands being hers could not be confiscated by reason of her husband Butler's attainder. Her third husband being within the articles of Limerick, joined in her claim, and their petition was witnessed by Daniel Macghee, Robert Magrath, and Thomas Brown. [Their claim was disallowed, and the lands sold to John Ivers of Mount Ivers, John Cusack of Kilkishen, and Hector Vaughan of the King's county.]

Dermot Considine of Clonreddane, parish of Kilmacduane, son and heir of Conor Considine, gent., says, that Lord O'Brien of Clare, being owner in 1669 of Clonreddane, demised same to said Conor Considine, during the lives of his three sons, Murtagh, Edward, and Dermot, at the yearly rent of £20. Lessee covenanted to plant an orchard and build a stone house covered with thatch. On the part of Lord Clare, Donogh Clancy gave possession in presence of Donogh Creagh, Thomas FitzGerald, and Bryan Garra. Petitioner further declares that he is within the articles of Limerick; that he paid his rent regularly to one Clongeon, and after Clongeon's death to his widow; and after her second marriage, to her second husband, James FitzGerald, Esq., who has been attainted. He adds that the lands of Clonreddane are now worth £30 a year. His petition is witnessed by Murtogh M'Mahon, Daniel Considine, Piers Cahane, and Cornelius Gillareagh.

John O'Dea of Ballylanheeda, near Ennis, presents his petition and sets forth that he is entitled to 58 acres of that townland as lessee of Lord Clare, for the lives of his wife Eleanor Clancy, of his son James, and of himself, at the yearly rent of £10. He paid his rent regularly to Sir Wm. King, to whom the lands had been mortgaged by Viscount Clare. He estimates the present annual value of the farm to be £12, and its gross value to be £120. The witnesses

to this petition are Dermot O'Brien, James O'Grady, and Cornelius O'Brien.

John Ivers of Mount Ivers, gent., eldest son and heir of Henry Ivers, who died on 28th October, 1691, says that his father, in the year 1669, had joined Lord Clare in bonds to several persons, among the rest to Pierce Morony in the penal sum of £1,000. Morony, after Lord Clare's attainder, levied his claim off petitioner's estate, and the latter now asks to be indemnified out of the proceeds of the sale of Lord Clare's property. In the same petition he states that in the year 1672, for the consideration of £130, Lord Clare mortgaged to the late Thomas Green, Esq., of Meelick, the lands of Cloonycornymore, Pollagh *alias* Gortpullagh, Ballynevin, Ballycullin, and Knockatooreen, with condition of redemption. Leases for three lives had been made by his lordship to one John MacNamara of Clonyconrymore at £12 per annum rent; of part of Gortpollagh to one Donogh MacNamara, at £2 a year; to Thomas Fanning of another part of Gortpollagh, at the same rent; and of Knockatooreen to Eleanor Wingfield at a pepper corn rent. In 1672, Green made over his mortgage to Henry Ivers, in consideration of the sum of £131, and the deed of assignment was witnessed by Thomas Breviter, Thomas Stringer, John Cusack, Christopher Galway, and Murtagh Carmody. Several years before the late troubles, one Henry White evicted Lord Clare and the petitioner from Knockatooreen, and one Cransborough put them out of Pollogh. In 1682, Henry Ivers mortgaged several parts of his estate, these lands amongst the rest, to Alderman John Leonard of Limerick for £500, and Leonard being a forfeiting person, his claim to this £500 was given by William and Mary to the Bishop of Limerick to repair the cathedral. The money was paid to the bishop by the petitioner, and he goes on to say that the land lay waste till 1693, when he made a lease of it to one Daniel Reddan at £3 per year, that rent being the most he could get for it. He further states that Lord

Clare, by deed of 1676, had granted to his father the lands of Ballyganner in Burren, Lismuinga, in the parish of Ruan, and Ahaga in the parish of Kilmihil. By another deed of the same date, he sold for ever to Henry Ivers, the lands of Teeronea and Knockatooreen *alias* Stailduff, and he appointed Turlagh Mackcofferye of Kilkishen to give possession of them. Possession was accordingly given in presence of Augustine Bennis, Daniel Farrell, Daniel MacNamara, Pierce Morris, and Murtagh Harney. Henry Ivers, as before stated, died on the 28th of October, 1691, and his will bearing date the 10th of August, 1690, was witnessed by William Butler, Henry Stephens, and Richard Wilson.

Mark Considine of Lack, son of Teige Considine, deceased, by his mother and guardian Bridget Considine, states that Lord Clare being seized of the townlands of Lack, Kilbreedy, and Cloonakilla, in the parishes of Kilmihil and Kilchreest, by lease of 1676, demised them to petitioner's father for the lives of Dermot, son of Conor Considine of Clonreddane, Murtagh Knelly, son of Donogh Knelly, and Dermot Oge O'Knelly, all of Lack, and the survivor, renewable for ever, £18 being the renewal fine, and £18 a year being the yearly rent. The lease was witnessed by John Cooper, Wm. Smith, Walter Hickman, Ralph Conyers, John Hirwell, Samuel Foxon, and Henry Ivers. The father of petitioner continued in possession till 1695 and died that year. The petition is signed by Mark Considine, and with her mark by Bridgett Considine, in presence of Thos. Connor, Chas. O'Brien, and Francis Wall.

The same petitioner states that John Comyn of Danganivigine, being owner in fee of forty-two acres of profitable land, according to Strafford's survey, of the lands of Leamnaleaha, parish of Kilchreest, demised them to Teige Considine, father of petitioner, for the lives of Teige Considine, Donogh Knelly, Honora M'Dermot, Dermot O'Knelly, junr., and of Catherine his wife, both of Lack, at

thirty-five shillings per year. Petitioner adds that Comyn having been attainted of high treason, the premises are vested in himself. [His claim was disallowed, and the lands sold in 1703, to John Cusack.]

Anne Lucas claims the benefit of a lease made to her husband Thomas Lucas by Lord Clare in 1688, of the lands of Lismuse, parish of Killard, for the lives of Benjamin, Edward, and Hester Wilson, children of Edward Wilson of Limerick, huckster; yearly rent £6. Petition signed in presence of N. Lucas, R. England, and John Lucas.

Murtagh Hogan of Kells, gent., claims the benefit of a lease for 31 years made to him in January, 1677, by Thady Quin now of Adare, but in 1677 of Ballybuske, county Limerick, gent., of the lands of Crossard, parish of Killinaboy, at the yearly rent of £6 5s.; the head rent of £1 5s. payable to Lord Inchiquin to be deducted from same. Petitioner goes on to state that Thady Quin is now indicted for high treason on account of the late rebellion, and prays that he may be allowed the benefit of his lease.¹

Captain Donogh O'Loughlen of Ballyalliban, declares that the right to part of the townland of Coskeam, being in dispute between Donogh O'Brien of Formoyle, Esq., and Turlogh O'Loughlen of Tarman, Esq., father of claimant, it was left for decision to the arbitration of John Cusack of Ballyvoy, Donogh O'Connor of Doolin, Matthias Nugent of Carlanstown, co. Westmeath, and John Bourke of Ballyshie, co. Galway. Their decision was that Turlogh should have the lands at £3 per annum. Donogh O'Brien being since dead and attainted of high treason, petitioner continued to pay the rent to his widow, Martha O'Brien, and to her second husband, Alexander Abercomby, until now, when it has become vested in the Commissioners. He prays the benefit of the arbitration. The witnesses to his petition are David and Richard England, and Terence and Rossa O'Loughlen.

¹ Thady Quin held Crossard from Lord Inchiquin for 99 years from 1666.

Mrs. Honora Magrath, widow of Thomas Magrath, sets forth in her petition, that Redmond Magrath of Derrymore, Esq., by deed, dated 28th February, 1682, witnessed by Nicholas Magrath, Ambrose Perry, Thos. Butler, Darby Ryan, James Molony, and George Perry, in pursuance of an injunction imposed upon him to that effect by his father Edmond Magrath, did grant to his brother Thomas, an annuity of £20, payable out of Knockmaelpatrick and Drummin. Some difference having arisen between the brothers Magrath as to the true meaning of the deed, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Florence MacNamara, Theobald Butler, and Edmond Hogan, Esqrs. Their award, bearing date March, 1688, confirmed the deed, and was witnessed by Thomas Dundon, Richard White, Nicholas Monckton, and by John and Edmond Ryan. Edmond Magrath being attainted of high treason, petitioner claims her annuity. Her petition is witnessed by Francis Healy, and by the brothers England of Ennis.

Honora, Dowager Viscountess Clare, in her petition, sets forth that her son Daniel now deceased, being owner of various lands in the parishes of Drumcliff, Killone, and Kilmaley, containing 1650 acres, did, by deed of November, 1671, convey them to her for a term of 99 years as for her jointure. She states that these lands are now worth £150 per year and no more.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis Gore declares that Donogh O'Brien of Kells, Esq., being owner in fee of Slapper, Cahermacrusheen, and Carrowkilty, parish of Killilagh, conveyed these lands to John Gore, Esq., by deed of mortgage of October, 1687, the consideration being £497. Donogh O'Brien, was found by Inquisition, to have died in actual rebellion, and petitioner claims these lands.

Thomas Brown of Ballyslattery, in his claim says that his father Edmond Brown of Meelick, and his mother Bridget Brown having paid to Viscount Clare, at different times, the sum of £400, his Lordship mortgaged to them

the lands of Ballyslattery, (that part of the townland set out to Philip Bigoe, Esq., and which is called Rathdoolan being excepted), by deed dated September, 1667, and which was witnessed by Sir Donogh O'Brien, Bart., Giles Vanderlure, John Wallcott of Croagh, Dermot Considine, John Scott, Rowland St. John Harrison, Wm. Devis, and John Quinlivan.

Giles Vandeleur of Ralahine, Esq., in his petition, sets forth that, in 1682, he took a lease from Viscount Clare of the two ploughlands of Cloghanemore and Cloghanebeg, containing 732 acres of profitable land according to Strafford's survey, situate in the barony of Moyarta, for the lives of his three sons—James, John, and Michael Vandeleur, at the yearly rent of £35. Has enjoyed said lands (except during the time of the late rebellion) since. Says that he lost in the said late rebellion, by the former Irish proprietor of Ralahine, the lease of the Cloghanes, together with other goods; has got a copy of it from Lady Clare which he is ready to produce; says he paid his rent regularly to one Daniel Bayman for the use of Jacob Lucy who had an incumbrance on Lord Clare's lands, till it was found for the King at Summer Assizes, 1696, because neither the said Lucy nor any one in his behalf made an appearance at Ennis to prove his claim. At these assizes however, petitioner proved his lease, and he has paid his rent every year since to Nicholas Westby, Esq., collector of his Majesty's revenue: says that Hugh Brigdall, one of the witnesses to his lease, is yet alive. The witnesses to his petition are George Webb, Boyle Vandeleur, and Michael Bryen.

Henry Hickman, Esq., states that in 1668, Viscount Clare mortgaged to his late father, Walter Hickman of Doonagurroge, for the sum of £100 the lands of Mollougha and Knockerry. In case the mortgage was redeemed his Lordship was to make a lease of the lands to Hickman for four lives, viz.: those of his sons Henry and William,

of Mary his daughter, and of Elizabeth his wife, and of the survivor, at the yearly rent of £13. The mortgage was never paid off, and Henry Hickman now claims absolute ownership.

George Stammers, Esq., says that in consideration of £100, and the yearly rent of £90, Lord Clare conveyed to him, by deed of April, 1684, the lands of Carrownawas, and Bellia, *i.e.*, Carrownaweelaun, Carrowmeagh, and Trusklieve, barony of Moyarta, to hold for the term of 31 years. He entered into possession till he was plundered of all the store he had thereon in the time of the rebellion, and since that time he has not been suffered to regain possession.

Hugh Hickman, senior of Ballykett, gent., states that by deed of September, 1685, witnessed by Wm. Hickman, Wm. Smith, and Luke Hickman, Lord Clare mortgaged to him the lands of Tomfinlough, subject to redemption, in repayment of a loan of £190. He entered into possession of the lands, and he now prays a decree to hold them, the Viscount Clare having been outlawed. His petition is witnessed by Pat Fox, George Hickman, and Hugh Hickman.

Hugh Hickman also states that, in 1681, Lord Clare had let to him, by lease, for a term of three lives, the lands of Dough (Kilkee), containing 160 acres profitable, besides unprofitable land, at the yearly rent of £15.

Teige MacNamara of Knockrea explains that, in 1686, Lord Clare demised to his father John MacNamara of Lissalougha these lands, together with Cloghaunsavaun, in the parish of Kilballyowen, for four lives, at the yearly rent of £15, and two "slanes" of turf to be sent to Carrigaholt. John MacNamara died in 1690, and was succeeded by petitioner. After three years he was put out by Captain James M'Donnell who had custodiams and a lease from the Commissioners of the Revenue and Forfeiture.

Daniel MacNamara of Ayle, mortgaged for £120, the lands of Ayle, Gortderrynahincha, part of Moanagullen, parish of Feakle, to Thomas Grady of Derrymore. O'Grady afterwards assigned this mortgage to Captain Daniel Molony of Ballysheen, who was killed in the rebellion at the first siege of Limerick. After his death, Father Matthew Molony, vicar, pretended some interest in the premises and compelled Daniel MacNamara to enter into renewed obligations to him. These new deeds were deposited in the hands of Teige MacNamara, cooper, of Limerick. Daniel MacNamara died in 1696, leaving as his heirs his daughter Slaney, wife of Dominick Fanning, who now presents this petition, and the three daughters of his eldest daughter Margaret, viz., Mary, Honora, and Margaret. Fanning claims the equity of redemption of the mortgage.

Ambrose Perry of Clonmoher, parish of Kilnoe, presents his petition, and declares that being adjudged entitled to the benefit of the articles of Limerick, by adjudication dated 21st November, 1694, he claims a mortgage for £290, on certain lands in the co. of Kilkenny. The witnesses to his petition are Far Grady, Do. Grady, and Thomas Macklin.

Samuel Burton explains that he had purchased for £60, from Edmond Hehir, his lease of the lands of Ballyvoe and Nooaff, held from Lord Clare for the lives of said Edmond, and of his wife Margaret Austin.

John Cusack, Esq., of Kilkishen, says that the lands of Ballyweere and Knockatooreen, parish of Clonlea, were, in letters patent under the Act of Settlement, passed in mistake to Lord Clare as part of the ancient inheritance of his ancestors. It appearing to the Commissioners appointed to hear and determine claims of transplanted persons in Connaught and Clare, that these lands were not part of Lord Clare's property, they assigned Ballyweere, containing 276 acres of profitable land, to Peter Cransborough who passed patent for them. Subsequently, Lord Clare disputed

Cransborough's right but to no purpose, and he was put into possession under a Habere by the sheriff. He afterwards sold these and other lands to Henry Ivers, Esq., of Mount Ivers, since deceased. Ivers, by deed of August 1682, conveyed to Cusack for £300, the lands of Ballyweere and Knockatooreen. Part of the last-named townland was granted to Henry White by the Athlone Commissioners, White being merely a trustee for Cusack and for one Robert Dixon.

Thady Molony of Gurteenaneelig, declares that Edmond Magrath of Derrymore, deceased, being owner in fee of Kilnoe and part of Uggoon, did, in 1680, by lease, in consideration of part of the marriage portion of Sheela Dwyer, wife of the petitioner, and of the rents reserved, demise these lands to petitioner for a term of 61 years if he and Sheela should so long survive. Edmond Magrath died in June, 1683, and was succeeded by his eldest son Redmond who was subsequently outlawed, being attainted of high treason, and his estate forfeited, the rents having been since 1696, received by Nicholas Westby for the use of Dr. John Leslie to whom the lands were granted by his Majesty. Complainant being comprehended under the articles of Limerick, prays confirmation of his lease. Witnesses to his petition, Teige MacNamara, James Molony, and Laurence Nihill.

James Crofts states that, in 1681, Donogh MacNamara of Coogy, parish of Clondagad, demised to John Huleatt of Cahercallabeg, in consideration of fifty ewes and fifty lambs, one hundred acres in Tullycommon, parish of Killinaboy, for a term of thirty-one years, to commence on the day of the death of Aney MacMahon, *alias* MacNamara, mother of said Donogh, yearly rent £5, and £2 10s. head rent, payable to the dowager Lady Inchiquin. Aney died in 1685; Huleatt's term thus commenced, and his son soon afterwards assigned it to Crofts. Donogh MacNamara's title became vested in the Commissioners by reason of his

attainder. [Croft's claim was allowed, and Donogh MacNamara's estate in Inchiquin was sold to Nathaniel Lucas of Clonmel, and his lands in Clonderalaw to Robert Harrison.]

James Grady shows that in 1671, in consideration of £370, and of the yearly rent of £10, Colonel Daniel O'Brien, afterwards Lord Clare, mortgaged to him the lands of Ballynagun, barony of Moyarta; and Toormore, Ballymacrogan, Oankeagh, Ballaghboy, Gortacroghery, Bealickania, Lisduff, and Lisboskenet, in the barony of Inchiquin. In 1683, Viscount Clare borrowed a further sum of £230 on the security of these lands.

Matthew Gorman prays for confirmation of his lease, made to him in 1668, by Col. Daniel O'Brien, of the lands of Breaghva, parish of Moyarta, for the lives of himself, of his wife Joan M'Kenna, and of his son Thomas, at the yearly rent of £8.

The petition of Thady MacNamara of Rannagh, declares that Donogh O'Callaghan the elder was, by the Commissioners sitting at Athlone in the usurper Cromwell's time, decreed to a compensation in lands in lieu of his ancient estate; that the said Commissioners, then sitting at Loughrea, by final settlement, among other lands, did set out to said Donogh, the lands of Kilboggoone, containing 355 acres; that said Donogh died and was succeeded by his son Donogh; he, in 1684, in consideration of £400, conveyed to petitioner's father, John MacNamara, the lands of Rannagh, Knockmanistragh, Lacnegoologe, and Knockballykelly. The deed of conveyance was witnessed by Teige Croneen, Darby Callaghan, Thady Molony, Matthew MacNamara, and John MacNamara. The petitioner goes on to state that Donogh O'Callaghan, junior, mortgaged to him other denominations of Kilboggoon in consideration of further advances of money. He adds that he has been adjudged within the articles of Limerick. His petition is witnessed by Anthony Inraghty, Owen O'Callaghan, Owen Molony, Cornelius Gillarcagh, Dermot Conroy, and Bridget McNamara.

The father of Bartholomew Stritch of Limerick, merchant, had lent to Daniel Molony of Ballysheenmore, the sum of one hundred pounds on mortgage of the lands of Ballysheenbeg. Molony having been attainted of high treason, claimant prays to be permitted to retain Ballysheenbeg till he is paid off his demand. [Stritch was allowed his mortgage, and ~~his~~ ^{the} equity of redemption was sold in 1703, for ten pounds, to Colonel Thomas St. John of Ballymulcashel.]

Teige MacNamara of Cappagh, says that under the Act of Settlement, the lands of Sunnagh south, parish of Inchicronan, were set out to one Edmond MacNamara in trust for petitioner. Lord Clare, however, being a potent man, with his might and power kept out petitioner, pretending that the premises were passed to him by the name of Cloghagh, and your claimant is still kept out of possession. His Lordship being now attainted of treason, your petitioner claims his right.

Pat Connell states that in 1676, Lord Clare made a lease to Una Connell *alias* MacNamara, mother of petitioner, at the yearly rent of £6, of the lands of Cahirduff, Farnane, and Knockadurra, parish of Inchicronan, for the lives of Una, and of her sons Pat and Maurice. The witnesses to the lease and petition were Pierce Morris, Daniel Hickey, Bryan Stapleton, John Stockton, Edmond Delahoyde, and Teige Connor.

Edmond Magrath of Rathtriaghmore, co. Limerick, son of James, son of Redmond, makes an unsuccessful attempt to get back his grandfather's estate granted by King William to Dr. Leslie. His mother was Mary, daughter of James Bourke of Cahermoyle, co. of Limerick. Her fortune was £450.

Nicholas Lysaght of Sixmilebridge, merchant, father-in-law of Wm. Creagh of Limerick, merchant, being duly authorised by Creagh. made a lease in 1681, to Wm. Lysaght of Shandangan, gent., of the lands of Rosslama and Crag-

nanagh in the barony of Bunratty, and Drumscale in the barony of Tulla, for a term of 199 years, at the yearly rent of thirty shillings, and forty pounds fine "after reprises." Nicholas Lysaght being dead, and Wm. Creagh outlawed and attainted of high treason, William Lysaght claims his lease of 199 years.

Sir Donogh O'Brien, Bart., declares that in 1684, he lent to Francis Arthur of Ballyquin, gent., the sum of sixty pounds for which he got the lands of Shanaboe, barony of Tulla, containing 144 acres, in mortgage, the deed being witnessed by Florence MacNamara, James Roth, and Denis Hickey. Sir Donogh received his interest money regularly till 1691, the beginning of the late rebellion, but then and until 1695, the land lay waste. For some time after the last named year he could only obtain a rent of four pounds for the farm and had to pay quit rent at all times. Francis Arthur being attainted of high treason, the lands became vested in the Commissioners, and Sir Donogh prays them to let him hold until his claims for principal and interest are paid off in full.

In another petition Sir Donogh sets forth that he had lent to Lord Clare the sum of four hundred pounds on mortgage of the lands of Drinagh and Ballykennacurra, parish of Rath, and Drominagran, parish of Kilshanny. Date of deeds 1668 and 1682, witnessed by Peter Purefoy, John Bourke, John Clignett, Henry Ivers, Robert Power, James Casey, and Pat FitzSimons. These lands were occupied in 1682, by Maurice and Rickard O'Connell, gents., as tenants for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of forty-five pounds. Sir Donogh states that the O'Connells had surrendered, thinking this rent too high; that he let them to others from whom he sometimes received payment in the brass money of James II.; that they lay waste for two years from 1689 to 1692; that the greater part of the rent had to be paid by the tenants as subsidy money. These tenants were Sam. Lucas, Pat Ronan, Wm. Baker,

James Russell, Mahone O'Hehir, Michael M'Donogh, Christophor O'Brien, and Donogh Considine. The petition concludes by asking the Commissioners to vest in him the ownership of the lands.

In a third petition Sir Donogh submits that under the Act of Settlement the lands of Danganbrack, Ardnaveylane, Creevagh, Caherkelly, Madara, Keelvagh, and Kildrum, making a total of 440 profitable acres, were set out to Nicholas Arthur, who subsequently mortgaged them to Patrick Arthur. In the 17th year of the reign of Charles II. the Arthurs conveyed them to Edmond Mara, M.D., in mortgage for £500, and in 1665 they levied a fine whereby Mara became owner. Mara let them to David Nihill. In 1677, he sold them to Nicholas Woulfe for £640. In the Court of Claims, instituted in 1676, for considering the claims of persons transplanted into Connaught and Clare, Mara passed certificate and letters patent to himself with a saving of the right of Nicholas Arthur. Afterwards N. Arthur filed a bill in Chancery against Woulfe, and borrowed from Sir Donogh O'Brien a sum of three hundred pounds, with the further design of borrowing as much more as might be required to pay off Woulfe's claim. He conveyed to Sir Donogh all his right and title in the lands, by a deed dated in 1683, in mortgage, and Sir Donogh paid off Woulfe's claim in full and entered into possession. Nicholas Arthur having been outlawed for high treason, Sir Donogh prays to be allowed to hold the lands till he is paid his claim in full, amounting to £1,242. His petition contains a schedule of his demand for principal and interest, with an account of credits; in it he states that the best land in Quin parish was worth no more than two shillings and sixpence per acre, and that from March, 1690, to March, 1692, the land was of no value, being under the army and "kreaghts" for that time. [His claim was allowed, and the equity of redemption sold to him in 1703, for ten pounds.]

Daniel FitzGerald of Minare, son of John FitzGerald

of Inishmore, county Kerry, declares that his father had in 1676, lent to Lord Clare a sum of £900, for which he got a mortgage on the lands of Coor, Nooaff, Kilnacally, Kinturk, Drumatehy, Rianageshagh, Kilquane, Rathcraggaun, Boulyneaska, Drumminecanalagh, and Sheeaun, barony of Islands. Lord Clare being attainted of treason, Fitzgerald claims the benefit of his mortgage.

William, Earl of Inchiquin, states that his grandfather Murrough, by lease of 1666, demised to Auley Lyne of Inchy, co. Kerry, at the rent of sixpence per acre, for a term of ninety-nine years, the lands of Tiermacbran, Nooan, Letter, *alias* Killuragh, Kilnoe, and Cregane, in the barony of Inchiquin. Lyne assigned his lease to Lady Lucy Fitzmaurice, and she, by will, devised the lands to her son-in-law James Barry who had become the husband of her daughter Catherine Fitzmaurice. The two mills of Cregane belonged to the Earl. After the death of Barry his widow married John Stephenson since attainted of treason. [Stephenson's lease was sold in 1703, by the Chichester House Commissioners, to the Hollow Blades Company.]

Elinor Nihill, *alias* Hackett, widow of David Nihill, junior, says that her late husband was owner in fee of Fortanebeg, Arrud, and Lismeighan; that by his will of 1685, he bequeathed these lands to his eldest son David, the third part being reserved to his wife, the petitioner, as her jointure. She adds that the will was proved in the Consistory Court of Killaloe, but that it was lost in the late rebellion. David, junior, was killed at the battle of Aughrim on the 12th of July, 1691. Mrs. Nihill further states that although her son's estate is forfeit she is entitled to one-third as her jointure. Her petition is witnessed by Thomas Meagher, Denis Hickie, and Laurence Nihill. [Her claim was allowed, and her son's lands sold to Robert Westropp of Kilkerrin, for £435, by the Commissioners, in 1703.]

The Earl of Thomond, a minor, sets forth a long list of townlands out of which he claims chief rent. His grand-

father, whom he succeeds, made a lease, in 1681, to Dermot Fitzpatrick of Dromduff, Gurtnagall, and the two Shessives, barony of Clonderalaw, for a term of 21 years, at the yearly rent of seven pounds. FitzPatrick was slain in rebellion. The late Earl died on the 29th of May, 1691. The lands lay waste till 1695, when Lord Thomond's steward let them to one Daniel M'Inerney. Petitioner says that the late Earl made a lease for lives renewable for ever to Brian MacMahon, of the lands of Cooga *alias* Lacknagalone, and of the corcass belonging to Ballynagard. The date of this lease was 1675, and the yearly rent £30, the tenant to do suit and service at the Court Leet of Crovraghan, and to find a Protestant horseman for the King's service for a month. Petitioner believes that M'Mahon has been attainted of high treason.

Thomas Dalton, in his petition, explains that Donogh O'Callaghan, late of Kilgorey, Esq., being owner of Ballydonaghan, parish of Kilnoe, in 1688, mortgaged it to Ambrose Perry of Clonmoher, gent., for £130, the deed of mortgage being witnessed by Dermot Ryan, Richard Cotter, and Hugh Perry. Subsequently, in 1696, Ambrose Perry assigned his mortgage to Petitioner, the deed having been witnessed by the above named, and by George Perry, Thomas Wall, and Henry Ivers. Donogh O'Callaghan being comprehended in the articles of Limerick, and his eldest son having gone away to France, the second son is the heir and successor to his estates.

John MacNamara of Creevagh, Esq., declares that Lord Clare in 1666, made a letting to Donogh O'Callaghan of Mountallon, father of the late Donogh O'Callaghan of Kilgorey, of the lands of Calluragh, Carrownacloghy, and Puleglass, parish of Inchicronan; and of Kilboggoon, parish of Tulla, for a term of one thousand years, at a pepper corn rent, with a proviso that when the said Donogh or his heirs shall be restored to the possession of Clonmeen, Drommeen, and the rest of his estate in the territory of Pubbleocallaghan,

barony of Duhallow, County of Cork, previously possessed by him till he was transplanted by the late usurped powers, then the said lease to be void. Being in actual possession of these denominations in 1670, the said Donogh conveyed them in mortgage to claimant for the sum of £60. He died about twenty years ago, intestate, being succeeded by his son, Donogh O'Callaghan the younger. Donogh, junior, departed this life two or three years ago, leaving a widow Mary, who has since married Thady O'Callaghan. In 1699, both of these joined in conveying to Petitioner the equity of redemption of the mortgage, the consideration being eight pounds. His petition is witnessed by Florence MacNamara, Turlogh MacMahon, and Matt. Mulvihill.

Thady O'Callaghan in his petition declares that in 1679, Donogh O'Callaghan of Kilgorey, made a lease to his father Conor O'Callaghan, of the lands of Mountallon, Cappalahen, Coolistoonan, and Cunninagh, for a term of forty-one years, at the yearly rent of £26, the witnesses to the lease being Mor, Con, and Darby O'Callaghan. He goes on to state, that after the surrender of Limerick, Donogh sent his two eldest sons, namely Callaghan and Charles, to France for their education. Soon afterwards, they were outlawed for foreign treason, and to guard his property, their father, by his will, left it in tail male to his younger sons, Donogh, Michael, Daniel, Teige, and Conor.

Francis O'Brien of Bryan's Castle says, that being a transplanted person he was assigned part of the lands of Bealnafirvarnan and Kilvoydane. These included a parcel called Durra, but Lord Clare claiming a right to this, O'Brien brought an ejectment, and before the trial it was surrendered to him by his lordship.

The foregoing list includes nearly all the claims sent up for hearing from the county of Clare. The Court had sat for several months, and in the great majority of instances its decisions were unfavourable to those who came before it in the hope of escaping the penalties of attainder. It was

found that the petitions presented could not be heard within any reasonable time; the Court was dissolved, and the lands of James' partisans were put up for sale by auction without further inquiry as to the degree of culpability of their several owners. The sale took place at Chichester House, Dublin, in 1703. All hope was now abandoned by the unfortunate Irish gentry. Many of them left their homes for foreign countries and there struggled to eke out a miserable existence in the army or navy. Some few attained to eminence as soldiers, statesmen, or diplomatists, but for the majority, the life on the continent was one of privation and hardship. Of those who remained at home the greater number sunk into the condition of peasants, and for a hundred years, under the baneful operation of the penal laws, led a life of slavery and degradation.

APPENDIX.

I.

BOROUGH OF ENNIS.

By Letters Patent of the 26th September, 1612, dated from Hampton Court, Ennis was constituted a borough, to be managed by a Provost, twelve burgesses, and commonality, the Provost to be chosen on the 24th of June, and sworn on the 29th of September, before the Provost of the preceding year. He was to be clerk of the market, to have two sergeants at mace, and other inferior officers. The borough was authorized to send two members to Parliament, these to be chosen by the Provost or Portrieff and the burgesses. The Provost was directed to hold a daily court of record for trial of all actions for debt, etc., not exceeding five marks. He was to make bye-laws, to have a mercatory guild, and a common seal.

As an illustration of the spirit in which the franchise of Ennis was exercised, the following incident is presented to the reader :—

In 1634, Sir Barnaby O'Brien, Knt., afterwards Earl of Thomond, and Sir Richard Southwell or Sacheverall, Knt., were members of Parliament for that borough. A vacancy was created by the election of Sir Barnaby for Carlow, and thereupon an order was sent by the Lord Deputy to the Provost and the twelve burgesses to elect in his stead a man named Francis Winderbank, an utter stranger. Without a moment's hesitation they complied, and their certificate to that effect is signed by Maurice Cuffe Prepositus, Hugh Norton, Gregory Hickman, and others.¹

In 1609, February 27th, Donogh, Earl of Thomond, had a grant to hold a Tuesday market and two fairs at Ennis on Easter Monday, and on the 24th of August, and on the day after each, at the yearly rent of twenty shillings Irish.

¹ *Liber Mun, Hibernia* Vol. i., part i., pages 6-7.

In 1680, Mr. Hugh Brigdall describes Ennis as having a trade in hides, tallow, and butter, which the purchasers there transmitted by boat to Limerick. The town was composed of about 120 houses, containing 600 inhabitants. About twenty houses were slated and the remainder thatched. Only a dozen English families resided there. The better sort of the Catholic townspeople were persons who had been born in Limerick and who had been driven thence by Ireton in 1651. Brigdall states that they had grown prosperous by commerce and trade at Ennis.¹

The new corporation of Ennis, as established by James II. in 1687, consisted of a Portreve and twelve burgesses, as under-named:—

David White, merchant, Portreve. Burgesses—Daniel Viscount Clare, Donogh O'Brien of Dough, Esq.; Florence M'Namara, Esq.; John M'Namara, Pierce Creagh, merchant; James Casey, merchant; Peter Rice, merchant; Andrew White, merchant; Andrew Wolfe, merchant; Obadiah Dawson, apothecary; James White, merchant; and John Lentall, vintner; Denis Casey, town clerk.

The family of Burton of Buncraggy were long and intimately connected with the town. Archdall, in his *Peerage*, under the heading of Marquess of Conyngham, gives a genealogy of that house, as follows: Francis Burton came into Ireland in 1610, accompanied by his brother, and settled at Ballyea, part of the estate of Buncraggy, in 1611, as appears by a lease thereof granted to him in that year by the Earl of Thomond; and the town of Ennis being incorporated by charter, dated 26th of February, in the tenth year of King James I., the said Francis was therein appointed one of the first free burgesses, and dying without issue, he appointed his brother Thomas his heir—which Thomas was seated at Buncraggy, a lease of that estate being granted to him by Donogh Earl of Thomond, as appears in a demise to his son Samuel of the said estate of Buncraggy by Barnabas Earl of Thomond. Samuel succeeded at Buncraggy in 1657, and was sheriff of the county of Clare in 1669. He married Margery, daughter of . . . Harris, Esq., and deceased in 1712, for the probate of his will is dated in December of that year, leaving

¹ Petrie MSS. in Royal Irish Academy.

issue by her, a daughter, Dorothy who married David Bindon of Cloony, Esq., and three sons—Francis, his successor; Charles, and Benjamin. Francis, the eldest succeeded his father; he was usher of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, 28th July, 1690. He was appointed sheriff of the county of Clare by King William, then in the camp near Kilcullen. No person was returned member of Parliament for the county in 1691, but we find the same Francis returned in November, 1692, in which year, and again in 1695, 1703, and 1713, he was elected to represent the borough of Ennis in Parliament. His descendants, Francis Pierrepont Burton and others of the family represented Clare and Ennis until comparatively recent times.

The following persons had the freedom of the Borough of Ennis presented to them :—

A.D.	A.D.
1692 Wm. Earl of Inchiquin.	1762 James Molony, jun.
1699 Capt. Conor O'Brien.	„ Joseph Lucas.
„ David England of Caher-	„ Richard Brew.
calla.	„ William Daxon of Kil-
1700 Robert Harrison of Fort-	morane.
fergus.	1764 Ed. Comyn.
„ Jas. M'Donnell of Kilkee.	„ Thomas Crowe.
1701 Geo. Hickman of Dublin.	1765 Matthias Finucane of
1707 Henry Earl of Thomond.	Ennistymon.
1746 Henry Bindon.	„ John Harrison.
„ Burton Bindon.	„ William Stacpoole of
„ Hugh Hogan.	Edenvale.
„ Thomas Drew.	„ John Stacpoole.
„ Arthur Drew.	„ George Stacpoole.
„ Philip Stacpoole of	„ Massey Stacpoole.
Mountcashel.	„ Neptune Blood,
1747 John Purdon.	1766 Charles Lucas, M.D.
1751 F. Pierrepont Burton.	„ John Cramer of Bally-
1758 John Colpoys.	allia.
„ Pierce Creagh.	„ Crofton Vandeleur.
„ Robert Keane, jun.	„ Donogh O'Brien.
„ Laurence Delahunty.	„ William Henn.
„ James Lysaght.	„ Ormsby Vandeleur.
„ Aug. FitzGerald.	„ Richard Vandeleur.
„ George Stacpoole of	„ Charles Blake.
Cragbrien.	1769 Hugh Brigdale of Inch.
1761 Lucius O'Brien.	„ David England of Caher-
1762 James O'Brien.	calla.

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JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	1917
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	1916
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	1915
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	1914
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	1913
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	1912
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JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	1909
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JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	1894
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	1893

A.D.	A.D.
1769 Richard Wall.	1773 Edward O'Brien of Newmarket.
" Richard Hickman.	" Wm. Stamer of Carnelly.
1770 Edward FitzGerald of Stonehall.	" Thomas Arthur of Ballyquin.
" Ralph Westropp.	1775 Rev. Charles Columbine.
" Samuel Bindon.	" Edwd. O'Brien of Ennistymon.
" Earl of Thomond.	
" William Daxon, jun.	

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT—ENNIS.

A.D.	A.D.
1613 Jn. Thornton of Doonass.	1762 Thos. Burton of Carriga-holt.
1634 Sir Barnaby O'Brien, Knt.	" Lucius O'Brien of Dromoland.
" Sir Richard Sudwell, Knt.	1768 Chas. M'Donnell of Newhall.
" Francis Windebank.	" Crofton Vandeleur of Kilrush.
" Edmond Blood of Boher-sallagh, (Applevale).	1777 Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart.
1639 Ralph Leventhorpe.	" William Burton.
1641 Simon Thorogood.	1779 Rt. Hon. Wm. Burton.
" Robert Casey.	" Francis Bernard.
1661 Wm. Purefoy of King's County.	1784 Steuart Weldon.
" Isaac Granier of Kilrush.	" John Thomas Foster.
1692 John Gore of Clonroad.	1790 Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart.
" Francis Burton of Buncraggy.	" Rt. Hon. W. Conyngham.
1703 Simon Purdon.	1796 Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart.
" Francis Burton.	
1713 Francis Burton.	1798 Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart.
" David Bindon of Ennis.	" Nathaniel Sneyd.
" Francis Gore. ¹	1800 Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart.
1715 David Bindon.	1800 Rt. Hon. John Ormsby Vandeleur.
" Samuel Bindon of Rockmount.	1802 Rt. Hon. J. O. Vandeleur.
1727 Samuel Bindon.	1803 Rt. Hon. Jas. FitzGerald.
" Arthur Gore.	1807 William FitzGerald.
1731 Samuel Bindon.	1812 Rt. Hon. Jas. FitzGerald.
" David Bindon.	

¹ The name of Brigadier General Francis Gore of Clonroad to be annexed to the writ as returned, that of Mr. Bindon to be taken away, the

Provost of the town having withdrawn himself. From the *Liber Munerum Hiberniæ*, Vol. i., p. 7, and from Lincham's *History of Limerick*, p. 782.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, ENNIS—*continued.*

A.D.		A.D.	
1813	Rt. Hon. William Vesey FitzGerald.	1841	Hewitt Bridgeman.
1818	Spencer Percival.	1847	The O'Gorman Mahon
1820	Sir Ross Mahon, Bart.	1852	J. D. FitzGerald, Q.C.
1826	Thomas F. Lewis.	1857	J. D. FitzGerald, Q.C.
1828	Wm. Smith O'Brien.	1859	J. D. FitzGerald, Q.C.
1830	Wm. Smith O'Brien.	1860	William Stacpoole.
1831	Rt. Hon. William Vesey FitzGerald.	1865	William Stacpoole.
1833	Francis MacNamara.	1868	William Stacpoole.
1835	Hewitt Bridgeman.	1874	William Stacpoole.
1837	Hewitt Bridgeman.	1879	J. L. Finegan.
		1880	J. L. Finegan.

II.

LAST WILL OF VISCOUNT CLARE.

LAST WILL OF DANIEL LORD VISCOUNT CLARE (NOW IN THE HANDS
OF FATHER GILBERT BRODY).

In nomine Domini. Amen. I, Daniel, Lord Viscount Clare, being of perfect sense and memory, yet weak of body, do order my Will and Testament of my Estate in manner as followeth :—First, I bequeath and leave to my eldest son, Colonel Daniel O'Brien, and his heirs males, all my real estate, as manors, castles, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as also all my breeding mares and stallions ; and after the decease of the said Daniel, leaving no issue male lawfully begotten behind him, to my second son Colonel Charles O'Brien, and his heirs male for ever, he or they discharging all my debts and incumbrances rightly charged on my estate, as also the sum of £4,000, lately made over by me as marriage portion, unto my daughter Mary O'Brien, as by my conveyance to that intent, lying in the hands of Colonel Charles M'Donnell. And I do order and leave Captain James Berry and Ned Torpy to keep and oversee the said stud of stallions and mares for the use of my son Colonel Daniel O'Brien until he comes over seas, conjuring him to cherish and use my now tenants with all favour and kindness as he expects my blessing, and to be loving and kind to his brother Charles. Secondly, I bequeath and leave to my second son, Colonel Charles O'Brien, my field plate and the use of

his brother Daniel's horses, after they come to the age of five or six years, as often as need shall require, as also my horse Custard and all other my riding horses, my boat and brigantine, he first discharging and paying off such money or debts due from me to the dragoons or officers of my regiment, and if there be any other petty debts unpaid, I conjure him on my blessing to see them paid immediately, and do also leave unto him all my right unto the lands of Insy (Inch), and the rest of Clanchy's estate thereabouts, and I do charge him, as he expects my blessing, to love his brother Daniel, and to shun all manner of debauchery and evil company, and to leave the keeping of the field plate and hampers to Thomas Mearis, to allow him twenty pounds a year and a riding nag. I leave and bequeath unto Dr. William Carrigg £40 a year, during life, on Dromore or any other part of my estate, and one hundred pounds in money to Thomas McNamara of Limerick, merchant. I leave and bequeath unto the Spanish Doctor Michall my riding padd called Swyny, as also my scarlet embroidered cloak, and one hundred pounds in money on Thomas McNamara of Limerick, merchant. I leave and bequeath unto my mother all other my moveable goods and household stuff, and the disposal of all my lands in Scormuck (?) to whom she thinks fit, and also my sheep, which she is to dispose of to poor widows and orphans as she thinks fit after my debts are paid, and also to appoint such stewards or overseers of my estate as she shall think fit. I leave my brother Colonel John M'Namara, two mares of the Neapolitan breed, and Whitefoot to Colonel Patrick Sarsfield. I leave to Donogh Cory ten pounds during life. I order my black cattle to be disposed of towards the payment of my debts at Ennis, Clare, &c., and especially to pay Mahony and Stacpole, and to dispose of the money they have received formerly towards the payment of other debts, and do desire Edward Morony, Esq., and Dermot Considine of Leitrim, to see that performed immediately. I order that the widow of Daniel M'Namara shall be paid of my own cattle in as many as shall appear she had wrongfully lost by me or mine. I order and leave all what estate or lands I have hitherto enjoyed and possessed by virtue of my Provisoe, and which of right belonged to and was the estate of other proprietors in the year 1641, to be immediately restored to the several proprietors as shall

appear before Father Gilbert Brody, Edmond Morony, Esq., and Dermot Considine of Leitrim, to be their respective proprietors then. I leave to Daniel M'Duane's children the freedom of six cows in Kilballyowen, with their houses and gardens a piece, and six acres a piece for tillage to themselves and theirs. I order that my sons Daniel and Charles shall not remove six young Persian horses out of the stable until they be six or seven years old, and that Michael Gillareagh shall enjoy his horse, and ride and look to my horses, and to be rewarded by my son Daniel as he shall deserve. I leave to little Harry O'Brien forty pounds a year on my estate. I leave to Elinor Grady the freedom of five cows in money during her life, and my mother to take care of her. I order that Conor Considine shall enjoy his farm of Clonreddane during the lives of any two persons he shall name in his lease besides those lives formerly inserted therein. I do leave to the taylor Richard Keating, the freedom he hath hitherto, during his life. I order my children to be careful of John Dea's wife and children, and of black Joan. I leave to Honora Tuohill ten pounds per annum during life. I leave James Barry his farm of Killinny rent free during his life. I leave John Bane FitzPat to my son Daniel, enjoining him to give him five pounds a year during his life. I appoint Father Gilbert Brody, Edmond Morony, Esq., and Dermot Considine of Leitrim, to see this my last will and testament executed immediately, according to my intent and meaning. I order that Gerson shall not be removed from his farm, nor the men that works in the quarry. I order to Mathew the coachman, the fourth part of Cross, at the same rent with the other tenants. I desire Father Gilbert Brody and Dermot Considine to see Daniel Huony's daughter satisfied in her just demand out of my goods. I bequeath to the wives of Robert Kelly, Donogh O'Devane, Teige Roe O'Quilly, Hugh Mioll, and Honora O'Neill widow, shall have two cows a piece freedom. I order that John O'Dea shall be paid in grazing what he shall prove to be justly due. I leave to Dermot Gorman his own part of Dromellihiy as his ancestors enjoyed in 1641. I leave to James Roche the rents of Lismuse till he is paid his full claim; that Murtagh Roe M'Mahon shall be paid out of my stock of sheep or cattle for the price of the horses he sold me and some arrears of rent. I order that

the first of these is the fact that the British
 government has been unable to secure the
 necessary support of the American people
 in their efforts to maintain the integrity
 of the Union. This is due to a variety of
 causes, including the lack of a strong
 national identity, the influence of foreign
 powers, and the internal divisions of the
 country. The second cause is the failure of
 the British government to recognize the
 rights of the American people to self-
 government. This has led to a series of
 conflicts, including the War of 1812, which
 have resulted in the loss of territory and
 the weakening of the British position in
 North America. The third cause is the
 failure of the British government to
 recognize the importance of the American
 market. This has led to a series of
 trade wars, which have resulted in the
 loss of trade and the weakening of the
 British position in the world market.

Captain James M'Donnell shall enjoy the farm of Kilballyowen during the life of himself and his sons Daniel and Randal M'Donnell in peace and settlement, and during the war to enjoy it rent free. I order Thomas M'Namara to be accountable to my son Colonel Charles O'Brien, and Colonel Saxby, for what money he received for my use, desiring them to pay twenty pounds a piece of the same to the Friars of Quin and Limerick after the other debts are paid, and fifty pounds to the Friars of Ennis, and six pounds a piece to the friars of Askeaton and Adare. Item, I leave to Dr. Denis Brody my sword, pistols, saddle, and five pounds. I leave to Teige M'Murrough and his father what Father Brody and Dermot Considine shall think fit of my goods. All this I own to be my last will in presence of¹

Den. Brody. Wm. Nelan.

CLARE.

Jam. Barry. Dermott Considine.

20th of October, 1690.

III.

DISCOVERIES.

To the Honourable the Trustees appointed by Act of Parliament for disposing of the Forfeited and other Estates and Interests in Ireland.

The humble Petition and Discovery of Henry Hickman of Ballykett, in the county of Clare, Esq., sheweth :

That about the end of the year 1690, Daniel, late Viscount Clare, (a forfeiting person within the said Act) died, possessed of a considerable personal estate, consisting of ready money, jewels, plate, household stuff, horses, sheep, and cattle, to the value of £1,200; that by his last will (copy annexed), dated 20th October, 1690, he appointed Father-Gilbert Brody, Mr. Edmond Morony, and Dermot Considine, to be executors of said will; that part of said stock, so left by said Viscount, viz., 120 bullocks, worth £4

¹ Lord Clare's Will is set out in full in the Bill of Discovery filed by Henry Hickman of Ballykett, as given on

this page. The original Bill is preserved in the Public Record Office, Dublin.

each, were soon after his death, delivered to George Stacpoole and . . . Mahony of Ennis, merchants, who have since converted same to their own proper use ; that other part of the personal estate of said Viscount, viz., all his household goods to the value of £100, and three hundred English sheep worth £6 a score, and 40 cows worth £3 each, were taken and disposed of by Lady Honora O'Brien, mother of the said Lord Clare ; that other part of said stock left by said Lord Clare, viz., three mares and a yearling colt worth £50, were taken by Edmond Torpy, and two of the mares were by him sold to Captain James M'Donnell ; that other parts of said Lord Clare's stock, viz., one stone horse worth £20, and two looking glasses worth £12, came into the hands of Captain James M'Donnell, and are still in his possession ; and further, that said Captain James M'Donnell hath ninety head of black cattle and eight horses, worth £150, which belonged to Captain James FitzGerald of Kilclogher, who was also a forfeiting person ; that other part of said Lord Clare's stock, viz. :—two bulls and two cows, worth twenty pounds, came into the hands of your petitioner, and were by him disposed of, and that your petitioner had ten head of black cattle, and two mares and a colt which belonged to Captain James Barry of Killenagh, county of Clare, another forfeiting person under the said Act, and were worth in all about ten pounds over and above what your petitioner expended in securing and removing them ; that at the time of the decease of the said Lord Clare, Edmond Cahire of Cross, near Carrigaholt, had charge of all his lordship's black cattle and horses, and all his sheep were then in the custody of Owen Corey and his brother, who were his lordship's shepherds, on the lands of Dromellihy ; and Thomas Floyd and Matthew Murray had then the charge of his lordship's household goods.

Now, forasmuch as there hath not been any discovery yet made to your Honors, of any of the said forfeited goods, your petitioner prays the benefit of his discovery as by the said Act is directed. (Received in Court, July 22, 1700.)

The Petition and Discovery of James M'Donnell, of the county of Clare, Esq., sheweth :

“That your petitioner, after the reduction of Limerick or thereabouts, possessed himself of two looking glasses, one of which

was broken, in carrying to your petitioner's house, and also a yearling entire colt, all of the proper goods of the Lord Viscount Clare who is attainted of high treason committed against his Majesty and her late Majesty ; that the said glasses and colt were not worth ten pounds, neither does he think it worth your Honours' trouble, only to prevent informers. May it please your Honours to order your officer in the county of Clare to value said goods and receive the value of them without putting your petitioner to the trouble of coming to town. James M'Donnell. (Received October 31st, 1700. Wm. Fellows.)

Managh Grady, gentleman, in his petition, sheweth—that Daniel Lord Viscount Clare had set the lands of Rossroe, barony of Bunratty, for a term of twenty-one years, to Peter Clungeon, John Clignett, and Richard Wilson, together with 1,173 ewes or sheep; at the expiration of which lease Lord Clare was to have his land and sheep back or five shillings in lieu of each ; that said lease was since assigned to several others, and said term determined six years ago ; that by the attainder of Lord Clare, the said number of sheep is vested in your Honours. (Received October, 1700.)

The above named Richard Wilson also presents a petition in which he states, that Lord Clare did, on the 30th of August, 1688, in pursuance of a certain writing passed between his steward Henry Ivers, Esq., and Mrs. Anne Clungeon, on his Lordship's behalf, let unto petitioner the lands of Rossroe, &c., for a term of seven years in trust for Miss Clungeon ; that by her direction he made over one moiety thereof to Mr. William Butler, in trust for said Henry Ivers, and that he (petitioner) enjoys the other moiety. (Subsequently the lands were conveyed to Wm. Butler for a term of seven years.)

Managh Grady also sets forth in his petition, that one Donogh M'Namara, an attainted person, is seized of Lismakeedy in the barony of Burren, which, by his attainder becomes vested in your Honours. Petitioner prays grant of a certificate of his being the first discoverer whereby he may get the benefit thereof according to the Act of Parliament.

Charles Daniel, in his petition, says, that Donogh M'Namara, a forfeiting person, was, at the time of his attainder and since,

possessed of sixteen acres of the lands of Coskeam (barony of Burren), concealed from your Honours. He prays the reward promised to such as would discover concealed forfeitures. (10th November, 1701.)

In his humble petition and discovery, John Armstrong of the city of Dublin, clothier, sets forth, that Melaghlen O'Hehir was indebted to Captain John Stephenson, in the sum of seventy pounds, and forty pounds; that said Melaghlen was indebted to Lady Lucy Fitzmaurice, to which lady, Captain Stephenson was administrator, in the sums of £15 15s., £10 1s. 9d., £26 6s. 3d., and £20, all which several sums will appear by bond in your Discoverer's hands; and the debtors are now living in the county of Clare, and very rich, and said Captain John Stephenson and Lady Lucy Fitzmaurice are both forfeiting persons and outlawed. (Received 25th January, 1700.)

The above-named Melaghlen O'Hehir also files his petition and states, that Murrogh, Earl of Inchiquin, grandfather of the present Earl, did, among other lands lately discovered to your Honours by Peregrine Blood, gent., set unto Lady Lucy Fitzmaurice, or one Auley Layne in trust for her, the mills of Cregane and two acres of land, for a term of ninety-nine years; that the said lady let said mill and acres back to said Earl at the yearly rent of three pounds per annum; that the said Earl's son William let the said mill and two acres to your petitioner at the same rent of three pounds; that Lady Lucy died about 1687; that after her death, John Stephenson of Ballybueghan, county Limerick, and Catherine his wife, daughter of Lady Lucy, succeeded her; that immediately after the surrender of Limerick, said Stephenson and his wife went to France where they have since died. (Received July 11, 1700.)

In another petition, Melaghlen O'Hehir, acting on the clause of the Act which entitles the discoverers to two-thirds part of the property due to forfeiting persons, states, that being tenant of Lady Lucy Fitzmaurice, and of her son-in-law, John Stephenson, he owed them certain rents; that Managh Grady found out this and got from petitioner a sum of £3 14s. 2d., being the fourth part of his debt as fixed by an Inquisition held at Ennis assizes on the 11th of August, 1698; that petitioner also gave a nag worth

£3, to Stephenson. He adds that he is so reduced in his circumstances that he cannot pay unless he gets eighteen months' time. (Received July 10, 1700.)

Francis FitzGerald of Rosslevin, says, that he discovered to the late Commissioners of Forfeitures, in 1695, twenty acres in Lettertubrid, Derryherlusk, fifteen acres, the property of Captain Sylvester Hehir who was killed at Aughrim, and likewise discovered that Hehir had held from Lord Clare, for two lives, the lands of Ballinderry, Dromatehy, Furroor, Boolanisky, and Knockmore.

Captain Richard Boyle of Castlelyons, co. Cork, discovers that Sir Donogh O'Brien was a captain of Dragoons in Lord Clare's regiment. He hath an estate of £3,000 a year. Boyle adds that Murtagh O'Brien was a forager for the army, that he lives at Annagh Cross, and hath a personal estate of £2,000.

IV.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, CO. OF CLARE.

From the *Liber Munerum Hiberniæ*, Vol. i., part iv., page 157; from a MS. in the possession of the late Colonel MacDonnell of Newhall; and from other sources.

A.D.		A.D.	
1661	Dean Blood.	1671	Teige M'Mahon of Cloonenagh.
1662	Sam. Burton.		„ Bartholomew Stacpoole.
„	Dr. Boyle, Dean of	1672	William Bridgeman.
„	Limerick.	„	Edward FitzGerald of
„	John Andrews, Clerk.	„	Carrigoran.
„	Thomas Cullen.	1673	Donogh O'Brien.
„	Henry Lee.	1675	George Stamer.
1663	George Hunt.	„	James FitzGerald.
„	Sir Thomas Southwell.	„	Samuel Fox.
„	Richard Southwell.	1676	Henry Ivers.
1664	Alex. Harrison.	„	William Yorke.
1666	The Earl of Inchiquin.	„	Bishop of Killaloe.
„	Lord O'Brien.	„	James FitzGerald.
„	John Clignett.	1678	Walter Hickman.
„	Thomas Greene.	1679	Simon Purdon.
„	John Gore.	„	Thomas Hickman.
„	Donogh O'Brien.		

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—*continued.*

A.D.		A.D.	
1681	John Cooper.	1705	Henry Hickman.
"	Daniel Viscount Clare.	1707	Boyle Vandeleur of Ralahine.
1683	Edmund Pery.	1708	William FitzGerald. ✓
1684	Sir Henry Waddington.	"	Arthur Ward of Lodge.
1685	Florence M'Carthy.	"	Thomas Ievers.
1686	Thomas Spaight.	"	Robert Harrison.
"	Fineen M'Namara.	"	Nicholas Westby.
"	John Sarsfield.	1709	Montiford Westropp.
"	Capt. Murrough O'Brien.	1710	George Colpoys.
"	John Lee.	"	Francis MacNamara.
"	John M'Namara.	1712	Rev. John Sheppard.
"	Redmond Magrath.	"	Thomas Brown.
"	Donogh O'Brien of Dough.	"	Ralph Wilson.
"	Nicholas Woulfe.	1713	William Forde
"	Donogh O'Callaghan.	1714	Randal MacDonnell.
1687	John Grady.	"	John Stacpoole.
"	Daniel Viscount Clare.	"	Bishop of Killaloe.
"	James M'Donnell of Kilkee,	"	Rev. Richard Roche.
"	Edmd. Morony of Kilmacduane.	1715	Hugh Hickman.
"	Nicholas Arthur.	"	William Stamer.
1688	John M'Namara.	"	Thomas Bellasis.
"	Sir James Galway, Bart.	1716	Francis Gore.
1690	Colonel Donogh O'Brien.	"	John Bentley.
1692	Henry Bridgeman.	"	John Ringrose.
1693	John Craven.	"	George Hickman.
"	William Butler.	"	Poole Hickman.
1695	William Smyth.	"	Rev. Ben. Lloyd.
1696	Francis Gore.	"	Robert Westropp.
1699	John Hickman.	1717	Ambrose Upton.
"	John Cusack.	"	Charles MacDonnell of Kilkee.
1701	John Ivers.	1718	John Ross Lewin.
"	John Brady.	"	Henry Ievers.
1702	William Butler.	1719	Robert Hickman.
"	Thomas Morris.	"	Thomas M'Mahon
1704	Rev. William Twigg.	1720	Samuel Bindon.
"	Henry O'Brien.	"	Rev. Marcus Paterson.
"	John Vandeleur.	"	John Monsell.
"	Richard Lee.	1721	George Purdon
1705	Rev. James Vandeleur, (Rector of Sixmilebridge)	"	James Studdert.
"	Lucius O'Brien.	1723	John Vandeleur of Kilrush.
"	John Walcott.	1724	William Westby.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—*continued.*

A.D.		A.D.	
1725	Rev. Jonathan Bruce.	1746	William Blood.
"	James Molony.	"	John Colpoys.
"	Rev. John Brown.	"	Henry Hickman.
"	Augustine FitzGerald	1747	Pierce Creagh
"	Richard Wilson.	1748	George Purdon.
1726	James FitzGerald.	1749	James Burke.
"	Henry Bentley.	"	And Morony.
1728	Charles Smyth.	1751	Fran. Pierrepont Burton.
"	Edmund Brown.	"	Anthony Casey.
"	Patrick French	1752	William FitzGerald.
"	Luke Hickman.	"	John Browne.
"	Richard England.	"	Richard Harte.
"	Henry Bindon.	1753	Thomas Burton.
"	Samuel Monsell.	"	Robert FitzGerald.
"	Edward Dalton.	"	Anthony Parker.
"	Nicholas Bindon.	1754	Rev. Charles Columbine.
1730	Thomas Spaight.	"	David Roche.
"	Robert Maghlin.	1755	Richard Borough.
"	John Westropp.	"	Edward Dalton.
1731	William Wright.	1756	William Ievers.
1732	Rev. Francis Gore.	"	Edward Comyn.
"	Rev. Stacpoole Pery.	1757	James Molony.
1733	Richard Bury.	"	Rev. Rice Lloyd.
1734	Robert Harrison.	1758	Edward FitzGerald.
1735	John Miller.	"	Charles MacDonnell.
1736	Richard Henn.	1759	Giles Vandeleur.
1737	John Brady.	"	Donogh O'Brien.
"	George Stacpoole.	1760	Hugh Hogan.
"	Anthony Hickman.	1761	William Armstrong. ✓
"	Henry Miller.	"	Henry Butler.
1738	Thomas Vandeleur.	"	Crofton Vandeleur.
"	William Spaight.	"	William Miller.
1739	Patrick Rich. England.	"	William Daxon.
1740	William Purdon.	"	Philip Stacpoole.
"	Simon Purdon.	"	Murrough O'Brien.
1741	Rev. Charles Coote.	"	Godfrey Massey.
"	Edmond Hogan.	"	Thomas Barclay.
"	Thomas Vandeleur.	1762	Andrew Lysaght.
1742	George Stamer.	"	Edward Moroney.
"	Rev. Charles Massey.	"	Lucius O'Brien.
"	James Butler.	"	Ralph Westropp.
"	Francis Bindon.	"	George Quinn.
1744	Edward Burton.	"	John Tunadine.
1746	Richard Bourke.	1764	Richard Studdert.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—*continued.*

A.D.		A.D.	
1764	George Peacock.	1791	Rev. Michael Davoren.
1766	Thomas Arthur.	"	Rev. William Read.
"	Alex. Woods.	"	Bindon Scott.
"	John Creagh.	1792	Henry Browne.
"	Edward O'Brien.	"	William Spaight.
1767	Robert Bullen.	"	James Studdert.
"	Stacpoole Bailie.	"	Michael Blood.
"	Hugh Dillon Massey.	"	John Hickman of Fenloe.
1768	George Colpoys.	"	John Hickman of Kilmore.
"	Murtagh M'Mahon.	"	George Lysaght.
"	Lambert Molony.	"	Rev. Michael FitzGerald.
"	Poole Hickman.	"	William C. Purdon.
"	Gibbon FitzGibbon.	"	James Creagh.
"	Richard Bourke.	1793	John FitzGerald.
"	Ringrose Drew.	"	Edmond Comyn.
1769	Joseph Peacock.	"	Edmond Mahon.
"	Richard Monsell.	1794	Charles P. Bolton.
"	Francis O'Brien.	"	Laurence Comyn.
"	Richard Hickman.	"	Richard Henn.
"	Hugh Brady.	1796	Westropp Rosslewin.
"	John Augustine Ievers.	"	Michael Dalton, junr.
"	David Comyn.	"	William Bentley.
1770	Francis Butler.	"	John FitzGerald.
"	Robert Harrison.	"	Rev. William M'Donnell.
"	Thomas Browne.	"	Augustine FitzGerald.
"	Poole Westropp.	"	George Stacpoole, junr.
"	Hugh Ingoldsby Massey.	"	Hugh Dillon Massey.
"	Robert Stephenson.	"	Edward Smith.
1771	Col. James Blacquiere.	"	Walter Arthur.
1772	John Bentley.	1797	James O'Brien.
"	Michael Dalton.	"	George Wm. Stacpoole.
1773	James M'Mahon.	"	William Skerrett.
"	Richard James.	"	Garrett Molony.
1774	James M'Namara.	"	Sir Edwd. O'Brien, Bart
1775	Jonathan Monsell.	1798	Robert Cox.
"	Arthur Brady.	"	Charles M'Donnell.
1788	Thomas Steele.	"	George Evans Bruce.
"	Thomas Morony.	"	Andrew Stacpoole.
"	Jonathan Gregg.	"	John Stacpoole.
"	William FitzGerald. ✓	1799	William Burton.
1789	Charles FitzGerald.	"	Colman O'Loghlen.
"	Mathew Blood.	"	Henry Butler.
1790	George Comyn.	"	John Ormsby.
1791	John Tymmons.		

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—*continued.*

A.D.		A.D.	
1799	Matthew Canny.	1810	Exham Vincent.
1800	William Brady.	"	Tomkins Brew.
"	Robert FitzGerald.	1811	Richard Kenny.
"	Christopher Lysaght.	"	Thomas Studdert.
"	Edward Carroll.	"	John Lysaght.
1801	Bindon Blood.	"	General Bouchier.
"	Francis Swiney.	"	Geo. Wm. Stamer.
"	William Arthur.	1812	Richard Creagh.
"	Michael Furnell.	"	John Brady.
"	Patrick M'Mahon.	1813	Rev. And. Davoren.
"	Thomas Crowe.	"	Richard Studdert.
"	Christopher Lopdell.	1814	James Fleming.
1802	Thady M'Namara.	"	Sam. Bindon.
"	John M'Namara.	"	Michael Dalton.
"	George Ievers.	"	Sir John Reade.
"	Rev. William Hickman.	"	William Monsell.
1803	Edward O'Brien.	"	Henry Bentley.
"	John FitzGerald.	"	Francis Spaight.
"	James Lopdell.	1815	James O'Dwyer.
"	Richard Barclay.	1816	Townley Hall.
"	Wm. Nugent M'Namara.	"	George Hedges.
"	Robert Hewitt.	1824	Philip Reade.
"	Peter Comyn.	"	Simon Geo. Purdon.
1804	Charles O'Callaghan.	"	John MacDonnell.
"	John Brady.	"	James Molony.
"	Anthony Colpoys.	"	James C. FitzGerald.
"	Thady O'Halloran.	"	James Mahon.
"	Thomas Browne.	1825	And. Finucane.
1805	Rev. Charles Massey.	"	Francis J. FitzGerald.
1806	Humphry Minchin.	"	Francis Gore, junior.
"	Patrick Lysaght.	"	John O'Brien.
"	Francis Drew.	"	Randal Borough.
1807	Richard Brew.	"	Col. Wm. O'Brien.
1808	And. Watson.	1826	Thomas Studdert.
"	Poole Hickman.	"	Daniel J. Wilson.
"	Edmond Morony.	1828	Joseph Wallplate.
"	Henry Butler.	"	C. Staunton Cahill.
"	Walter Lysaght.	"	Michael Finucane.
1809	Richard Wilcocks.	"	Wm. Smith O'Brien.
"	Poole Gabbett.	1829	William Butler.
"	Christ. Marrett.	"	John Westropp.
"	William Henn.	"	Charles H. Bagot.
"	Richard Kennedy.	1830	William Fitzgerald.
"	Lord Dunboyne.	"	William Brew.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—*continued.*

A.D.

- 1830 Patrick Molony.
 „ Pierce Creagh.
 „ Ringrose Drew.
 1831 Crofton Moore Vandeleur.
 „ Thomas Blood.
 „ William O'Brien.
 „ Francis McNamara.
 „ Robert O'Brien.
 „ Thomas Crowe, jun.
 „ James Mahon.
 „ Edward O'Brien.
 „ Charles Mahon.
 „ Geo. McNamara.
 „ William C. Marrett.
 1832 Richard J. Stacpoole.
 „ Rev. Thomas B. Brady.
 1838 John McMahan.
 „ Hewitt Bridgeman.
 1839 John Bentley.
 „ Capt. John Gabbett.
 „ Marcus Paterson.
 „ Edward William Burton.
 1840 Fitzgerald Blood.
 „ George Kingsmill.
 „ John Delmege.
 „ John Enright.
 „ Major W. H. Ball.
 1841 Marcus Keane.
 „ Thomas Davenport.
 „ David John Wilson.
 „ John Crowe.
 „ Robert Studdert.
 1842 John FitzWilliam Scott.
 1843 Hugh P. Hickman.
 „ Windham Going.
 1844 Thomas Morony.
 „ Ralph Westropp.
 1845 John S. O'Brien.
 „ Robert A. Studdert.
 „ William T. Skerrett.
 „ Francis N. Keane.
 „ James Butler.
 „ Thomas Spaight.
 „ Luke Brady.

A.D.

- 1845 Capt. James Creagh.
 1846 Augustus Arthur.
 „ Sam. Caswell.
 „ Cornelius O'Brien.
 „ John Patrick Molony.
 „ Maurice O'Connell.
 „ Francis McN. Calcutt.
 1847 Martin Honan.
 „ Nicholas Westby.
 „ F. B. Ross Lewin.
 „ Sir Edward Fitzgerald,
 Bart.
 „ William O'Hara.
 „ Burdett Morony.
 „ Michael Butler.
 „ John Crips.
 „ Sir David Roche, Bart.
 „ Francis Gore.
 1848 Neptune Blood.
 1849 Robert H. Borough.
 „ William Spaight.
 „ Richard Dawson.
 „ Capt. Francis McNamara.
 „ Capt. Hamilton Jackson.
 1850 Hugh O'Loughlen.
 „ Charles W. Smith.
 „ Eyre Ievers.
 „ Frederick Blood.
 „ John Westropp.
 „ And. Lysaght
 1851 Wm. E. A. McDonnell.
 „ Mathew Blood Smyth.
 „ Nicholas Butler.
 1852 William McMahan.
 „ Wainwright Crowe.
 „ Robert Studdert.
 „ Edward Bernard.
 „ George Gloster.
 „ Rev. Theobald Butler.
 „ William R. Mahon.
 „ John Blood.
 1853 William Henn Mayne.
 „ Timothy O'Brien.
 „ Ralph Westropp.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—*continued.*

A.D.
 1853 William B. Blood.
 " J. N. Bonyng.
 " Rev. George Ross Lewin.
 " Chas. Geo. O'Callaghan.
 1854 Charles Armstrong.
 1855 Lord Dunboyne.
 " John F. Studdert.
 " James R. Dunne.
 " Pierce Creagh.
 " Col. Aug. Fitzgerald.
 " William Steele Studdert.
 " Jonas Studdert.
 " Edward Singleton.
 1856 William Digan.
 " James O'Brien.
 " And. Stacpoole.
 1857 Nicholas S. O'Gorman.
 " John McDonnell.
 " R. H. Beauchamp.
 " Francis L. Comyn.
 " Richard P. Going.
 " Thomas Pilkington.
 1858 George Studdert.
 " Robert Johnston.
 " Joseph Hall.
 " Thomas McMahon
 " Charles Wallnutt.
 1859 Edmond Magrath.
 " Henry Butler.
 " George O'Brien.
 " James D. Wilson.
 " Ben. Cox.
 " Charles M. Parkinson.
 1860 Felix J. M'Carthy.
 " Charles W. Studdert.
 " Robert W. C. Reeves.
 " John Digan.
 " Col. Montgomery.
 " Thomas Lucas.
 1861 Dr. Evans.
 " Charles F. Studdert.
 " Hon. Theobald Butler.
 " Edward A. Gore.
 " William H. Moreland.

A.D.
 1862 Hon. Edward O'Brien.
 " F. Blake Forster.
 " William T. Butler, jun.
 " Robert L. Brown.
 " Marcus Molony.
 " James Thomas Foster.
 " Charles G. Mahon.
 " Richard Stacpoole, jun.
 Major Francis Ball.
 Alexander Bannatyne.
 Patrick Barry.
 William Bentley.
 Thomas Blaquiére.
 Bagot Blood.
 Randal Borough.
 Thomas S. Brew.
 Edmond B. Brown.
 Arthur G. Creagh.
 Simon P. Creagh.
 T. M'M. Cregan.
 Robert H. Crowe.
 Thomas Crowe.
 P. M. Cullinan.
 H. V. D'Esterre.
 Joseph Dexter.
 Robert Ellis.
 Lord Emly.
 Andrew Enright.
 Lord FitzGerald.
 Vesey FitzGerald.
 Wilson FitzGerald.
 O'D. Blake Forster.
 Robert Forster.
 James Frost.
 Patrick Frost.
 Solomon Frost.
 John F. George.
 Michael Glynn.
 Marcus Going.
 Thomas R. Henn.
 Thomas Green.
 William Henn.
 Robert Hewitt.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—*continued.*

F. M. Hickman.
 Robert Hunt.
 William L. Joynt.
 Francis B. Keane.
 Marcus Keane, jun.
 FitzJames Kelly.
 Matthew Kelly.
 Matthew Kelly, jun.
 Michael R. Kelly.
 Colonel Kelly Kenny.
 C. A. Keogh.
 Earl of Limerick.
 John T. Lingard.
 Major Wilson Lynch.
 Timothy M'Mahon.
 Sir William M'Mahon, Bart.
 H. V. M'Namara.
 O'Gorman Mahon.
 John B. M'Namara.
 Thomas Stacpoole Mahon.
 John G. Martyn.
 Captain Mark Maunsell.
 Major Robert Maunsell.
 Major Wm. M. Molony.
 Patrick J. Molony.
 J. Neville Bagot.
 H. Stafford O'Brien.
 Pierce O'Brien.
 Right Hon. Wm. O'Brien.
 Colonel John O'Callaghan.
 Daniel O'Connell.
 Colonel O'Donnell.
 W. H. O'Shea.
 Thomas O'Gorman.
 Robert G. Parker.
 S. O'G. Roche.
 G. D. Sampson.
 John Scott.
 John W. Scott.
 R. B. Sillas.
 Edward Singleton.
 Valentine Skerrett.
 John B. Smyth.
 Mathew B. Symth.

Robert Spaight.
 Capt. Richd. Studdert, R.N.
 Colonel Richard Studdert.
 Robert O'B. Studdert.
 Thomas Studdert.
 Colonel G. Synge.
 H. S. Vandeleur.
 J. Vanderkiste.
 Major R. B. Walton.
 E. P. Westby.
 Hon. C. White.
 John L. Whyte.
 S. R. Woulfe.
 J. M. Eager.
 Francis Kelly.
 Thomas B. Brown.
 William C. Burton.
 Francis W. Crowe.
 John Culligan.
 James O'G. Delmege.
 Jonas Studdert.
 James D. Goings.
 John Hanley.
 Major T. E. Hickman.
 Robert L. Joynt.
 Jeremiah Kelly.
 Colonel Thomas Lloyd.
 Colonel T. S. M'Adam.
 Charles R. M'Donnell.
 William J. M'Namara.
 C. H. Meldon.
 Daniel Molony.
 Hon. Lucius W. O'Brien.
 Anthony Parker.
 J. Fitzwilliam Scott.
 Hallam Studdert.
 Richard R. Studdert.
 Hugh Tarpey.
 C. E. Tuthill.
 Colonel A. H. Vincent.
 George O'C. Westropp.
 Hugh M. Westropp.
 H. de L. Willis.
 William Kenny.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, COUNTY OF CLARE.

A.D.		A.D.	
1583	Sir Turlogh O'Brien, Ennistymon.	1762	Sir Edward O'Brien.
"	Boetius Clancy, Knock- finn.	"	Fran. Pierrepont Burton.
1613	Sir Daniel O'Brien, Knt., Carrigaholt.	1765	Fran. Pierrepont Burton.
"	Boetius Clancy, Knock- finn.	"	Charles M'Donnell of Newhall.
1634	Sir Barnaby O'Brien (Earl of Thomond).	1768	Sir Lucius O'Brien.
"	Boetius Clancy.	"	Francis P. Burton.
"	Sir Daniel O'Brien.	1777	Edward FitzGerald of Carrigoran.
1639	Dermot O'Brien of Dro- more.	"	Hugh Dillon Massey.
"	Donogh O'Brien of Dough.	1779	Edward FitzGerald.
1661	Henry Baron of Ibrickan.	"	Sir Lucius O'Brien.
"	Sir Henry Ingoldsby, Bt., Beggstown Castle, co. Meath.	1784	Sir Hugh Dillon Massey.
1692	Joseph Williamson.	"	Edward FitzGerald.
"	Sir Donogh O'Brien.	1790	Francis M'Namara.
1695	Sir Donogh O'Brien.	"	Hon. F. N. Burton.
"	Sir Henry Ingoldsby.	1798	Hon. F. N. Burton.
1703	Sir Donogh O'Brien.	"	Sir Hugh Dillon Massey
"	Lucius O'Brien, Lea- maneh.	1800	Francis M'Namara.
1713	Sir Donogh O'Brien, Bart.	"	Sir Hugh Dillon Massey.
"	Lucius O'Brien.	1802	Hon. F. N. Burton.
1715	Francis Gore, Clonroad.	"	Sir Hugh Dillon Massey.
"	John Ivers, Mount Ivers.	1803	Hon. F. N. Burton.
"	George Purdon (vice Gore, deceased).	"	Sir Edward O'Brien.
1727	Francis Burton.	1807	Sir Edward O'Brien.
"	Sir Edward O'Brien, (vice Purdon unseated).	"	Augustine FitzGerald.
1738	Rt. Hon. Francis Burton.	1818	Rt. Hon. W. Vesey Fitz- Gerald.
"	Sir Edward O'Brien.	"	Sir Edward O'Brien.
1746	Sir Edward O'Brien.	1826	Right Hon. W. Vesey FitzGerald.
"	Robert Hickman of Barn- tick (vice Burton decd.).	"	Lucius O'Brien.
1758	Sir Edward O'Brien.	1828	Daniel O'Connell.
"	Morogh O'Brien of Inchi- quin, (vice Hickman deceased).	"	Lucius O'Brien.
		1830	W. N. M'Namara.
		"	O'Gorman Mahon.
		1831	W. N. M'Namara.
		"	Maurice O'Connell.
		1833	W. N. M'Namara.
		"	Cornelius O'Brien.
		1847	W. N. M'Namara.
		"	Sir Lucius O'Brien.
		1852	Cornelius O'Brien.
		"	Gen. Sir John FitzGerald.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

A.D.		A.D.	
1857	Lord Francis Conyngham.	1874	Sir Colman O'Loughlen.
"	F. M'N. Calcutt.	"	Lord Francis Conyngham.
1859	C. M. Vandeleur.	1877	Sir Bryan O'Loughlen.
"	Luke White.	1879	O'Gorman Mahon.
1860	F. M'N. Calcutt.	1880	O'Gorman Mahon.
1863	Sir Colman O'Loughlen.	"	W. H. O'Shea.
1865	C. M. Vandeleur.	1885	Joseph B. Cox.
"	Sir Colman O'Loughlen.	"	Jeremiah Jordan.
1868	C. M. Vandeleur.	1886	Joseph B. Cox.
"	Sir Colman O'Loughlen.	"	Jeremiah Jordan.

GRAND JURIES CO. CLARE, IN THE YEARS 1732, 1784, 1799, AND 1805, from the Crown Book, Ennis.

1732.

Francis Burton.	Terence M'Mahon of Clenagh.
William Westby.	John Ringrose.
Patrick French.	Robert Maghlin of Ballinphunta.
George Hickman.	William Stacpoole.
Poole Hickman.	Richard Henn.
Thomas Spaight.	Robert Harrison.
Luke Hickman.	William Ivers.
John Southwell.	John Brady.
Edmond Brown.	William Fitzgerald.
Thomas Bellasyse.	

Thomas McMahon of Ballykilty, High Sheriff.

1784.

Sir Hugh D. Massey.	Thomas Studdert.
Edward FitzGerald.	Francis Casey.
Crofton Vandeleur.	James Creagh.
Francis M'Namara of Doolin.	Donogh O'Brien.
John A. Ivers.	Poole Westropp.
Philip Stacpoole.	Thomas Crowe.
William Blood.	John Rosslewin.
William Stamer.	Edmond Arthur.
John Arthur.	George Studdert.
Francis M'Namara of Moyriesk.	James Butler.
Thomas Morony.	
Marcus Paterson.	(Illegible.)

William Stacpoole, High Sheriff.

GRAND JURIES, CO. CLARE—*continued*.

1799.

Hugh Dillon Massey.	Laurence Comyn.
Hon. F. N. Burton.	John O'Callaghan.
John Ormsby Vandeleur.	Thomas Moroney.
Augustine FitzGerald.	Michael Blood.
Edmond Brown.	William Daxon.
William Causbon Purdon.	Richard Palliser.
Joseph Peacock.	Jonas Studdert.
Henry Brady.	James Creagh.
George William Stacpoole.	Charles FitzGerald.
Thomas Studdert.	Bindon Scott.
Thomas Arthur.	William Spaight.
Poole Westropp.	

George Studdert of Kilkishen, High Sheriff.

1805.

Hon. F. N. Burton.	Robert Young.
Sir Edward O'Brien.	David England.
Francis M'Namara.	Richard Barclay.
Rt. Hon. J. O. Vandeleur.	George Stacpoole, jun.
Thomas Studdert.	Thomas Moroney.
Henry Brady.	Matthew Canny.
Laurence Comyn.	Thomas M'Mahon.
John Colpoys.	St. John Bridgeman.
Bindon Blood.	Richard Creagh.
Bindon Scott.	Richard Studdert.
Simon O'Donnell.	William Bentley.
Thomas Steel.	

Thomas Studdert, junior, of Bunratty, High Sheriff.

HIGH SHERIFFS OF CLARE.

From the *Liber Munerum Hiberniæ*; and from the list preserved in the Public Record Office, Dublin.

A.D.	A.D.
1577 Teige O'Brien.	1612 John Thornton.
1582 Sir George Cusack.	1613 Samuel Norton.
1584 —Cruise.	1616 Donogh O'Brien.
1588 Boetius Clancy.	1622 Samuel Norton.
1599 Richard Sherlock.	1623 Sir John M'Namara.
1605 Laurence Delahoyde.	1624 Capt. Daniel Norton.
1607 Sir Nicholas Moid.	1628 Donogh O'Brien.
1609 Turlogh M'Mahon.	1634 Donogh O'Brien.
1610 John M'Namara.	1635 Turlogh O'Brien.

HIGH SHERIFFS OF CLARE—*continued.*

A.D.	A D.
1641 William Marshall.	1691 Francis Burton.
1643 Boetius Clancy.	1693 Edmond Pery of Enagh.
1644 George Colpoys.	1694 David Bindon.
1645 William Brigdall.	1695 Thomas Hickman, Barn-
1646 Robert Starkie of Dromoland.	tick.
1654 Sir Thomas Southwell.	1696 Simon Purdon.
1656 William Pigott.	1697 Thomas Spaight of Lodge.
1657 William King, Knight.	1698 Mountifort Westropp.
1661 Thomas Cullen of Stonehall.	1699 Henry Hickman.
1662 George Purdon.	1700 John Cusack, Kilkishen.
1664 George Ross of Fortfergus.	1701 William Smith.
1665 Giles Vandeleur of Ralahine.	1702 Michael Cole.
1666 Thomas Greene.	1703 Henry O'Brien of Stonehall.
1669 Samuel Burton.	1704 William Butler.
1670 Thomas Toole.	1705 Francis Gore.
1671 Ben. Lucas.	1706 Boyle Vandeleur.
1672 Thomas Hickman.	1707 Morgan Ryan.
1673 Henry Ivers.	1708 George Hickman.
1674 Mountfort Westropp of Bunratty.	1709 Robert Harrison.
1675 Walter Hickman of Doonagurroge.	1710 John Ivers.
1676 John Colpoys.	1711 George Colpoys.
1677 Henry Lee of Clonderalaw.	1712 William Butler.
1678 Thomas Hickman of Barntick.	1713 Robt. Maghlin and Henry Bridgeman.
1679 Sir Samuel Foxon.	1714 Thomas Hickman.
1681 George Stammers of Carnelly.	1715 Arthur Gore.
1682 Donogh O'Brien of Newtown.	1716 George Roche.
1683 Giles Vandeleur of Ralahine.	1717 William Stammers.
1684 Simon Purdon.	1718 Thomas Bellasye.
1685 Edmond Pery, of Enagh.	1719 Samuel Bindon.
1686 Henry Cooper.	1720 Henry Ivers, Teige M'Namara.
1687 Redmond O'Hehir, Drumcaran.	1721 Arthur Ward of Lodge.
1688 John M'Namara, Cratloe.	1722 John Ringrose of Moynoe.
1690 Sir Donogh O'Brien.	1723 William Fitzgerald.
	1724 John Rosslewin, Fortfergus.
	1725 Thomas Spaight of Lodge.
	1726 Robert Hickman.
	1727 Thomas Studdert of Bunratty.
	1728 Charles M'Donnell, Kilkee.

HIGH SHERIFFS OF CLARE—*continued.*

A.D.

- 1729 Poole Hickman, Kilmore.
- 1730 James Fitzgerald, Stonehall.
- 1731 Robert Maghlin of Feakle.
- 1732 Thomas M'Mahon, Ballykilty.
- 1733 Edmond Brown, Ballyslattery.
- 1734 Luke Hickman, Fenloe.
- 1735 Nicholas Bindon, Rockmount.
- 1736 John Brady, Raheens.
- 1737 St. John Bridgeman, Woodfield.
- 1738 Richard Henn, Paradise.
- 1739 Aug. FitzGerald, Silvergrove.
- 1740 George Purdon.
- 1741 Jno. Stacpoole, Cloghaunatinny.
- 1742 Robert Harrison, Garrura.
- 1743 James Butler, Newmarket.
- 1744 John Westropp, Lismeehan.
- 1745 Edmond Brown, Ballyslattery.
- 1746 Robert Westropp.
- 1747 Patrick R. England, Lifford.
- 1748 John Colpoys, Ballycar.
- 1749 Henry Hickman, Kilmore.
- 1750 William Blood, Boher-sallagh.
- 1751 Pierce Creagh, Dangan.
- 1752 Joseph England, Cahercalla.
- 1753 Andrew Morony.
- 1754 Francis Foster, Cloneen.
- 1755 Harrison Ross Lewin.
- 1756 Thomas Burton, Carriga-holt.
- 1757 George Stammer, Carnelly.
- 1758 Edward O'Brien, Ennis-tymon.

A.D.

- 1759 Edmond Hogan, Doonbeg.
- 1760 Chas. M'Donnell, Kilkee.
- 1761 Ed. FitzGerald, Stonehall. ✓
- 1762 John Scott, Cahercon.
- 1763 George Stacpoole, Cragbrien.
- 1764 Crofton Vandeleur.
- 1765 James Burke, Loughburk.
- 1766 William Henn.
- 1767 Anth. Casey, Seafield.
- 1768 Thos. Arthur, Glenomera.
- 1769 Hugh D. Massey, Doonass.
- 1770 George Quin, Quinsboro'. ✓
- 1771 George Colpoys, Ballycar.
- 1772 Ralph Westropp, Atty-flynn.
- 1773 Thomas Brown, Ballyslattery.
- 1774 William Blood, junior, Roxton.
- 1775 Poole Westropp, Fortane.
- 1776 Pierce Creagh, Dangan.
- 1777 James O'Brien, Ennis.
- 1778 F. Drew, Drewsborough.
- 1779 William Stamer, Carnelly.
- 1780 E. W. Burton, Clifden.
- 1781 Joseph Peacock, Barn tick.
- 1782 Poole Hickman, Kilmore.
- 1783 Hon. Edward O'Brien.
- 1784 Wm. Stacpoole, Annagh.
- 1785 Thomas Studdert, Bunratty.
- 1786 Donogh O'Brien, Cratloe.
- 1787 Edward O'Brien, Ennis.
- 1788 F. Drew, Drewsborough.
- 1789 Fs. M'Namara, Moyriesk.
- 1790 William Daxon, Fountain.
- 1791 William Spaight, Corbally.
- 1792 Laurence Comyn, Birchfield.
- 1793 Henry Brady, Raheens.
- 1794 George Studdert, Clonderalaw.

HIGH SHERIFFS OF CLARE—*continued.*

A.D.

- 1795 Samuel Spaight, Lodge.
 1796 Thomas Morony, Miltown.
 1797 Jonas Studdert, Claremont.
 1798 W. N. M'Namara, Doolin.
 1799 George Studdert, Kilkishen.
 1800 William Burton, Clifden.
 1801 Thomas Steele, Cullane.
 1802 James Molony, Kiltanan.
 1803 Chr. Lysaght, Woodmount.
 1804 R. Westropp, Fortane.
 1805 Thomas Studdert, junior, Bunratty.
 1806 Bindon Scott, Cahercon.
 1807 John O'Callaghan, Maryfort.
 1808 Thomas Brown, Tyredagh.
 1809 Thomas Studdert, Kilkishen.
 1810 William Scott, Knoppoge.
 1811 Thady M'Namara, Ayle.
 1812 Thomas Mahon, Ennis.
 1813 James O'Brien, Woodfield.
 1814 Poole Gabbett, Castlekeale.
 1815 Richard Studdert, Clonderalaw.
 1816 Donat O'Brien, Cratloe.
 1817 Edward B. Armstrong, Ennis.
 1818 George Stamer, Carnelly.
 1819 Bindon Blood, Rockforest.
 1820 John M'Donnell, Newhall.
 1821 William Casey, Seafield.
 1822 Poole Hickman, Kilmore.
 1823 John Vandeleur, Ralahine.
 1824 Rt. Hon. John O. Vandeleur.
 ✓ 1825 John Singleton, Quinville.
 1826 Ad. Finucane, Ennistimon.
 1827 Richard J. Stacpoole, Edenvale.
 1828 James Molony, Kiltanan.
 1829 Simon George Purdon.

A.D.

- 1830 Aug. Butler, Ballyline.
 1831 George Studdert, Clonderalaw.
 1832 Crofton M. Vandeleur.
 1833 Hugh Dillon Massey.
 1834 Charles Mahon, Cahercalla.
 1835 Lucius O'Brien.
 1836 John O'Brien, Elmvale.
 1837 John M'Mahon, Firgrove.
 1838 Thomas Crowe, Dromore.
 1839 Francis M'Namara, Doolin.
 1840 John Bindon Scott.
 1841 Hugh O'Loughlen of Port.
 1842 Wm. FitzGerald, Adelphi.
 1843 William Skerrett, Finavarra.
 1844 William Butler, Bunnahow.
 1845 Hugh P. Hickman, Fenloe.
 1846 M. Finucane Stamerpark.
 1847 Robert A. Studdert, Kilkishen.
 1848 Henry S. Burton, Carrigholt.
 1849 Sir Edward FitzGerald.
 1850 Major W. H. Ball, Fort-fergus,
 1851 James Butler, Castlecrine.
 1852 Edmond J. Armstrong, Willowbank.
 1853 William A. M'Donnell, Newhall.
 1854 Ed. P. Westby.
 1855 Charles Geo. O'Callaghan.
 1856 Francis Gore, Tyredagh.
 1857 F. M. Calcutt.
 1858 James O'Brien, Ballinalacken.
 1859 And. Stacpoole.
 1860 Wainwright Crowe, Cahercalla.
 1861 Burdett Moroney, Miltown.
 1862 Hon. Edward O'Brien.
 1863 William Butler, junior, Bunnahow.

HIGH SHERIFFS OF CLARE—*continued*.

A.D.		A.D.	
1864	Richard Stacpoole, junior, Edenvale.	1880	T. Stacpoole Mahon, Corbally.
1865	William M. Molony, Kil- tanan.	1881	Theobald Butler, Ballyline.
1866	J. Wilson Lynch, Belvoir.	1882	W. Wilson FitzGerald, Adelphi.
1867	Ed. M. Blood, Brickhill.	1883	Bagot Blood, Templema- ley.
1868	J. Vesey FitzGerald, Moy- riesk.	1884	Francis W. Hickman, Kil- more.
1869	Robert C. Reeves, Bur- rane.	1885	H. V. M'Namara, Ennis- tymon.
1870	F. N. Burton, Carrigaholt.	1886	William C. Burton, Car- rigaholt.
1871	Sir Augustine FitzGerald.	1887	Col. C. Synge, Mount- callan.
1872	Hector S. Vandeleur, Kil- rush.	1888	Henry V. D'Esterre, Ross- manaher.
1873	C. A. Keogh, Birchfield.	1889	John V. Phelps, Water- park.
1874	Richard Studdert, Bun- ratty.	1890	Col. A. H. Vincent, Sum- merhill.
1875	H. Stafford O'Brien, Cratloe.	1891	Robert G. Parker, Bally- vally.
1876	Stephen Wolfe, Teerma- clane.	1892	William J. Macnamara, Ennistymon.
1877	Thomas Crowe, Dromore.		
1878	Nicholas S. O'Gorman, Bellevue.		
1879	James Frost, Ballymorris.		

CUSTODES ROTULORUM OF CLARE.¹

1627—14th Feb.	. Henry Earl of Thomond.
1640—15th May	. Barnaby Earl of Thomond.
1663—15th June	. Henry Earl of Thomond.
1714—4th Nov.	. Henry Earl of Thomond.
1741—29th June	. William Earl of Inchiquin.
1777—18th Oct.	. Murrough Earl of Inchiquin.
1808—24th March	. Henry Earl of Conyngham.
1833—25th Oct.	. Lord Vesey FitzGerald.
1843—10th June	. Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart.
1872— Colonel The Hon. Charles White.
1878— Lord Inchiquin.

DEPUTY GOVERNORS OF CLARE.

1762—17th July	. Augustine FitzGerald.
1766—29th Jan.	. Right Hon. Sir Lucius O'Brien.
1773—30th Jan.	. Simon Purdon.

¹ From *Liber Munerum Hiberniæ*.

V.

List of persons belonging to the county of Clare who were converts from Popery to the Protestant religion, from the commencement of the reign of Queen Anne, in 1702, to the year 1789. Abstracted from the Convert Rolls in the Public Record Office, Dublin. Index: *Vols. 1 and 2* :—

	Date of Cert.		Date of Cert.
Arthur, Thomas Pierce, gent.	1740	Cunningham, Bartholo- mew of Creback. ...	1730
Arthur, Elizabeth, <i>alias</i> Butler.	1741	Connell, Mr. Maurice.	1730
Aylmer, Anne of Ennis, spinster.	1741	Comyn, James, gent. ...	1734
Arthur, Thos. of Cloony- conry.	1750	Cunningham, Stephen of Creback.	1736
Arthur, John, gent. ...	1753	Creagh, Pierce, jun. of Dangan.	1738
Arthur, Catherine of Ennis, spinster. ...	1754	Casey, Catherine of Mountscot.	1739
Bolton, Peter, Periwig- maker of Ennis. ...	1751	Clancy, George of Caher- bane, gent.	1740
Butler, James of Castle- keale.	1714	Comyn, Edward.	1741
Burke, Wm. of Ennis, clothier.	1728	Clancy, Geo. of Cratloe.	1743
Bellew, Mrs. Mary of Ennis.	1747	Cullen, Cornelius of Rathkerry, farmer. ...	1747
Burke, James of Kil- leen.	1756	Comyn, Jane of Kil- corney.	1749
Brudenell, Patrick of Ballyvaughan, farmer.	1758	Cox, Mrs. Elizabeth of Cregg.	1753
Burnell, Henry of Ran- aghan, gent.	1763	Connell, Rickard of Knockaninane, gent.	1754
Brody, Patrick of Bally- ogan, gent.	1768	Considine, Bartholomew Dromadrehid.	1755
Bindon, Mrs. Anne, wife of Henry Bindon, Esq.	1771	Considine, Daniel, merchant... ..	1757
Burke, Rickard of Ennis	1776	Comyn, Laurence, jun., gent. of Caherblo- nick.	1758
Brew, Thomas of Dan- ganelly.	1783	Creagh, Martin of Ennis, gent.	1760
Bennis, Wm. of Knock- finn.	1789	Carroll, Alexander of Amberglin, gent. ...	1762
Cunningham, Matthew of Ennis, merchant.	1715	Crean, William of Holly- mount.	1764
		Carmody, Walter, gent.	1765

CONVERTS FROM POPERY—*continued.*

	Date of Cert.		Date of Cert.
Comyn, Nicholas of Doolin, gent. ...	1767	Davoren, Hugh of Kil- fenora, gent. ...	1739
Comyn, Margaret, <i>alias</i> Flanagan of Kilma- creehy. ...	1767	Davoren, James, gent. of Ballyhenna. ...	1766
Connolly, Thomas of Derrymore, farmer. ...	1768	Davoren, Michael. ...	1757
Considine, Mr. Wm. ...	1768	Davoren, James of Killi- lagh, gent. ...	1765
Clancy, Michael of Glandree, farmer. ...	1768	Davoren, Michael of Noughaval. ...	1776
Clancy, Henry... ...	1768	Dwyer, Anthony. ...	1778
Crafford, Patrick of Smithstown. ...	1770	Davitt, Dominick of Ogonnelloe. ...	1757
Cahane, <i>alias</i> Kean, Robert, gent. ...	1771	Darcy, Dominick of Rockvale, gent. ...	1768
Comyn, Robert of Mil- ford, gent. ...	1773	Darcy, Mary of Rock- vale. ...	1773
Caulfield, James of Tomgraney. ...	1775	Dwyer, Connor of Lis- cannor. ...	1782
Cook, Edward of Elmhill. ...	1775	Danaher, Michael of Ennis. ...	1784
Conway, Patrick of Ballylee. ...	1775	Ellis, George of Ennis. ...	1709
Connors, William of Six- milebridge... ...	1777	Egan, Winifred of Dar- ragh. ...	1748
Collins, Michael of Doo- nass. ...	1782	Egan, Constance of Broadford, Clothier. ...	1757
Clarke, Thos. of Doonass ...	1782	England, Michael of Cahercalla, Esquire. ...	1761
Considine, Loughlen of Liscannor... ...	1782	FitzGerald, Maurice of Rosslevan... ...	1713
Considine, Michael of Liscannor. ...	1782	FitzGerald, Joan <i>alias</i> Prendergast, his wife ...	1718
Coffey, James of Doo- nass, Blacksmith. ...	1782	FitzGerald, Charles of Castlekeal, gent. ...	1746
Corbett, Elizabeth of Tullassa. ...	1783	Foster, Patrick of Baun- kyle, gent. ...	1744
Cusack, William of Tulla parish. ...	1785	FitzGerald, Garrett of Carrowkeale, gent. ...	1754
Carter, Bryan of Killaloe, gent. ...	1786	FitzGerald, Catherine of Ennis, spinster. ...	1757
Carrucane, John of Teergoneen. ...	1789	Finucane, Bryan of En- nis, gent. ...	1758
Davies, Geoffrey, gent. ...	1709	FitzGerald, Charles of Castlekeale, gent. ...	1763
Davoren, William, gent. ...	1734		

CONVERTS FROM POPERY—*continued.*

	Date of Cert.		Date of Cert.
Foster, Patrick of Corofin, gent. ...	1763	Hare, Patrick of Ennis.	1756
Flannery, Michael of Gurtinagy, yeoman...	1764	Hehir, Joseph of Knock- namuckey, gent. ...	1757
Foster, Patrick of Kells, gent. ...	1768	Hogan, James, M.D. ...	1758
FitzGerald, Maurice of Ballinruan, gent. ...	1768	Hogan, Bridget of Ennis, widow. ...	1763
Farrell, James of Sixmile- bridge, mason. ...	1782	Hehir, Timothy of Bally- casheen. ...	1766
FitzGibbon, John of Lis- cannor. ...	1782	Hore, Thomas of Ennis, gent. ...	1767
FitzGerald, James, 3rd Serjeant-at-Law. ...	1779	Hogan, Edmond of Cross, gent. ...	1774
Gorman, Sylvester of Drumellihiy. ...	1750	Harrold, John of Crag- brien. ...	1772
Grady, James of Bally- vanna, gent. ...	1757	Hickey, Charles of Drim.	1773
Gorman, James of Killi- lahane, gent. ...	1758	Hogan, Thomas of Kill- aloe. ...	1776
Gray <i>alias</i> Kane, Patrick of Clifden. ...	1764	Harrold, John of Stream- ville. ...	1777
Gorman, Thady of Shee- aun, gent. ...	1766	Hurley, James of Six- milebridge, yeoman.	1781
Griffith, William of Ennis, merchant... ..	1789	Hanlon, John of Doonass	1782
Hickey, John of Sixmile- bridge, gent. ...	1715	Hehir, Thomas. ...	1759
Hogan, William of Rine- roe. ...	1710	Hogan, Hugh, Esquire.	1760
Holland, Ellen, wife of Geo. Holland of Erri- bul, gent. ...	1730	Halloran, Catherine. ...	1771
Hart, Eliz., wife of Rich. Hart of Lisofin. ...	1728	Ivers, Mary of Drimel- lane. ...	1748
Henchy, Peter of Fee- nagh, gent. ...	1735	Ivers, Charles of Moyne, gent. ...	1749
Hickey, Catherine of Maghera... ..	1746	Irwin, Thomas of Droma- carrin. ...	1789
Hickey, John of Sixmile- bridge, gent. ...	1748	Jordan, Thomas of Lis- cannor. ...	1782
Hogan, Edmond of Creg- moher, gent. ...	1752	Kerin, Terence of Ennis, gent. ...	1751
		Kelly, James of Craga- knockane, gent. ...	1765
		Kerin, Patrick of Corofin, gent. ...	1768
		Kelly, Pierce of Garlick- hill, gent. ...	1769
		Kenny, Rev. James of Ennis, B.A. ...	1773

CONVERTS FROM POPERY—*continued.*

	Date of Cert.		Date of Cert.
Kean, James of Kilrush parish, Esquire. ...	1789	Moloney, Cornelius of Rosslara, gent. ...	1743
Lysaght, George of Woodmount. ...	1779	M'Mahon, Charles of Leadmore, gent. ...	1745
Lysaght, Charles of Kil- fenora. ...	1737	M'Mahon, Charles of Drumcliff, gent. ...	1745
Lynch, James of Moy- frala, gent. ...	1756	Moroney, Edmond of Kilmacduane, gent. ...	1747
Lysaght, Nicholas of Ennis, gent. ...	1759	Moroney, Elizabeth of Castletown. ...	1749
Lysaght, Andrew of Ballymacravan. ...	1763	Mahon, James of Ennis, merchant... ...	1750
Lynch, James of Moy, farmer. ...	1767	Martin, Dominick of Ennis, merchant. ...	1752
Lardner, Michael of Cooraclare, gent. ...	1768	Moloney, Daniel of Doonass... ...	1757
Lysaght, James of Bally- keale, gent. ...	1768	Moloney, Patrick of Ard- booley, farmer. ...	1758
M'Namara, Francis of Creevagh, Esquire... ..	1709	M'Carthy, Darby of Caheraniska. ...	1757
Magrath, Edmond, gent. ...	1709	M'Namara, Timothy of Formoyle, gent. ...	1763
MacDonnell, Elizabeth (née O'Brien of Ennis- tymon), wife of Chas. M'Donnell, Esq., of Kilkee. ...	1718	M'Mahon, Terence of Ballykincurra. ...	1764
M'Namara, John, junr. ...	1734	Molony, Daniel & Mary his wife of Glandree. ...	1764
M'Namara, John, gent. ...	1745	Martin, Mary of Ennis, spinster. ...	1765
M'Namara, Thady of Rannagh, gent. ...	1748	Martyn <i>alias</i> M'Namara, Mary of Gragans ...	1766
M'Namara, William. ...	1751	Molony, James ...	1766
M'Adam, Philip, gent. ...	1753	M'Namara, Timothy ...	1767
Molony, Mr. Edward... ..	1758	Moloney, Richard ...	1767
Molony, Patrick of Tulla, farmer. ...	1760	M'Namara, John of Caherinagh, gent. ...	1768
M'Mahon, Timothy. ...	1761	M'Namara, Florence of Rathmount, gent ...	1768
M'Namara, Daniel of Tulla, gent. ...	1762	Molony, Jas. of Derry- more, farmer. ...	1768
M'Namara, Michael. ...	1763	Miniter, Patrick of same. ...	1768
M'Mahon, Patrick. ...	1763	Murphy, Cornls. of same. ...	1768
M'Namara, Thady, gent. ...	1763	M'Namara, Anne of Doolin, spinster ...	1768
M'Mahon, Terence of Ballymorta. ...	1721		

CONVERTS FROM POPERY—*continued.*

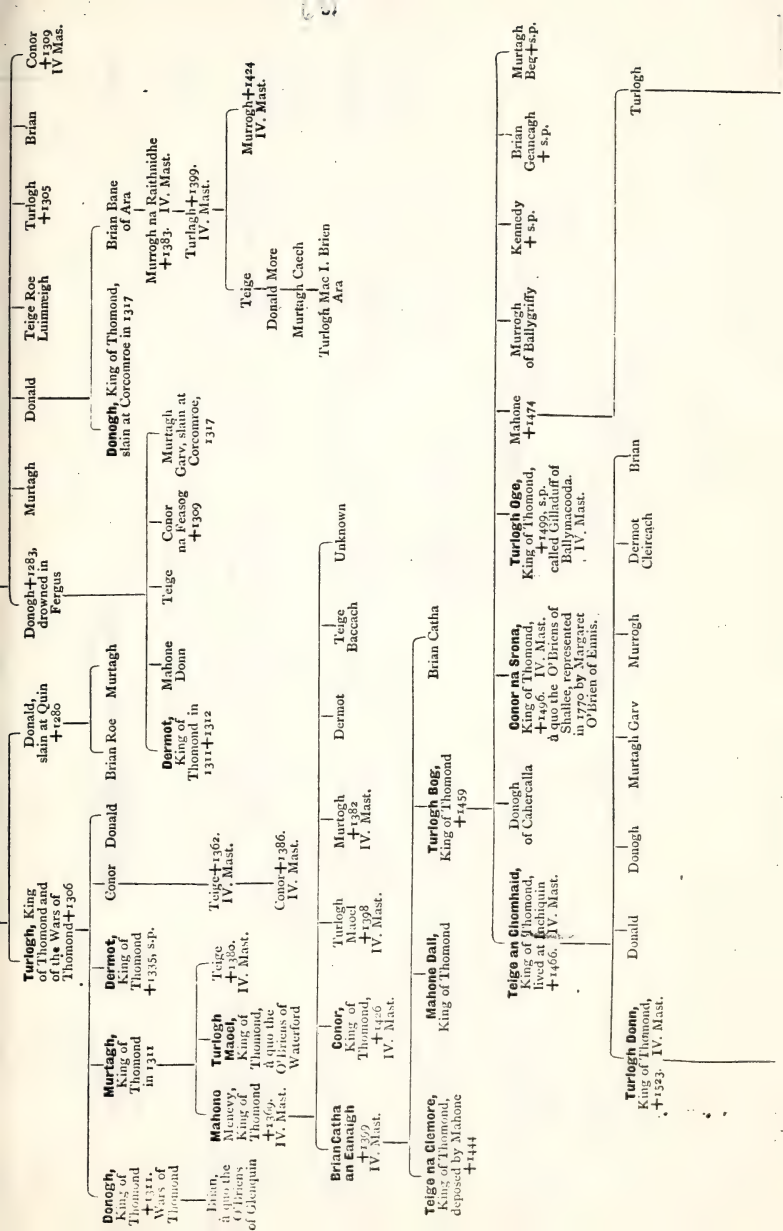
	Date of Cert.		Date of Cert.
M'Namara, James of Sixmilebridge, gent.	1769	O'Keefe, James of For- tanemore...	1764
Mahon, Michael of Doon	1772	O'Brien, Wm. of Caher- bolane, gent.	1764
M'Namara, Francis ...	1775	O'Brien, Matthew of Coolreagh, gent.	1765
M'Namara, Francis of Moyriesk, Esq. ...	1776	O'Brien, Christopher of Ennistymon, gent.	1768
M'Namara, Thomas, late of Fenloe, Esq. ...	1778	O'Brien, Mary of Bally- corick. ...	1777
M'Inerney, Thomas of Dromoland, yeoman.	1781	O'Brien, James of Quin- pool. ...	1781
M'Grath, Owen of Ennis, gent. ...	1781	O'Brien, Michael of Newmarket-on-Fergus.	1782
Molony, Patrick of Scariff ...	1783	O'Dwyer, James of Lis- cannor. ...	1782
Magrath, Honora of Tulla. ...	1784	Organ, Michl. of Corofin.	1783
Moroney, Honora of the parish of Tulla. ...	1784	O'Brien, Terence. ...	1789
M'Mahon, Thomas of Cahermackerrilla, Esq.	1786	O'Brien, Murtagh. ...	1748
Moloney, Timothy. ...	1788	O'Brien, John. ...	1742
M'Namara, John of Boultiadine. ...	1788	O'Brien, Patrick, gent.	1749
Mackie, John of Doolin.	1789	O'Brien, Edward. ...	1755
M'Namara, Robert of Drimnacarrin. ...	1789	O'Brien, Connor, gent.	1760
M'Namara, Jas. of Ayle.	1775	O'Dwyer, James, gent.	1762
O'Meara, Darby of Knockbehagh. ...	1728	O'Callaghan, Edmond of Kilgorey. ...	1772
O'Meara, Patrick of Knockbehagh, gent.	1759	Power, Dominick of Corofin. ...	1763
O'Brien, Francis of Terrane... ...	1743	Pearce, John of Sixmile- bridge, apothecary ...	1765
O'Callaghan, Mrs. Hannah of Kilgorey	1743	Qualey <i>alias</i> Woods, Mrs. of Castlehill. ...	1768
O'Callaghan, Donat of Kilgorey, gent. ...	1743	Reddan, Mrs. Mary of Cullane. ...	1750
O'Connor, Garrett of Cragreagh, gent. ...	1745	Russell, Bryan, M.D. of Ennis. ...	1771
O'Dwyer, Edmond of Kilfarboy. ...	1751	Roche, Jas. and Honora of Doonass. ...	1783
O'Brien, Henry of Ennis, gent. ...	1759	Stacpoole, George. ...	1731
		Stacpoole, Philip, merchant... ...	1735
		Stapleton, Robert of Inchicronan. ...	1734

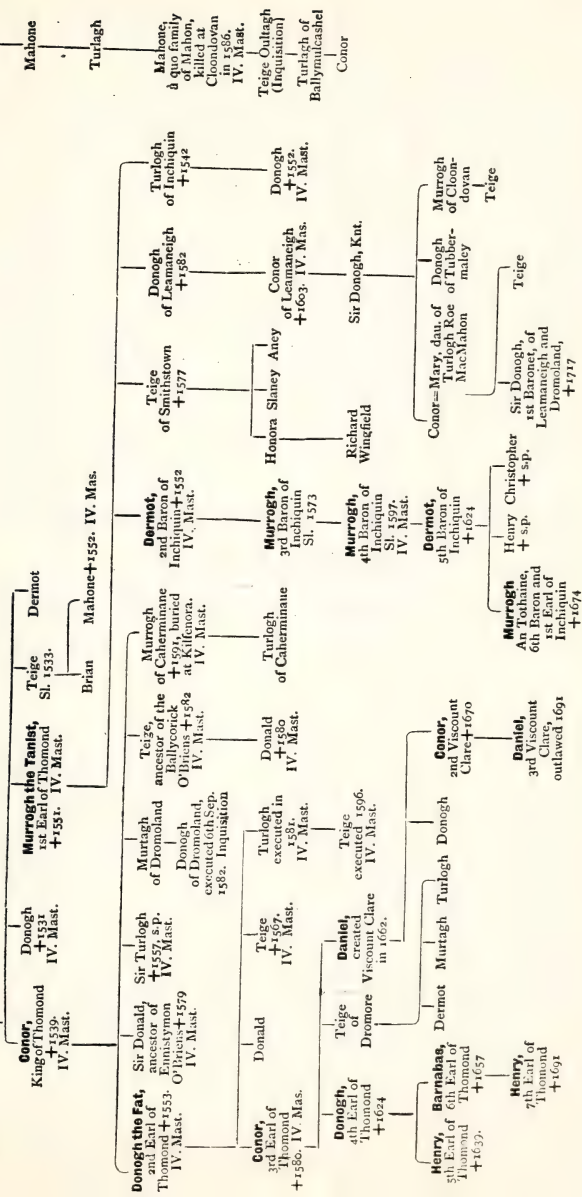
CONVERTS FROM POPERY—*continued.*

	Date of Cert.		Date of Cert.
Stamer, Honora of Kil-		Breen, Anthony of Doon-	
laloë. ...	1742	beg. ...	1789
Stapleton, William of		Cullaghty, John of Kil-	
Bryan's castle, gent.	1742	inagh. ...	1789
Stapleton, John, his son	1743	Connor, Patrick of	
Shannon, Thomas of		Knockmore, Peruke-	
Kildima, gent. ...	1763	maker. ...	1789
Shannon, John of same	1767	Cusack, Thos. of Bally-	
Shannon, Thomas of		maccurtan, mason. ...	1791
Clonboney. ...	1767	Darcy, Thomas of Ennis	1789
Sharry, Andrew of Teer-		Egan, John of Lahinch,	
gownean... ...	1789	schoolmaster. ...	1789
Stacpoole, George, Esq.	1757	Hawe, John of Kilkishen.	1789
Skerrett, Hyacinth of		Kearney, John of Kil-	
Finavarra. ...	1766	kishen. ...	1789
Spellissy, Michael of		Kennedy, Patrick of	
Ennis. ...	1775	Ennis ...	1790
Tymins, Patrick of Kil-		Lynch, John of Doon-	
fenora. ...	1736	beg. ...	1789
Tuohy, Owen of Ballyea	1763	Lardner, Michael of	
Tynne, Jeremiah of		Ennis. ...	1789
Ballydonoghue. ...	1776	M'Mahon, Francis of	
Vandeleur, Eleanor, wife		Ballymurta. ...	1789
of M. Vandeleur of		Maguire, Owen of Caher-	
Gurrane, gent. ...	1737	calla. ...	1789
Vandeleur, Mrs.		M'Namara, Anthony of	
Catherine. ...	1764	Kilkishen. ...	1789
Vandelenr, Mary. ...	1765	Moroney, Margaret. ...	1790
Woulfe, Anthony of		O'Connor, Patrick of	
Ennis, merchant. ...	1738	Doonbeg... ...	1789
Woulfe, Ignatius of		O'Brien, Elizabeth of	
Emlagh, gent. ...	1758	Ennis. ...	1791
Woulfe, Stephen of		Quealy, Thomas of	
Kilarnan. ...	1758	Clooneenagh, farmer.	1789
White, Andrew of Coro-		Quin, John of Kilinagh,	
fin, merchant. ...	1763	schoolmaster. ...	1789
Woulfe, John of Caher-		Quin, William of same.	1789
rush, gent. ...	1772	Shannon, Thomas, jun.	
Walton, John of Ballyea.	1774	of Kildima. ...	1789
White, John of Sixmile-		Taylor, Thomas of Kil-	
bridge, mason. ...	1782	kishen. ...	1789
Arthur, Anne of Ennis.	1790	Wilson, Mary of Doonass.	1783

CONVERTS FROM POPERY—*continued.*

	Date of Cert.		Date of Cert.
Stamer, Honora of Killoe. ...	1742	Breen, Anthony of Doonbeg. ...	1789
Stapleton, William of Bryan's castle, gent.	1742	Cullaghty, John of Killoinagh. ...	1789
Stapleton, John, his son	1743	Connor, Patrick of Knockmore, Peruke-maker. ...	1789
Shannon, Thomas of Kildima, gent. ...	1763	Cusack, Thos. of Ballymaccurtan, mason. ...	1791
Shannon, John of same	1767	Darcy, Thomas of Ennis	1789
Shannon, Thomas of Clonboney. ...	1767	Egan, John of Lahinch, schoolmaster. ...	1789
Sharry, Andrew of Teergownean... ..	1789	Hawe, John of Kilkishen.	1789
Stacpoole, George, Esq.	1757	Kearney, John of Kilkishen. ...	1789
Skerrett, Hyacinth of Finavarra. ...	1766	Kennedy, Patrick of Ennis ...	1790
Spellissy, Michael of Ennis. ...	1775	Lynch, John of Doonbeg. ...	1789
Tymins, Patrick of Kildenora. ...	1736	Lardner, Michael of Ennis. ...	1789
Tuohy, Owen of Ballyea	1763	M'Mahon, Francis of Ballymurta. ...	1789
Tynne, Jeremiah of Ballydonoghue. ...	1776	Maguire, Owen of Cahercalla. ...	1789
Vandeleur, Eleanor, wife of M. Vandeleur of Gurrane, gent. ...	1737	M'Namara, Anthony of Kilkishen. ...	1789
Vandeleur, Mrs. Catherine. ...	1764	Moroney, Margaret. ...	1790
Vandelenr, Mary. ...	1765	O'Connor, Patrick of Doonbeg... ..	1789
Woulfe, Anthony of Ennis, merchant. ...	1738	O'Brien, Elizabeth of Ennis. ...	1791
Woulfe, Ignatius of Emlagh, gent. ...	1758	Quealy, Thomas of Clooneenagh, farmer.	1789
Woulfe, Stephen of Kilaran. ...	1758	Quin, John of Killoinagh, schoolmaster. ...	1789
White, Andrew of Corofin, merchant. ...	1763	Quin, William of same.	1789
Woulfe, John of Caher-rush, gent. ...	1772	Shannon, Thomas, jun. of Kildima. ...	1789
Walton, John of Ballyea.	1774	Taylor, Thomas of Kilkishen. ...	1789
White, John of Sixmile-bridge, mason. ...	1782	Wilson, Mary of Doonass.	1783
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